ARKANSAS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

JUNE 12, 2025 9:00 A.M.

APPEARANCES

BOARD MEMBERS:

- DR. SARAH MOORE, Chair
- MS. KATHY ROLLINS, Vice Chair
- MS. ADRIENNE WOODS
- MS. LISA HUNTER
- MR. JEFF WOOD
- MS. LEIGH KEENER
- MR. KEN BRAGG
- MR. RANDY HENDERSON
- DR. GARY ARNOLD

NON-VOTING BOARD MEMBERS:

- MR. JACOB OLIVA, Secretary of Education
- MR. BEAU McCASTLAIN, 2024 Arkansas Teacher of the Year

ALSO APPEARING:

- MS. STACY SMITH, Deputy Secretary of Education
- MS. COURTNEY SALAS-FORD, Chief of Staff ADE
- MS. TONYA WILLIAMS, Division Director Office of Early Learning
- DR. KIFFANY PRIDE, Assistant Commissioner Learning Services
- MS. ROSS WHITE, Director Division of Career and Technical Education

ADE LEGAL COUNSEL:

- MR. DANIEL SHULTS, ADE Litigation Attorney
- MS. WHITNEY JAMES, PLSB Managing Attorney

LOCATION:

ARKANSAS DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

- Auditorium
- #4 Capitol Mall
- Little Rock, Arkansas

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PROCEEDINGS

1. UPDATE TO ARKANSAS BETTER CHANCE PROGRAM RENEWAL GRANTS

3 2025-2026 PROGRAM YEAR

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CHAIR MOORE: Item number one, we have Tonya Williams up here for the Arkansas Better Chance Program.

MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Get right to business after that lovely introduction to the morning.

I am here -- I'm going to take you guys back to March. We talked about Arkansas Better Chance allocations, and you all made approvals for the bulk of the programs back in March. We used a process that I described to you, and I just want to describe it again. We worked with the local leads -- if you'll remember, that's part of the LEARNS Act that we work with local leads, that we get those set up across the state. So we have 26, and we use data from the local leads that we have in our state, covering all the counties. They did a child count back in October of last year, and then, in December, followed up with a coordinated funding request. So in March, the allocations that I brought to you -because we have -- there aren't any new funds, but we had taken action against programs that were not at full enrollment. So we had several hundred slots

that we reallocated using that data. So since March, unfortunately, we've had some programs that have notified us that they are relinquishing, voluntarily, the slots that they currently have. There's a variety of reasons for that. Some is restructuring; one school district is closing some elementary buildings. So there are many reasons. We are certainly very saddened by that. But we use the same process to make these recommendations to you today.

So I'm going to start with that, and we have a few slides, I think, if I can get it -- hang on.

I'll go back. This is the number of center-based slots with the amount per child and then the home-visiting slots. And I know we've talked about home visiting. None of the reallocations -- we have really converted all of those to center based, any that were turned in. So these are the numbers and the amount of funding.

This is just a breakdown, a summary of what has happened, the action items that have happened. There were three programs that we brought to you, in March, that were going to be new programs. Two were family childcare homes, one was a school district. All three of them declined, sadly. One thing that we did differently this time is we called all of the

programs that had requested, to make sure they wanted to take these before I brought these today. The reason that those were declined, at least for one of them, is that in the school district they are opening up a paying classroom, which is very exciting too.

That's not always done in school districts. So they just had a little different direction that they were going to go in.

But this is just a summary at the top of what has been converted or reallocated. We do have a couple of co-op changes. And Dawson Co-op is relinquishing 80 of their slots to Benton School District at the request of the school district to operate their own program. That's a mutual agreement. And then Sheridan is moving slots to Dawson to administer on their behalf. So just a few little nuance changes there. It doesn't change the number of children. But this is just a breakdown of that and what's been reallocated.

And then this is just a different visual to look at that, the different groups. So DeQueen-Mena, how many slots they had and how many we're adding in this request. So I will note that we do have some programs that are going to do infant/toddler, which is allowable in Arkansas Better Chance. So just

point that out, that DeQueen-Mena is going to be serving some infants and toddlers across I think four of their counties in their respective service area.

And we -- these are programs that requested slots. They're programs where the data has -- they're only serving zero to 40 percent of their population, and that's the reason we're asking for these to be reallocated to these programs. But you can kind of look at that. Again, these were either relinquished -- and it shows the new number for Fort Smith, who is relinquishing 100 slots. And then they did convert some to -- this is one place where there was some home visiting. They're converting some of their center-based to home visiting. It's the only place where I've seen a change with center to home visiting this year.

And then -- and these -- this is the rest. This is just across all the different programs and the number of slots. And the number they will have, at the bottom, is what their total will be.

And I'll stop there. If you all have questions about this part of it -- again, we're just reallocating -- it's about 179 slots that were relinquished or turned back that we're reallocating.

CHAIR MOORE: Board Members to my left,

1	questions? To my right, questions?
2	MS. WOODS: I have a dumb question.
3	MS. WILLIAMS: Not at all.
4	MS. WOODS: No, I promise, it is really dumb.
5	Can you remind me of the distinction between center
6	and home based? I mean, are these people that have
7	signed up through the state and
8	MS. WILLIAMS: Yes.
9	MS. WOODS: Okay.
10	MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. So in in the law for
11	Arkansas Better Chance there are two options. You
12	can do center-based programming, which would be a
13	traditional classroom style setting. Or you can
14	deliver it through home visiting, and that's a home
15	visitor who goes into the home and works with the
16	family and delivers either a home instruction program
17	for preschool youngsters' curriculum or
18	parents-as-teachers. They're both nationally
19	recognized curriculums.
20	MS. WOODS: And are we just seeing a downward
21	trend?
22	MS. WILLIAMS: We are seeing a downward trend,
23	Ms. Woods. We've seen that really over the last 20
24	years. It has continued because families need
25	families are working and need center-based care,

generally speaking.

CHAIR MOORE: I have a question on the coops. When they are administrating programs are those
facilities at the co-ops or are they typically in the
district and the co-op is running it?

MS. WILLIAMS: Typically, in the school district and the co-op is operating it from the school.

CHAIR MOORE: What -- why are some districts deciding to do that in-house versus co-op -- is that -- is --

MS. WILLIAMS: You know, we don't always get down in the weeds --

CHAIR MOORE: Okay.

MS. WILLIAMS: -- with those details. But what I can tell you, I usually do ask questions about it. I think the Benton situation is the school superintendent who is going to that district, who will be new, has operated early childhood in his previous districts and wants to have -- manage it himself. And we see that a lot in districts where they may want to. And then, consequently, we also see where some districts say I don't want to administer; the co-op administers a pretty large program and we'd just like for them to handle that, so that they're not having to get into that early

1	childhood space. So I think it's just a difference
2	for in leadership possibly, Chairman.
3	CHAIR MOORE: And then when you have this you
4	said we're starting to see more of the birth to
5	three. Is there any funding differences given to the
6	
7	MS. WILLIAMS: (Shakes head side to side)
8	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. It's all the same?
9	MS. WILLIAMS: Yeah, it's all the same. Yes, it
10	is the same. The \$5,105 is what they get for a
11	child, whether it's a child that's an infant or a
12	preschool age child.
13	CHAIR MOORE: Are there ability I know, in
14	school districts specifically, school districts might
15	open up classrooms for students who pay. Is there
16	any part where districts will receive both funding
17	and, you know, require some additional pay for
18	students? Or students that are coming can only
19	receive state funding?
20	MS. WILLIAMS: So they could blend in a
21	classroom students who pay with students who receive
22	ABC funding. I see that. But
23	CHAIR MOORE: But there's
24	MS. WILLIAMS: they wouldn't charge the ABC.
25	That is actually in the rule.

1	CHAIR MOORE: nowhere in the rule ABC funding
2	
3	MS. WILLIAMS: That's right.
4	CHAIR MOORE: this is the only funding
5	MS. WILLIAMS: Yeah.
6	CHAIR MOORE: you get for that child?
7	MS. WILLIAMS: For the school-day portion of
8	that day, that is in the rule that they can't charge
9	for items that would be considered part of that day.
10	If the child went past the school-day, like if they
11	go to after-hours care, they could charge them for
12	after-hours care beyond the school day. Does that
13	help?
14	CHAIR MOORE: Uh-huh. Is there are you going
15	to talk about the summer awards?
16	MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. That's separate. I just
17	
17	wanted to get this one out of the way first.
18	wanted to get this one out of the way first. And then, secondly, we have a request for summer
18	And then, secondly, we have a request for summer
18 19	And then, secondly, we have a request for summer for children whose parents are working and need
18 19 20	And then, secondly, we have a request for summer for children whose parents are working and need extended care beyond the school year. And I can go
18 19 20 21	And then, secondly, we have a request for summer for children whose parents are working and need extended care beyond the school year. And I can go ahead and jump into that, if you guys want me to.
18 19 20 21 22	And then, secondly, we have a request for summer for children whose parents are working and need extended care beyond the school year. And I can go ahead and jump into that, if you guys want me to. CHAIR MOORE: Okay.

1 motions or do you want to -- or are they -- is it all 2 the same, I quess, because it's all ABC? One motion? 3 CHAIR MOORE: We do have two separate action 4 items. 5 MS. KEENER: Yes. Then kind of wrap --CHAIR MOORE: Should we wrap the first one up 6 7 first -- first, for these renewal grants? And then 8 the second one looks like it's the summer services. 9 MS. KEENER: And y'all know I have a comment, so 10 First of all, compliments to Ms. -- so much. 11 Williams and Ms. Ishmon and Ms. Shepherd, everybody 12 on her team for digging into the why. As -- I've --13 I've spoken about ABC funding as a partial funding. 14 It is a match where -- 60/40; so the state will give 15 60 percent, but you have to put in the other 40. 16 CHAIR MOORE: Oh. 17 MS. KEENER: And we're learning that it's not 18 enough and districts often are the ones who can take 19 advantage of this, given their built-in structure. 20 They already have sort of a oversight, the administration, they've got the buildings, they've 21 22 got the lights turned on. So that 40 percent match 23 is pretty -- is fairly easy, or easier, I should say. 24 So it is troublesome when districts are saying we

don't want a part of this. So we are going to dig

into this in the subcommittee. We're going to look into what -- what they could -- at what they -- what could've changed their minds, what did they need from us that we -- that this current system didn't provide? Because as we know, third-grade reading levels are of utmost concern right now and when districts are asking what can we do, our response is always don't wait till kindergarten; get these kids at their brain-building years, align kindergarten with those early childhood. You'll know your kids before they come to you. You'll understand them. It's going to be a part of the community.

So I appreciate all the work. I'm excited about the coordinated funding efforts and seeing this play out. And we will dig into the why, and maybe later on I'll ask you to look at ABC in a different way, and we'll do what we can to meet the needs of these providers. Thank you.

SECRETARY OLIVA: If I could, Ms. Keener, may -I might -- I hope I'm not putting you on the spot.

Can you tell a little bit more about what that match is? And when you say 60/40 -- because I think people think it's dollar-per-dollar match. But what -- what does it really look like for a school district to contribute to make maybe some of that in-kind

contribution? I think that might help with the clarification.

CHAIR MOORE: I think -- and I think that's where my question was coming from --

SECRETARY OLIVA: Yeah.

MS. KEENER: Yeah.

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CHAIR MOORE: -- not understanding the pay structure. But, yeah.

MS. KEENER: Interesting, because it is understood that \$5,000 and some change is not nearly enough to cover care for a child, especially one with such low ratios, infant/toddler, early childhood, for the year. So it is understood that when you are given this money you'll have to make up the difference, with the understanding being it's probably going to be about 40 percent of what the total cost would be. Now, unfortunately, the cost of care is often higher than what is funded for care. And so, you know, we all need more money, but -- but when you're looking at lower ratios, consider that -how many adults you have to hire, how many salaries and sick days and substitutes, when you might only have four children in a classroom, versus in kindergarten where you've got 20 or larger, in larger rooms. So I -- does that clarify?

The other thing -- and I'll let you fill it in, because there is some interesting ways that school districts --

MS. WILLIAMS: Yeah. Let me talk a little bit about the match itself. So we see where they may match with a teacher; they pay the teacher salary out of maybe, like, Title 1 funds or something. would be allowable. Or other -- ESSA funds or something like that. Space could be one that's often, you know, compared to a community-based provider who may be renting or purchasing space. school district sometimes inherently has space, but their space could be counted as in-kind match. So it isn't always a dollar-for-dollar match. It can be, you know, materials, training, things like that, that the school district -- and even private providers can It just can be more challenging, I think, on the community-based side.

MS. KEENER: Well, and we know that more and more school districts are facing lower enrollments.

They have empty classrooms. What a way to solve that problem and develop the kids that you're going to later have in your first- and third-grade classrooms. So it's a, you know, if -- I believe every superintendent should be banging on the door, going,

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1 Give me some of these kids. So when we're -- when 2 they're not, we'll dig in and see what more they 3 Thank you, Ms. Williams. need. 4 MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Ms. Keener. 5 CHAIR MOORE: Board Members, other questions? Ms. Rollins? 6 7 MS. ROLLINS: Can you talk to us about the 8 process of a foster child or a displaced child? what -- and how long that takes to be served and how 9 10 -- do -- do they come through you or --11 MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. 12 MS. ROLLINS: Talk to us about that. 13 MS. WILLIAMS: Now that's a great question. 14 Because we try to have coverage for that. You know, 15 and -- and probably our relationship, when we were at 16 DHS, made us really hyper-aware of this. But 17 children in foster care can happen overnight, as you 18 may all be aware of. And so when that happens in a 19 community, a parent who's a foster parent may need 20 early care and education. They're working parents 21 too. And so we want to make available -- and so the 22 whole purpose of us putting that language in is to 23 get those children into pre-K, which is a -- a great 24 option for them to get that high-quality early 25 childhood experience immediately or as quickly as

1 possible. And that's why we have that language in, 2 Board Member. It is just to get those children in as 3 soon as that program notifies us, hey, we have a 4 foster family; we're going to approve that that child can be served. It might even go over their threshold 5 of 20, but we want to get them in. And then if they 6 7 lose a child they wouldn't replace and have 21 past 8 that. But it is to get that child who really needs 9 high-quality early care and education, based on a lot 10 of research around trauma and just making sure they 11 have stability and continuity. So that's the reason 12 we have it there. 13 CHAIR MOORE: Board Members, other questions or 14 comments? 15 (NO RESPONSE) 16 Then we'll leave the floor open for a Okav. 17 motion here. This is on action item one, which is 18 the renewal grants. 19 MS. KEENER: So I'll make a motion that we 20 approve the update to the Arkansas Better Chance 21 program renewal grants for the 25-26 program year. 22 CHAIR MOORE: Okay. There's a motion by Ms. 23 Is there a second? Keener. 24 MS. HUNTER: Second. 25 CHAIR MOORE: A second by Ms. Hunter.

1 Any questions or comments? 2 All in favor say aye. 3 (UNANIMOUS CHORUS OF AYES) 4 CHAIR MOORE: Any opposed? 5 The motion passes. 6 REALLOCATION OF ARKANSAS BETTER CHANCE (ABC) REMAINING 7 FUNDS FOR 2024-2025 8 CHAIR MOORE: And now we have item two, the 9 remaining funds. 10 MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. So I will talk -- as -- as 11 you may remember, I also, when I spoke to you in 12 March, talked about adjustments that we have made to 13 programs who were not at full enrollment. So we have 14 some remaining -- or projected remaining budget 15 savings from that. We did the projection based on 16 also that our PD or contractors would bill out there. 17 So this is just what we project will be remaining. 18 But during the summer we assess programs and ask 19 if there are any families that are going to need 20 care. We have about -- almost 3,000 children whose 21 families are continuing to work, who need summer care 22 beyond the school year. When I first started over 20 years ago, we used ABC remaining funds. Coming 23 24 forward in time, we used some of our federal 25 childcare funds. But because we have a waitlist on

the federal childcare side now, we can only serve those children that are already in -- like, maybe they have before and after care for ABC. So we have those -- we have CCDF, our Child Care Development slots, that can pay for those children, but we do have children in the ABC.

And so we're just requesting that we use this much of this year's remaining budget. And then we're asking to use -- from some contract reductions that we talked to you about I think in April, to use about half a million. This 852 would really help us cover June, and the 500, or half a million, will help us cover July. It's just to get us through the summer for these children that are going to need extended care for their families to work.

So we have a list of about 82 programs that are continuing. Many of those are community-based. We do have some school districts that a lot of are community-based providers continue to serve children that do ABC, if the families need that extended care.

CHAIR MOORE: Board Members, questions, to my left? Ms. Hunter.

MS. HUNTER: Okay. So whenever I read on our agenda about the \$500,000 --

MS. WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

1	MS. HUNTER: you know, it mentions here that
2	it's for the 25-26 budget.
3	MS. WILLIAMS: So that would be for starting
4	July 1.
5	MS. HUNTER: Okay.
6	MS. WILLIAMS: So summer would go you know,
7	just thinking about the remaining funds for June
8	MS. HUNTER: Yes.
9	MS. WILLIAMS: really, and then July 1, we
10	could use some of the savings from our reductions in
11	contracts to continue to serve those children in
12	July.
13	MS. HUNTER: Okay.
14	MS. WILLIAMS: Some of the programs will end at
15	the end of July. I think some are going maybe into
16	that first week of August, but most of them don't go
17	right up to the school year. But some of our
18	community-based providers will go right up to the
19	start of the school year.
20	MS. HUNTER: Okay. Thank you for reminding me
21	when the school year
22	MS. WILLIAMS: No, that's okay. That's okay.
23	MS. HUNTER: All right.
24	CHAIR MOORE: Ms. Keener.
25	MS. KEENER: Well, my compliments that we

1	that this money was found. Because blending and
2	braiding and doing all the things with funds, getting
3	innovative is what you have to do when there's not
4	enough. So I appreciate that these kids are in good
5	hands. Thank you.
6	CHAIR MOORE: Other board members, questions?
7	I did notice that the amount is pretty small for
8	per center. Is there restricted uses for these
9	funds?
10	MS. WILLIAMS: For the summer?
11	CHAIR MOORE: For the summer.
12	MS. WILLIAMS: It is really just for them to
13	carry, you know, that child through those summer
14	months.
15	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
16	MS. WILLIAMS: And think about it's a much
17	smaller amount in the summer because it's a fewer
18	you know, fewer days. But we do it based on their
19	number of projected days.
20	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
21	MS. WILLIAMS: Some of them may operate
22	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
23	MS. WILLIAMS: you know, 30 to 45 days; some
24	may go the full 60 days. So it's it's a little
25	it's based on that. So it's their per-daily, you

1	know, calculation.
2	CHAIR MOORE: That makes sense why there's
3	variation between
4	MS. WILLIAMS: Yeah.
5	CHAIR MOORE: the two.
6	Have there ever been sort of a study or an audit
7	done of, you know, these are families that are
8	already connected to programs that are already being
9	done in the summer. But I can imagine if you polled
10	or looked at families across the state whose programs
11	aren't going on in the summer they too need that
12	childcare. Do we have any better understanding of
13	how many families truly do want, would use childcare
14	like that over the summer, from zero to five?
15	MS. WILLIAMS: I would say we could start with
16	the waitlist that we currently have. I mean, that's
17	
18	CHAIR MOORE: So you do have waitlists?
19	MS. WILLIAMS: We do have waitlists.
20	CHAIR MOORE: Is that per center for calendar
21	year?
22	MS. WILLIAMS: It's actually just statewide.
23	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
24	MS. WILLIAMS: You know, so we have several
25	hundred and that waitlist will continue to build for

1	childcare assistance. Head Start is another example
2	where it may end in the summer. And I I think
3	those some of those families I will tell you
4	that even in ABC, if you think about we serve almost
5	20,000 children in center-based, but only 3,000 are
6	needing summer. A lot of families want, you know, a
7	little less formal for them. Especially if they're
8	transitioning to kindergartener or kindergarten
9	this year, they want to have a less formal situation
10	for their child. But this is how many, you know,
11	needed it out of the 20,000, so it starts to get a
12	little smaller. So I don't want to say everybody
13	needs it, but we do know that the waitlist is a
14	predictor of how many families are requesting
15	childcare.
16	CHAIR MOORE: Do you if you're on the
17	waitlist does that mean your center is I mean, it
18	might be that your center just isn't open in the
19	summer
20	MS. WILLIAMS: No.
21	CHAIR MOORE: and so you're not on a waitlist
22	
23	MS. WILLIAMS: No.
24	CHAIR MOORE: but you still need care? Yeah.
25	MS. WILLIAMS: The waitlist is because we have

1	no funding to serve them.
2	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
3	MS. WILLIAMS: The center could serve them, but
4	we have no funding to serve them.
5	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
6	Board Members, any further questions?
7	(NO RESPONSE)
8	We will have the floor open for a motion on the
9	ABC remaining funds and allocations.
10	MS. KEENER: So I'll make a motion that we
11	approve the reallocation of am I on the right one?
12	Yes. The reallocation of Arkansas Better Chance
13	remaining funds for 2024-25, for the summer services.
14	CHAIR MOORE: A motion by Ms. Keener. Is there
15	a second?
16	MS. ROLLINS: I'll second that.
17	CHAIR MOORE: And a second by Ms. Rollins. All
18	in favor say aye.
19	(UNANIMOUS CHORUS OF AYES)
20	CHAIR MOORE: Any opposed?
21	Motion passes. Thank you.
22	MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. I just want to point out
23	I know the finance people may be in the room. But
24	I need to make sure 25-26 is covered because they
25	will come after me if I don't have approval from the

1	Board. So
2	MS. KEENER: And just the agenda is incorrect or
3	is it the document itself?
4	MS. WILLIAMS: Well, I think we said 24-25, the
5	remaining funds. We just need
6	MS. KEENER: Oh. So I read
7	MS. WILLIAMS: No, it's it's okay. I just
8	want to make sure they know we're good
9	MS. KEENER: Okay.
10	MS. WILLIAMS: to cover it and I don't get
11	myself in trouble.
12	CHAIR MOORE: We need to amend that or is that -
13	_
14	SECRETARY OLIVA: What was your motion?
15	MS. KEENER: I read the year 24-25, as it states
16	in the agenda. But the funds are from 24-25, to
17	cover the 25-26.
18	MS. WILLIAMS: Yeah. We have two years. We're
19	talking about the remaining for 24-25 and then using
20	25-26. I just want to make sure
21	MS. KEENER: The year is July 1st.
22	MS. WILLIAMS: that it's clear.
23	SECRETARY OLIVA: I'd state just let's restate
24	that motion
25	MS. KEENER: Yeah. Okay.

1	SECRETARY OLIVA: for clarification, so that
2	
3	MS. KEENER: Perfect.
4	SECRETARY OLIVA: we get that
5	MS. KEENER: So I move that we approve the
6	reallocation of Arkansas Better Chance remaining
7	funds.
8	MS. HUNTER: I think I thought it was covered
9	in the first one that we because we were talking
10	about a 25-26 program year and we have both the final
11	proposal and then the summer services for July.
12	CHAIR MOORE: In the first one, yeah.
13	SECRETARY OLIVA: It's covered then.
14	MS. WILLIAMS: Yeah. If we're good, I'm good.
15	I just want
16	CHAIR MOORE: So there's there's two
17	different documents.
18	MS. WILLIAMS: Correct. Yeah.
19	CHAIR MOORE: Right? Okay.
20	MS. HUNTER: I think we're covered.
21	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. And we have that on record.
22	MS. KEENER: Thank you.
23	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
24	MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Board Members, so
25	much. Appreciate it.

CHAIR MOORE: Okay. Thank you.

3. CONSIDERATION OF RULES TO BE RELEASED FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

CHAIR MOORE: With that, we have a series of rules, Ms. Smith, to bring it to us. These first rules will be for -- out for public comment.

MS. SMITH: Good morning. Stacy Smith, Deputy Commissioner.

All right. We're going to start seeing administrative rules every month coming before the Board. Today, I'm going to show you some rules that are brand-new. They're going out for public comment. And then I'm going to show you some rules that you saw before the legislative session that kind of just got held up because session was going on, but we need to bring them back up and get them -- get them through.

So I'm reminding you of the process. First, we release for comment -- public comment by the State Board. They go out for a comment period for 30 days, and a notice. Then it comes back to this board for final approval. And then it goes to be reviewed by ALC. If at any time during the public comment period there is a change to the rule that is considered substantive, it then goes back out again for public comment and goes through that process again. All

right?

3.A. RULES GOVERNING MATERNITY LEAVE COST SHARING

MS. SMITH: So new rules that are coming before you today, the first one is Rules Governing Maternity Leave. This is the first time this board has seen these rules, so this is asking for a release to go out for public comment and to come back. During the last legislative session we saw two pieces of legislation that actually expanded -- it expanded Arkansas LEARNS. One, it guarantees that every teacher now has 12-week maternity leave, or public educator or working in a public school district. So every school district before they were getting to choose whether or not they did it. Now it's -- it's a requirement. Every school district will participate.

It also does a reimbursement for a hundred-percent of the incurred costs during maternity leave. So that's very clear now what -- what the expectation is. It does allow leave to be extended -- the maternity leave to be extended for holidays within an academic school year. So if -- a Christmas break, Thanksgiving break would not count against the teacher's maternity leave time and that would be extended. That was part of the piece of the

1 legislation. So these are going out for their first public 2 3 comment period. There is going to be a lot of guidance provided with these, once everything kind of 4 gets nailed down, and some examples to make sure 5 everyone is really clear on what counts and what 6 7 doesn't count. And they did it by the number of 8 days. If you read the rules, it will talk -- 83 -- I 9 mean, 84 days, which is the number of days in a 10 12-week period. 11 So I'm going to pause there and see if there's 12 any questions. 13 MS. WOODS: Would maternity also include 14 paternity leave? 15 MS. SMITH: 16 CHAIR MOORE: Board Members, questions? 17 MS. SMITH: This does still include if you are 18 adopting or if you have a foster child that's under 19 the age of one. So, I mean, there's those components 20 that are in there too. 21 All right. So I'm going to go ahead and ask for 22 a motion to approve the maternity leave to release 23 for public comment. Instead of batching them like

time today.

we've done sometimes, I'm just going to do one at a

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1	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. So unless there's any
2	questions, there is a the floor will be open for a
3	motion to approve the rules governing maternity leave
4	cost sharing for public comment.
5	MS. HUNTER: I'm sorry, Madam Chairman, I do
6	have a question.
7	Okay. So on page 3 of the document it it
8	says for purposes of this part an employee who has
9	been disciplined for any leave abuse during the
10	12-month period prior to the staff member's request
11	
12	MS. SMITH: So that was in legislation.
13	MS. HUNTER: Okay. So it's just as vague as
14	that, has been disciplined?
15	MS. SMITH: Yes.
16	MS. HUNTER: Okay.
17	MS. SMITH: And so in some of the guidance
18	pieces that's where we were trying to fill in like
19	what is an example of that documentation or what
20	would be needed.
21	MS. HUNTER: Thank you.
22	MS. SMITH: And that may be an area where we
23	receive public comment on clarifications are needed.
24	MS. HUNTER: Thank you.
25	MS. ROLLINS: Is this for the mother only?

1	MS. SMITH: Yes, ma'am.
2	MS. ROLLINS: Okay.
3	CHAIR MOORE: Further questions, Board Members?
4	(NO RESPONSE)
5	Okay. Then we'll have the floor open for a
6	motion.
7	MS. ROLLINS: I make the motion that we release
8	for public comment the rules governing maternity
9	leave.
10	MR. BRAGG: I'll second.
11	CHAIR MOORE: There's a motion by Ms. Rollins, a
12	second by Mr. Bragg. All in favor say aye.
13	(UNANIMOUS CHORUS OF AYES)
14	CHAIR MOORE: Any opposed?
15	Motion passes.
16	MS. SMITH: Thank you. So, again, these will
17	come back to you at some point.
18	3.B. RULES GOVERNING PUBLIC SCHOOL CHOICE
19	MS. SMITH: All right. The second one, Rules
20	Governing Public School Choice we had three
21	different acts that amended legislation around public
22	school choice. We also have in our state several
23	different avenues for public school choice. So these
24	rules get very lengthy, and at times confusing.
25	One of the things that you'll see with

1	legislation changes was it continues to empower
2	parents regarding choice. It opened up intradistrict
3	school choice; so if you're in a large district that
4	has more than one school, it now allows parents to
5	choose to go to another school within their resident
6	district. So this has resident district transfers,
7	or choice, and also out-of-school district choices.
8	It extended the deadline to June 1st; prior it was
9	May 1st. And it established the capacity definition
10	at 95 percent for enrollment for schools. So if they
11	have they can deny a student if they're at 95
12	percent capacity based on school classroom size
13	rules.
14	MS. HUNTER: Is that 95 percent new? Was it 90
15	before or has it always been 95?
16	MS. SMITH: What was it before?
17	MS. SALAS-FORD: Good morning. Court excuse
18	me Courtney Salas-Ford.
19	Previously, it was 90 percent for school choice
20	and 95 percent for opportunity. And so now they've
21	changed it so that they're consistent and it's 95 for
22	both.
23	MS. HUNTER: Thank you.
24	MS. WOODS: Is there any appeal beyond the 95?
25	CHAIR MOORE: What was the question?

1 MS. SALAS-FORD: Sorry. MS. WOODS: Is there any appeal beyond that 95%? 2 3 So the -- the law does still MS. SALAS-FORD: 4 allow a denial to be appealed to you all. You can't 5 overturn the decision if there was -- it's because of a timeline. But if you feel that it's in the best 6 7 interest to make the district exceed that 95 percent, 8 then, yes, that appeal is still allowed. 9 MS. WOODS: Okay. 10 Board Members, questions? CHAIR MOORE: 11 Ms. Rollins. 12 MS. ROLLINS: I know interschool transfers gets 13 complicated with athletics. Does this clarify any of 14 that? 15 MS. SALAS-FORD: So we don't address athletics 16 in these rules, other than to say that if a student 17 wants to be eligible that they have to complete the 18 AAA required form. There was a law passed that 19 addresses specific timelines, that if they don't 20 enroll in the new school district by I believe it's July 1, and -- in their 10th, 11th or 12th grade year 21 22 that they have to sit out a year. But because that's 23 governed under a different law and is not specific to 24 school choice we didn't include it in these rules. 25 MS. KEENER: In fact, the Senate explicitly says

that you are not to ask about, what is it, academic achievement, athletic or extracurricular ability, English proficiency level. There are some things that are written to this regard.

MS. SALAS-FORD: Right. Right. And it also says in there, for example, like, that they can't discriminate against a student or preclude them from participating in those activities because of their school choice status. And while we didn't want to put the date requirement in there as to create -- to avoid creating that confusion, because that -- that is not specific to school choice. It does affect school choice students, but the -- the fact of them being school choice or achievement level status, none of that should be taken into consideration.

MS. HUNTER: I have one more question. And so this is -- so I understand about the intradistrict transfers. So does that also apply to students who are choicing in? I mean, do they then get to choose their school?

MS. SALAS-FORD: They can request that. Of course, it's still the same as it was before, whereas if the district says we don't have room at that school they can deny it. That would then enable the -- the parent and student to say, What about this

1	other school. So it it is a choice request, but
2	it does not mean that they necessarily will get that
3	school.
4	MS. HUNTER: I have got you. Thank you.
5	CHAIR MOORE: Following along that, I was I
6	did not look at this last night. If it is an in-
7	district-choice school, they don't have to appeal to
8	the State Board, do they?
9	MS. SALAS-FORD: Yes. It's all included in
10	there now.
11	CHAIR MOORE: It still is. So so even if
12	you're a resident in this district and I just want to
13	choose another elementary school, if
14	MS. SALAS-FORD: If the district denies it, then
15	they could appeal that to you all.
16	CHAIR MOORE: Do they appeal that first to their
17	local board? Does the local board play any role in
18	this?
19	MS. SALAS-FORD: No. Because it it is
20	essentially the board that's making those decisions.
21	Many boards delegate that to their superintendent to
22	make the decision.
23	CHAIR MOORE: Right.
24	MS. SALAS-FORD: But when the superintendent
25	decides, he's acting on behalf of the board. So you

1	would be reviewing the board's decision.
2	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
3	Board Members, further questions?
4	(NO RESPONSE)
5	Yeah. That will get interesting. Are there
6	I mean, I assume the procedures will be the same for
7	what we've done longstanding for intradistrict?
8	MS. SALAS-FORD: Yes. It will be the same
9	procedures.
10	CHAIR MOORE: And those is there a timeline
11	as to when that has to be done by?
12	MS. SALAS-FORD: There is; and it should be in
13	the rule.
14	MS. WOODS: Is it January 1 that they have to
15	apply by still?
16	MS. SALAS-FORD: Yes. So it well, they can't
17	apply before January 1, but they have to apply by
18	June 1. And so
19	MS. WOODS: So like between January and June,
20	that's their open time?
21	MS. SALAS-FORD: Correct.
22	MS. WOODS: Okay.
23	MS. KEENER: That used to be May; correct?
24	MS. SALAS-FORD: That's correct.
25	CHAIR MOORE: Right.

1 MS. SALAS-FORD: They switched from May 1 to June 1, to give parents that additional time. 3 there is a -- all right. Here it is. Yeah. 4 have ten days, excluding weekends and holidays, after 5 receiving notice to file their appeal with the Division. So we would expect probably -- I mean, the 6 7 school district has to notify them of their decision 8 within 15 days of the application, so we could see 9 appeals throughout the entire spring. But since they 10 have until June 1, I would anticipate that the most 11 of them that we see would be in June and/or July. 12 MS. WOODS: So we're going to go back to what we 13 were doing a couple of years ago, where July was a 14 terrible meeting? 15 MS. SALAS-FORD: It's possible if we see a lot 16 of denials, that we could end up with a lot of 17 hearings. Yes. 18 CHAIR MOORE: Yeah. And larger districts, I 19 imagine, will be tricky. Have y'all received 20 feedback yet from some of the larger districts on how 21 they expect to handle this? 22 MS. SALAS-FORD: No. I have not. 23 MS. SMITH: I think local school districts right 24 now are in the same boat we're in right now, putting 25 out the rules.

CHAIR MOORE: Yeah.

MS. SMITH: I expect we're going to get a lot of public comment on these rules.

CHAIR MOORE: Yeah.

That will help us decide what kind MS. SMITH: of guidance we need to be putting out and what kind of charts or graphs or, like, how does this look. The reality right now is we're in a time of choice. We're in a time of parents being able to choose and pick where their child goes to school, whether that's with a private school, charter school or a public school. And we are shifting in our state the mindset of even our public schools and how that operates. And so this is -- there's going to be a learning curve around this. Right? And probably bumpy here in the beginning, but I -- I feel like this will probably smooth out, especially as local districts are creating local policies that make more sense for them. You know, depending on other -- other states have open intradistrict policies right now. So there are going to be people looking at other states, and say, how do you do it over there? Our state is a very small state in terms of the number of schools within most of our districts. So you're really talking only about a handful of districts that have

multiple schools. Most districts only have one high school, and you'll have some that have two or three. But other than that it's -- it's -- it's a pretty small -- it gets into your elementary schools, is where you have the larger number. Right? So there's going to be some policy pieces there, and there's going to be times for -- this is time for our partners, Dr. Duncan and AAEA, to pull together their folks to say, how are you doing this in your district? So there'll be some opportunity there.

Today, this is just a release to go out to begin receiving the lots of comments I believe we're going to receive.

MS. KEENER: Forgive me, I didn't read it in detail. But the -- I didn't see -- remember seeing this. But the -- I know at least when I was in Little Rock School District, back in the 1900s, they had what was called a TNT, which was Transfer-No-Transportation. So within the district they already allow that choice. But you were giving up transportation. Tell me about that here where transportation -- I'm sorry -- where transportation is involved. Because I think that's always a big topic.

MS. SALAS-FORD: Yes. So it kind of depends.

If you are applying under opportunity school choice, 2 the law still provides that the district has to provide transportation up to a cost maximum of \$400. However -- and you can do inter- or intradistrict under opportunity or public school choice. If you're under public school choice, under the law there is no 6 7 requirement that the district provide transportation. However, if you are doing intradistrict and your district has a policy whereas you provide 10 transportation to students -- and this is where, I 11 think, districts are going to be -- have to be very 12 careful and work with their policy drafter to make 13 sure -- you can't discriminate against one of those 14 students because of school choice. And so the law 15 doesn't require you to provide transportation, but if 16 you provide transportation to your other students 17 you're going to have to be very careful in not 18 discriminating against a school-choice student 19 because of their use of school choice. And so you 20 may end up having to provide transportation.

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MS. KEENER: Okay.

MS. SALAS-FORD: Going to Stacy's point, I think this is one of those situations where districts are going to have to be very creative and really look at some of their existing bus routes and policies and

things may not look the way that they did before.

There may be some riding a bus from home to one school and then that school to another school. I think this is just a -- kind of a whole new area that we're going to have to navigate and figure out how it works best.

MS. KEENER: Well, and I think that answers another question I had about including residential address in the list of things that could not be discriminated against. So that --

MS. SALAS-FORD: Right.

MS. KEENER: -- makes sense now. Thank you. Appreciate that.

MS. SALAS-FORD: Uh-huh.

MR. WOOD: I have a question. Going back to the comments about the -- the culture is very pro-student, pro-choice -- and -- and I really believe that the Board has demonstrated a -- a favoring students' and parents' choices. And -- and that's been going on for several years. I think that there -- there was a real shift maybe ten years ago or so that started with regard to being critical of districts that denied students the opportunity to go wherever. Does the law -- so my question is: does the law authorize us to put in the rules punitive

measures when choice applications are denied and overturned by this Board, so that districts would be disincentivized to deny just out of a, well, let's just deny it and see what happens? Because it -- you know, talking about, you know, the references to, you know, July meetings are going to be bad, we're going to have lots of denial appeals and all this and that, can -- can we -- can we put in the rules that, you know, if they -- if a family or a student is represented by an attorney that those attorney's fees would have to be paid by the -- if -- if the denial is overturned? Is that a possibility?

MS. SALAS-FORD: We can look into that further. That's nothing that is explicitly stated in the law, yes or no. I will say though that I -- I believe, in my experience, the denials that we have seen from districts has always been based on capacity. There's been an occasional few that -- where maybe something else was considered, and I think those are different situations. But when a district is -- is lawfully denying it based on capacity, your authority to overturn that doesn't mean that they necessarily did anything wrong or that would deserve punitive action. So, certainly, in those cases I don't feel like punitive action would be necessary or even

1	appropriate. However, in those cases where there
2	might be a different example of denial based on
3	disability, that's something that we can look at.
4	But also, as you know, that is a case of
5	discrimination where that that parent and attorney
6	could pursue that avenue in in a different avenue
7	in district court and for lawful discrimination.
8	But we can look at that.
9	MR. WOOD: Yeah. Fair enough. But that too is
10	complicated and just
11	MS. SALAS-FORD: Absolutely.
12	MR. WOOD: another process that a parent has
13	to go through to recover that. Just anything we can
14	do to just get the message to districts that if kids
15	want to come to your school or want to leave your
16	school, the answer there should be a heavy burden
17	to say no.
18	MS. SALAS-FORD: Uh-huh.
19	MR. WOOD: That's that's what I think the
20	message often is from this Board.
21	MS. SALAS-FORD: Uh-huh.
22	MS. WOODS: I think
23	MR. WOOD: Whatever we can do to support that.
24	MS. WOODS: If I could add a comment, so I
25	this is, like, the number one question I get asked up

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in Bentonville, Rogers, Springdale and Fayetteville -- because that's our -- my home district -- every school is full. And so I have a hard time when they're like, "But it's school choice." But yet, there's never going to be a choice because all the schools are full, at 100 percent, and over that all of the time. So that's why I'm like I'm going to be staring at these July people that are saying, well, I want to do it at that school, or, We went to that school and we moved, but we want to stay because it's our last year of elementary school. And then you've got somebody else -- like I have a great example from last year -- people were moving between Bentonville High and Bentonville West. It was the senior year, he played for Bentonville baseball the whole time, and I don't remember how it -- she was like, "Can I petition to stay at Bentonville?" I'm like, "I -- I don't -- I mean, there's district transfers, but I don't know about the -- " So that's just what I foresee happening, is there's all these one-offs, so it's my last -- kid's last year, we just moved here, X, Y, Z.

MS. KEENER: Also, existing schools deny a student leaving their school district, there have been numbers going around, they're like, We can't

lose around kid. But if people are, you know, scraping to get out, that's another issue.

MS. SALAS-FORD: Yeah. And -- and that cap on a district being able to deny it because they're losing students, that was taken out. So the -- the losing district has no legal reason to say no. It would only be if the receiving district now is full. will say, I think something we're working on and looking at to -- to help address that is our student/ teacher ratio and max -- max capacity for classrooms. Because many times as well by adding one student to this class we're going to have to hire another teacher to stay within our ratios. If we can provide some flexibility on that in our rules, then maybe they could and would allow that one student to stay if it didn't cause them to have to hire another teacher or come to the Board and ask for a waiver of the class size rules. So hopefully we can help alleviate and address some of those issues on our end so that we're not putting districts in that position as having to tell that one student no.

MS. WOODS: Because we're not talking about funding between districts when we're talking about changing schools, because it's all in the same pot?

MS. SALAS-FORD: Right. It all will still be

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1	going to same district.
2	CHAIR MOORE: Board members to my right, any
3	questions, additional comments?
4	(NO RESPONSE)
5	CHAIR MOORE: To my left?
6	DR. ARNOLD: I'm ready to make the motion.
7	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
8	DR. ARNOLD: I'd like to move that we release
9	the Public School Choice rules for public comment.
10	CHAIR MOORE: There's a motion by Dr. Arnold.
11	Is there a second?
12	MR. WOOD: Second.
13	CHAIR MOORE: There's a second by Mr. Wood. Any
14	questions or comments?
15	All in favor say aye.
16	(UNANIMOUS CHORUS OF AYES)
17	CHAIR MOORE: Any opposed?
18	Motion passes.
19	4. CONSIDERATION OF RULES FOR FINAL APPROVAL
20	CHAIR MOORE: Next, we have a do we have
21	three sets of rules for final approval?
22	MS. SMITH: Yes.
23	4.A. RULES GOVERNING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING
24	PREVENTION
25	MS. SMITH: Okay. This one is the rules

1	governing Child Sexual Abuse and Human Trafficking.
2	This is one you've seen recently. This was a change
3	regarding the human trafficking rules that require
4	school districts to implement a Child Sexual Abuse
5	and Human Trafficking Prevention program, provide
6	training to teachers and prevent school districts
7	from providing instruction on certain topics before
8	5th grade. This was released for public comments
9	recently. There were no public comments, so there
10	are no changes to these rules. Most everything in
11	these rules is pretty identical to the law. So I
12	would ask for a motion to approve these for ALC.
13	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
14	Board members to my right, questions or
15	comments?
16	(NO RESPONSE)
17	CHAIR MOORE: To my left, questions or comments?
18	(NO RESPONSE)
19	CHAIR MOORE: And I did know that there were no
20	comments made in the public comment process.
21	MS. WOODS: I'll make a motion to release to the
22	ALC.
23	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. There's a motion, Ms.
24	Woods, to approve the rules and release to ALC, the
25	rules governing Child Sexual Abuse and Human

Trafficking Prevention.

MR. BRAGG: I'll second.

CHAIR MOORE: A second by Mr. Bragg. Questions or comments?

All in favor say aye.

(UNANIMOUS CHORUS OF AYES)

CHAIR MOORE: Any opposed?

The motion passes.

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4.B. RULES GOVERNING THE FIRST CONNECTIONS PROGRAM UNDER PART C OF THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT

MS. SMITH: The next set of rules are what we would consider are called First Connections or Part C These were actually presented to the Board by rules. Ms. Keener back on November 7, 2024. The changes in these rules really were about moving from the Department of Human Services over to the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education. Right? So those were the biggest changes. In terms of timeline and why it's taken so long, they were pretty hefty, for one. Other early childhood rules were taking preference trying to get those through. And then in terms of just priority of all the rules going, this was one that was kind of a low-hanging fruit. it got to that point where it was approved to go out and the process started, we changed how they have to

be -- the format that they have to be put in, which is the C.A.R. format. So we've had to go back and put these rules in the C.A.R. format that you currently see now. That's why it looks like the whole rule is new, when it's not. Right? But that's -- that's why you see that formatting change.

So this -- the changes you see reflected are

So this -- the changes you see reflected are really about changing between Department of Human Services over to the Division, and then just the lagging where we had the legislative session. And so they've just kind of sat there, and so now we're bringing them back up to you. They're in the correct format and they're ready to be approved for -- to go over to ALC.

CHAIR MOORE: Okay. That makes sense. Because

I was shocked that if it was all a new rule that
there was no public comments received. But it's not.

MS. SMITH: Correct. That was not the case. In fact, when it went out for public comment it was in the -- I believe in the old format.

CHAIR MOORE: Okay.

MS. SMITH: And then so once it was approved and we were in that lagging time, they were like, wait, we've changed our format; you've got to go back and reformat it.

1	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
2	MS. SMITH: And so that's what we've done.
3	CHAIR MOORE: And so that's why it all appears
4	red?
5	MS. SMITH: Yes. Yes.
6	CHAIR MOORE: Not all new words. Okay.
7	MS. SMITH: Yes.
8	CHAIR MOORE: Board Members, questions, to my
9	right?
10	(NO RESPONSE)
11	CHAIR MOORE: To my left, questions?
12	(NO RESPONSE)
13	CHAIR MOORE: Ms. Keener, do you have anything?
14	MS. SMITH: I will say that Secretary Oliva
15	would say, quit talking if you think they're about to
16	vote. I will say that I do believe there are
17	there are well, he hasn't given me a look yet, but
18	I was feeling that his head was going to come up.
19	Right? So keep your head down and I'll go ahead and
20	say what I say. I do feel like there is going to be
21	a need for additional changes to these rules at some
22	point. This is still new to our division. Right?
23	And we are learning about how the program has been
24	administered in the past. There are definitely areas
25	that we've identified that we believe need to be

1 addressed or changed or improvements made. However, 2 we need to get some rules on the books. DHS has 3 rescinded their rules, so we need to get the Part C 4 rules back where they need to be. And then we're 5 going to continue to have conversations about these 6 rules and things and changes that we think might need 7 to occur to make this a better program. 8 MS. KEENER: We're building a house, licensing 9 is the foundation. 10 MS. SMITH: That's right. That's a thank-you, 11 Thank you. So I would ask for a good Ms. Keener. 12 vote. 13 MS. HUNTER: Well -- and that, I do have -- that 14 makes me have a question. So -- and I appreciate the 15 fact that, like, it's new and we continue to look at 16 them, like you do all rules. But is there like a 17 cadence for the rule review? I mean, like if you --18 if we approve this and it, you know, goes through the 19 whole process and gets the stamp, and then next month 20 you find out there's something that needs to be 21 changed, do we start it all over again? 22 MS. SMITH: What would happen is we would make 23 some changes. We would come back to this board. 24 MS. HUNTER: Yeah. 25 MS. SMITH: We would ask this board to release

1	it for public comment.
2	MS. HUNTER: Yes.
3	MS. SMITH: And we would start all over again.
4	MS. HUNTER: Right. Okay.
5	MS. KEENER: And isn't it up to us to set the
6	agenda and ask for those things? Is that how that
7	works? Or what triggers, aside from what triggers
8	
9	MS. SMITH: What triggers rule changes?
10	MS. KEENER: rule changes? Outside of legal
11	changes, the statutes. Yeah.
12	MS. SMITH: Any time that we're going to if
13	we're going to ask for something to change that is
14	currently in the rules, if we're going to change our
15	practice or what's currently happening, we would need
16	to come and ask permission for that.
17	MS. HUNTER: Okay.
18	MS. SMITH: And that would start here.
19	MS. KEENER: So either the Department or the
20	board, itself, could
21	MS. SMITH: Uh-huh.
22	MS. KEENER: request that again?
23	MS. SMITH: Uh-huh.
24	MS. KEENER: Thanks.
25	MS. HUNTER: Thank you.

1	MS. SMITH: And I would say that some good
2	examples of that happening, the push on our early
3	childhood from licensing. Right? That wasn't
4	something that necessarily came from internal; that
5	came from you and, you know, the Governor's office
6	saying, we need to look at this. Right? And this is
7	something of changes and things, we need to do it.
8	There wasn't anything specifically about licensing
9	and LEARNS that caused us to make the overhaul that
10	we did. But I think we're better for it now.
11	MS. KEENER: Yeah. Thanks.
12	CHAIR MOORE: Board Members, any additional
13	questions or comments?
14	(NO RESPONSE)
15	CHAIR MOORE: The floor will be open for a
16	motion then.
17	MR. HENDERSON: I make a motion to approve the
18	amended rules that identify ADE as a regulatory
19	authority of the program instead of DHS.
20	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. There is a motion to
21	approve the rules. Is there a second?
22	MS. KEENER: Second.
23	CHAIR MOORE: And a second by Ms. Keener. Any
24	questions or comments?
25	(NO RESPONSE)

CHAIR MOORE: All in favor say aye.

(UNANIMOUS CHORUS OF AYES)

CHAIR MOORE: Any opposed?

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The motion passes. Thank you.

4.C. RULES GOVERNING DYSLEXIA SCREENINGS AND INTERVENTIONS

The next set of rules is MS. SMITH: All right. the rules governing Dyslexia Screenings and Interventions. These rules were brought to the Board back on May 9, 2024, and released for the first round of public comment. We -- dyslexia has always been a big discussion, and we anticipated that we would have lots of public comments, which we did. And we actually welcome it because we think it's makes it -makes the rules better as we go through the process. These rules were released not once, but twice for public comment. There were lots of changes in terms of trying to get our systems aligned. We built them a new ATLAS screener in which we were trying to pull in the dyslexia screening at the same time and be able to set a statewide cut of identifying a student for dyslexia. We think that's a good thing. right? We're building -- we're building that screening system. We have experts on our committees who are helping set those cuts, but instead of each individual school doing screeners and determining if

-- it's set now at the state level that says a kid needs more screening or assessment based on how they did on the initial screener. So we feel like there's some things there.

From -- the change from the first time you saw this to the second time you've seen it: the yellow are changes that were made to public comments the first round; the blue are changes that were made to these rules from public comment the second round. So you can see anything that's in yellow in here was a response to a change from public comment. Blue, much more reduced because we -- I think we've got -- we got it right.

Some of the -- the big things had to do with timelines. If you remember, the first time that you saw these rules -- I think, Ms. Woods, you actually asked about this a couple of times. I think we had that 15 days -- like it was 15 days for this, and then it was like ten days for this, and then it was like -- and it made it confusing. And a lot of the comments were around that. So we've clarified here to say LEARNS requires screening within the first 30 days. The day that you're screened, if you are -- if it's indicated that you need additional assessments because -- then it pulls you in, you have 30 days

from that point to get your additional assessments, for your conferences to be held, and begin providing interventions. So instead of us having those individual days, it's 30 days here, and then there's 30 days here, and services should be provided if that's what's needed.

MS. WOODS: So we're hoping that most kids that are identified are getting services starting November time frame?

MS. SMITH: Yes. And, you know, when you think about the initial part of school, I mean it's -- so it's kind of close to when parent/teacher conferences are happening. It puts it in line with our assessment rules for screening our students. think where we -- previously we saw the wait game. We'd screen kids and then we would wait. And we -that philosophy of let them grow up a little bit, they're immature, they just need time, they just haven't been exposed -- and maybe that's true for some kids. But we believe even if you haven't been exposed that you need intensive intervention earlier, than later, and it needs to start. So this kind of forces -- I mean, at the latest for a student in K, 1, 2, you should be receiving services by day 60. you were screened according to the timeline, that

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would be the latest.
CHAIR MOORE: Mr. Bragg.
MR. BRAGG: So are older grades screened, like
through
MS. SMITH: Yes. So if you are in grades if
you're above 3rd grade and you show a reading
deficiency, then you should be being screened with
your appropriate screener. And we have screeners
built into the ATLAS system. All right? But you can
also begin providing services to students if you
have a student who's scoring at a level one in 4th,
5th, 6th grade, they're not on reading level and they
need structured literacy intervention. Right? And
so the same foundational skills that are going to be
used to instruct students with dyslexia are the same
grounded fundamental skills you need to teach a child
to read.
MR. BRAGG: But even through possibly high
school?
MS. SMITH: Yes.
MR. BRAGG: Okay.
MS. SMITH: And should be happening.
CHAIR MOORE: Board Members, questions?
MS. SMITH: And does it happen with fidelity
right now, Mr. Bragg? No. I think it's very

1 confusing. And so hopefully be able to put in a 2 state system where we have clear scores, better 3 quidance. Hopefully, that's going to get tighter and 4 cleaner. 5 CHAIR MOORE: Board Members, questions, to my left? 6 7 (NO RESPONSE) 8 CHAIR MOORE: I do have some questions. 9 MS. SMITH: Yes, ma'am. 10 CHAIR MOORE: And I will say when we have 11 something -- I think it was 136 pages of public 12 comment. It would've been nice to have more than 24 13 hours to review. So I was scrambling last night to 14 try to get an understanding of what those public 15 comments are. Is there anything else in public 16 comments that's outstanding that you all felt wasn't 17 answered? 18 MS. SMITH: I believe that Legal followed up 19 with Dr. Pride's team and they reviewed every public 20 comment from the first round and the second round 21 again. 22 CHAIR MOORE: Okay. 23 MS. SMITH: Some of the -- the latest public 24 comments I think that we were -- we were getting 25 answers to had to be -- were more around the

1	assessment because we're going to
2	CHAIR MOORE: Right.
3	MS. SMITH: a statewide screener and the AI
4	around that. And so the answers around that, making
5	sure our assessment team, our vendors, our committee
6	making sure we were all on the same page there.
7	CHAIR MOORE: Uh-huh.
8	MS. SMITH: But as far as all the public
9	comments being addressed and
10	CHAIR MOORE: Have you answered them
11	MS. SMITH: Yes. I feel like we've I feel
12	like they addressed all the ones that needed to be
13	addressed.
14	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. This is something that
15	let's see, it's on page 3 and it's the definition of
16	a dyslexia specialist. This is something I have a
17	small understanding of, but and I could totally be
18	off here. So in a lot of districts right now for
19	the dyslexia interventions are being done by teachers
20	or paraprofessionals who've done dyslexia training;
21	is that correct? And does this change that?
22	MS. SMITH: This doesn't this follows what
23	the law says.
24	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
25	MS. SMITH: On page 4, it talks about dyslexia

1	interventionist. I think my page numbers may be
2	different than yours. You said page 3?
3	CHAIR MOORE: Yes.
4	MS. SMITH: Oh, dyslexia specialist. I'm sorry.
5	CHAIR MOORE: Yes.
6	MS. SMITH: I'm sorry. No. No, it does to
7	me, it does not change it.
8	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. Is there a difference
9	between dyslexia specialist and interventionist?
10	MS. SMITH: The interventionist a lot of times
11	is a non-certified teacher.
12	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. That's yeah.
13	MS. SMITH: Because you could have a tutor or
14	paraprofessional. The specialist has a higher level.
15	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. So the specialist, it's
16	just changing it took away sort of the definition
17	of of things and just said dyslexia as a whole?
18	MS. SMITH: Yeah. So the endorsement or
19	certification in dyslexia so we took out the
20	individual isolated skill sets.
21	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
22	MS. SMITH: Because the programs that have to
23	get certification in dyslexia, it's named in there.
24	And then we have to identify and approve which of
25	those programs it would be for you to qualify for

1	that.
2	
	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. And then this so then,
3	therefore, an interventionist, this doesn't change
4	how districts are currently staffing
5	interventionists, does it?
6	MS. SMITH: No.
7	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
8	MS. SMITH: It does not.
9	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. Those are my questions.
10	Board Members, additional questions?
11	(NO RESPONSE)
12	CHAIR MOORE: I know this represents a lot of
13	work by your team over the past decade and a lot of
14	work by school districts. And then there's still a
15	lot of work to be done
16	MS. SMITH: There is.
17	CHAIR MOORE: with a new batch of students
18	every year
19	MS. SMITH: Yeah.
20	CHAIR MOORE: to serve well.
21	MS. WOODS: I'll make a motion, but I was also
22	going to make a comment, just based on the 136 pages.
23	I think that shows in the state how big of a deal
24	dyslexia is for a lot of students. And so I'm just
25	proud of us moving forward then. My favorite thing,

1	as the Secretary says, is I just want kids to learn
2	to read.
3	SECRETARY OLIVA: That's right.
4	MS. KEENER: You know, it's been proven to
5	reduce the number of dyslexia identifications is
6	high-quality early learning.
7	MS. WOODS: Yeah. We're all on the team here.
8	So, anyway, on that note I will motion to release
9	the rules to the ACL ALC?
10	MS. SMITH: Yeah. Yeah. That's where it will
11	go next.
12	MS. WOODS: Yeah. To the next level.
13	CHAIR MOORE: There's a motion by Ms. Woods to
14	approve the rules. Is there a second?
15	MS. HUNTER: Second.
16	CHAIR MOORE: There's a second by Ms. Hunter.
17	Any questions or comments?
18	(NO RESPONSE)
19	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. All in favor say aye.
20	(UNANIMOUS CHORUS OF AYES)
21	CHAIR MOORE: Any opposed?
22	Motion passes.
23	MS. SMITH: And thank you. Thank you.
24	5. HIGH SCHOOL COURSE OFFERINGS

Course Offerings.

DR. PRIDE: Good morning. Kiffany Pride,
Assistant Commissioner of Learning Services and I am
before you today.

Arkansas public school districts and openenrollment charter schools are required to offer a
minimum number of unique courses per the DESE rules
governing standards for accreditation of Arkansas
public schools and school districts. And I want to
just sort of give you a high-level overview of some
changes and additions for the unique courses that are
required to be offered. So -- and you should have
the attachment in your agenda.

But, in general, one of the changes we made is we wanted to make sure that we noted the accelerated courses options for each of the core areas, for math, science, literacy, and social studies. And those options include advanced placement, Cambridge AICE, International -- IB, International Baccalaureate, and/or concurrent courses. So you'll see there is an asterisk in every -- of each of the core areas that denotes that they must offer accelerated learning offerings across those four core areas.

And we do have a list of those courses in an additional document because it's just too lengthy to

put them all on here. But there is an additional document that schools get that show all of the courses. And we have a course code manager system by which they can go and look at those courses and the appropriateness and the sequence of courses that students can take across accelerated learning. So that's also a change.

And then, also, we have listed the computer science courses and you can see all of them listed there. That's an addition. Before, we had a general statement about them and referenced them to the bigger list. But we've listed them all this time and also we've indicated again with a notation of an asterisk that the courses that are available for 8th grade, and that's to your far right on the list as well. So you see that. That's there.

And then, I would say, you'll see a few changes in course names. For example, English 1 through 4 previously was Grade 9, 10, 11, 12. But with the opportunities for students to accelerate we didn't want -- we took -- those were the only ones that were listed by grade. And we just changed that name so that you would know the sequence of the courses needed to be taken in, but also that students had the opportunity to take those when they were ready.

And I would say that pretty much sums up the changes. Everything else is pretty much the same as it was last year when we saw this.

CHAIR MOORE: Board members to my left, questions?

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DR. ARNOLD: How does our Secretary feel about this inventory of courses?

SECRETARY OLIVA: So -- great question. I think this is really starting to line up with the vision that we see in ACCESS to make sure that we're not blocking courses and tying them to grade levels when students are ready for accelerated opportunities. And that's one of the biggest priorities that we have is we need to make sure that we can provide that. And I've said this kind of publicly a few times, I feel like sometimes some of our most neglected students in this state are our highest performing students because we're not letting them get access to high-quality content and rigor when they're ready; we're waiting for them to achieve a certain grade level. So this is going to be comprehensive and we're actually working on building up more accelerated opportunities when we look at ACCESS implementation because we're going to be rewriting this course code catalog a standard way for some of

1	these courses, whether it's concurrent credit or an
2	honors course or an AP course or an IB course. So
3	this is, I think, the first step towards
4	implementation and moving it in the right direction,
5	and it's work that's going to continue to be ongoing
6	as we're putting together our work groups and getting
7	feedback from stakeholders. Just the simple things
8	like saying, like, English 1 and not Grade 9 English
9	is starting to change that mindset. And I know that
10	doesn't sound like a big deal, but a semantics
11	matter. And this is helping to set that mindset that
12	when kids are ready to earn high school credit,
13	especially if they're in middle school, we need to
14	open up those opportunities.
15	DR. ARNOLD: Thank you, Dr. Oliva.
16	CHAIR MOORE: Mr. Bragg.
17	MR. BRAGG: If a school doesn't offer one of the
18	courses and the student wants that course, does the
19	school have any obligation to try to accommodate
20	them, either maybe through remote or
21	MS. SMITH: So so this list is the minimum
22	requirements that all schools are expected to offer.
23	Okay?
24	MS. BRAGG: Oh, so each school has to offer all
25	of these?

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MS. SMITH: So -- yeah. So when -- we have more courses than this in our course catalog. But when you're looking at this you can see English Language Arts; they have to offer three credits from the list Right? They have to offer two from the list below. There are certain -- so this is like the below. minimum education that all schools have to provide students in the state and those courses are on this list. If a student wants to take a course, though, that their school is not offering -- we do have a course choice that is coming available and that's -more information about that is coming out. have virtual options a lot of times that schools will offer their students. And, again, as we're getting into this arena of more choice and creating better pathways, those are the conversations that we need to keep having. At the same time, we need to be having conversations about what courses do we not need to be offering. Okay. For example, we actually had AP courses that we offered in our state that no college in the state of Arkansas would give it credit for because they didn't have it. So why are we paying for a course that nobody in the state is going to give college credit for? Right? So we're going through and making sure that we're really looking at

our courses, making sure that they're rigorous,
making sure that they make sense, and making sure
that there is a pathway developed for that course to
take that kid past high school.

So this -- this was what would before have been
the 38. Right? But we went well beyond 38 when we

the 38. Right? But we went well beyond 38 when we started requiring you had to have AP classes. Right? Or you had to have your Computer Science classes. So this is just -- we felt was important to bring it to you with the changes around acceleration, because it's no longer just AP, and we wanted to put that before you. We also thought it was important that you could see the Computer Science courses listed, the ones that were indicated for 8th grade, and get your approval on that.

CHAIR MOORE: I have some questions, but I want to check, Board Members, questions?

(NO RESPONSE)

CHAIR MOORE: So previously was it that four AP courses were required? Is that still required or is it that you can do other -- Cambridge or other programs?

MS. SMITH: So ACCESS -- in our legislation for ACCESS for acceleration, it opened up where you could offer other accelerated opportunities: concurrent

1	credit, IB, AP, the Cambridge piece. So it's opening
2	it up. Beforehand, it was only AP.
3	CHAIR MOORE: Is concurrent credit included in
4	that?
5	MS. SMITH: Yes.
6	CHAIR MOORE: So concurrent credit is included
7	as an accelerated pathway?
8	MS. SMITH: Yes.
9	CHAIR MOORE: Do we have any authority over
10	those concurrent credit classes to understand how
11	rigorous or not they are?
12	MS. SMITH: So great question. So Dr.
13	Warden, our Commissioner of Higher Education, is
14	actually establishing a statewide training for
15	educators who are going to be teaching those courses,
16	so that we make sure that we have alignment to the
17	rigor of higher ed, with making sure that this the
18	standards or the matching high school courses are
19	met. So before we had APSIs for AP, which was the
20	training, okay, Advanced Placement Institute. We're
21	now going to be offering training over here to ensure
22	that the rigor for higher ed is there.
23	SECRETARY OLIVA: This summer.
24	MS. SMITH: Yeah, this summer.
25	CHAIR MOORE: So concurrent credit is the only

1 one of those programs that doesn't have a uniform 2 assessment; correct? 3 MS. SMITH: Correct. No uniform assessment. 4 CHAIR MOORE: Okay. When we're talking about --5 so, English, take for instance the ELA, English 1 was to accelerate the ELA offerings. What are those 6 7 accelerated ELA offerings? And is that something 8 that this board is approving now, those offerings, or 9 will that be approved at a later date? 10 DR. PRIDE: Yes. So English 1 through 4 would 11 be what you -- you know, you would've known as 12 English 9 would be English 1, 2 and 10 and so-forth. 13 But there are other -- there are other options that 14 students can take as an accelerated pace. 15 example, they could take -- you're challenging my 16 memory here -- it's --17 CHAIR MOORE: But I guess the way I read this 18 here --DR. PRIDE: A seminar, they could take a seminar 19 20 course. 21 CHAIR MOORE: Yeah. 22 DR. PRIDE: They could take -- it could be an AP 23 course, it could take -- it could be another course 24 that -- and we have a guide for this. I just can't 25 remember all of the English ones right now off the

1 top of my head. But we do have a progression to show 2 what are options that students can take in an 3 accelerated pace. 4 CHAIR MOORE: I think it would've been helpful 5 for us to see those accelerated offerings to approve this here. But the way I'm reading this is a 6 7 district will no longer have to -- have to have 8 English through English 4 because it's an option? 9 DR. PRIDE: Well, they -- so they have to offer 10 that. And for the majority of students, they're 11 going to have those students in those courses. 12 students that are ready though, they also could --13 CHAIR MOORE: But it says, like, must offer two. 14 So they could offer English/Public Relations and 15 English/Documents instead of English 3 and English 4. 16 Am I reading this wrong? 17 DR. PRIDE: No. So what you're seeing is in terms of what is required for -- and I guess we did 18 19 that to divide in terms of the assessment piece. 20 21 CHAIR MOORE: Yeah. 22 DR. PRIDE: But also students, once they get 23 past that English 10 they also could have different 24 options by which they wouldn't have a state 25 assessment that aligned directly to our -- our

1 criteria for --

CHAIR MOORE: So we might have high schools that aren't offering, like, what you would used to say was a junior English --

MS. SMITH: Yeah.

CHAIR MOORE: -- English 3?

MS. SMITH: And so these were courses that were brought to the State Board previously. We created English 11 and 12 courses that -- that matched -- CHAIR MOORE: Okay.

MS. SMITH: -- pathways.

CHAIR MOORE: Okay.

MS. SMITH: Right? So you had a STEM pathway.

So when you're taking that English 11 course, it had a STEM emphasis, so you're reading more technical writings. So -- so high schools could offer those courses in place of that English -- traditional English 11. All right? But English -- old English 9, old English 10, which is now 1, 2, have to be offered to everyone because those are the alignments to the state assessment. All right? But as we're trying to create better pathways, while we're trying to create more meaningful coursework for students, you're starting to see some of those pathway courses -- the standards for English 11 are still there, but

1	you might not be reading Macbeth; you might be
2	reading a technical manual for something related to
3	STEM.
4	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. I didn't go back I
5	didn't fully understand how that was working. And so
6	yeah, so I think with that, so speak to me a
7	little bit about it used to be that you had to
8	have 38 offered required and this is saying 22. When
9	did that change?
10	DR. PRIDE: No.
11	CHAIR MOORE: No?
12	DR. PRIDE: No. These are the courses that are
13	required to be offered for students, and this is not
14	the same as the exact list for the graduation
15	requirements. So there's a handout that shows you
16	the number
17	CHAIR MOORE: Student graduation requirements?
18	DR. PRIDE: Student graduation.
19	CHAIR MOORE: And what is the student graduation
20	requirement right now?
21	DR. PRIDE: So 22 credits that there are four
22	ELA, three math, three science. You're challenging
23	my memory. I have it here.
24	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. But so this is that's
25	that's a different set of things?

1	DR. PRIDE: Yes.
2	CHAIR MOORE: And and do we does our board
3	approve the graduation requirements? I know local
4	boards can go above and beyond that.
5	MS. SMITH: Right. So the graduation
6	requirement is something that's set between the
7	Higher Coordinating Board and the State Board.
8	Right? So it's been set at 22 graduation credits for
9	a long time. We have not brought any changes to this
10	board around the 22 graduation requirements
11	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
12	MS. SMITH: in recent years. What we have
13	brought are changes around the last time you
14	probably saw a controversial change to this list was
15	when we removed Journalism.
16	CHAIR MOORE: Yes, I remember.
17	MS. SMITH: Right? And that it caused all
18	kinds of drama. Right?
19	CHAIR MOORE: Yes.
20	MS. SMITH: So what you're seeing now, in terms
21	of what we've added to this list, is the change
22	around acceleration, saying that you no longer have
23	to have just AP. Right? And then we also explicitly
24	stated on here the Computer Science courses because
25	there is an expectation in law that all schools are

offering a Computer Science class. There's also an expectation in law that we indicate four of those courses that can be offered in 8th grade. Other than that, it is the same. And as far as the courses and standards, standards you guys have approved. these English courses, the standards for English, we've already brought to you guys, and you've approved that. What we're showing you really is just here are the courses that we require school districts, that they have to have at least the required amounts off of this. And this is what we go by Standards for Accreditation for. So if the school district didn't offer the correct number of science courses, then they could be brought to this board for a Standards for Accreditation violation. And so we're wanting to make sure that you're aware of what courses are on there.

CHAIR MOORE: Okay.

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MS. SMITH: But the only changes really are around the accelerated pathways with AP.

CHAIR MOORE: Thank you. If -- if you look nationwide, 22 credits -- we have high graduation rates, but we have a low bar for graduation with that 22 credits. Would that have to be a law change or would that be a change by our board?

1 MS. SMITH: I think that would have to be -- I'd 2 have to look. Let me go back and look for you. 3 And I know some districts go above CHAIR MOORE: 4 and beyond that and they require more of their 5 students --MS. SMITH: Uh-huh. 6 7 CHAIR MOORE: But if you look at 22, I mean 8 that's less than six credits a year for students. 9 And as we talk about seat time, that's a pretty low 10 bar for our students. 11 SECRETARY OLIVA: Yeah. I think we should raise 12 it. 13 CHAIR MOORE: Great. I'll look forward to y'all 14 doing that. 15 But I -- I also look forward to -- I think -- I 16 think students -- I think this is minimum. I mean I 17 know it's minimum, what we're saying. 18 MS. SMITH: It is minimum. 19 CHAIR MOORE: But I think we should up the minimum to some extent. I think students deserve 20 21 more opportunities. And I know like now that the 22 world is open for virtual, students do have a lot of 23 virtual options. But I think in person is important 24 too. And so I think in the future, you know, should 25 we push a little harder to require districts to offer

1 more courses, more options for students? MS. SMITH: So I think the answer to that question potentially is yes. Right? I think though 3 4 where we have to identify roadblocks on our side is, 5 one, with licensure. So if have a science teacher or you have a math teacher --6 7 CHAIR MOORE: Right. 8 MS. SMITH: -- and you're asking them to teach 9 mul- -- if you're a small district -- and you have to 10 remember most of our districts in our state are very, 11 very small and rural where they may only have one 12 teacher who's teaching 7th grade math, 8th grade 13 math, 9th grade math, 10th grade -- like, so -- and 14 so every time we put a requirement that you have to 15 offer that course, then you have to have a period and 16 is someone doing it, which is fine. And I think 17 that's where the virtual options sometimes come in. 18 And I think that's where we have to look at our 19 licensing requirement and who can teach what courses. 20 CHAIR MOORE: Yeah. 21 MS. SMITH: So I would agree. 22 CHAIR MOORE: It used to be that every student 23 had to take one virtual course. Is that still on the 24 law? 25 MS. SMITH: No.

1 CHAIR MOORE: Okay. And do we have any sort of 2 requirements as to how many of these have to be in 3 person versus virtual offerings? MS. SMITH: No. 4 5 CHAIR MOORE: Okay. Do y'all do any sort of audit of that way to get an understanding of, you 6 7 know, this school district is offering this person 8 high school courses virtually versus in-person? 9 MS. SMITH: They report that in their -- in the 10 eSchool system, the teacher of record, and if the 11 course is virtual or in-person. And we do see some 12 of our districts -- and some districts who have been 13 in trouble and some who have not -- where they have a 14 large offering of virtual courses. Right? And so 15 it's about ensuring the quality and putting practices 16 in place where virtual courses are being offered at a 17 high standard and that kids are being successful in 18 them. And we have places where that's happening. 19 CHAIR MOORE: Okay. I have two more sets of 20 questions. I'm sorry. It's my last day, y'all. 21 MS. SMITH: I'm not sure why you sat down and 22 got off the hook. 23 DR. PRIDE: No. 24 CHAIR MOORE: So I know -- I mean, we've talked 25 about acceleration. A lot of middle school students

might want to be taking the Algebra 1, Geometry, but that's not required for a middle school or junior highs to offer the 8th grade level, or is it?

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MR. SMITH: It's not required. But I will tell you since Secretary Oliva has arrived in our state the numbers of kids who are graduating with associate's degrees are continuing to rise. expectation in the law for access with acceleration, the guidance that's coming out from this Department around that is going to continue to increase. -- Kiffany's team has done a wonderful job of taking the academic standards for ELA and math and backwards mapped them all the way to elementary school, so that kids can be put on these accelerated pathway pieces. And so you're going to have school districts who are going to automatically start putting those in place. We're at the beginning. We're having to change systems work to get acceleration in our state where it needs to be.

CHAIR MOORE: Okay.

MS. SMITH: And that's where we're at right now.

MS. KEENER: And there are two more pieces that I'm excited about. One is the standardization so that kids that are taking concurrent credit, that they actually transfer to the next --

CHAIR MOORE: Yeah.

MS. KEENER: -- place. I know someone taking
Business Law at UACCB and it is not accepted at UCA.
So they're stuck. Right. And so, I'm so excited,
again, that somebody paid attention and is cracking
that.

And, finally, the long-term goal being that the box that is checked by default is the advanced math course and you have to opt out of it, as opposed to the way we're doing things now. But, again, long-term goals.

CHAIR MOORE: Another one I had written down was World Languages. Is that -- has there ever been a conversation about requiring high schools to offer four years of World Languages, instead of two? I know for accelerated students who are looking to go to colleges, colleges would --

MS. SMITH: So you see foreign language -you're going to start seeing that come up in our IB
pathways. Right? And so as school districts are
starting to increase those opportunities, you're
going to see those kind of courses being offered. At
this point most schools -- if you have a student
who's going on to year three or year four, a lot of
them a lot of times are having to do a virtual option

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2 CHAIR MOORE: Yeah.

MS. SMITH: -- unless they have a teacher who can continue that on.

CHAIR MOORE: Yeah.

SECRETARY OLIVA: But -- but I'd say, overall, I think -- well, to your point, as we get into the next phases, maybe part of that conversation is what is that list of required accelerated courses at a middle school.

CHAIR MOORE: Yeah.

SECRETARY OLIVA: And then maybe even what does that look like at an elementary school. One of -- one of the, I think, need pathways in, like, our diploma of merit is we recognize a seal of -- biliteracy as an advanced credential on the high school diploma. So that may encourage some more school districts to offer more World Languages. But should we be making sure that there is a pathway to complete a program? Right? Where you're not just getting the introductory courses. So those are -- we're not going to have all the answers now, but that -- that's the conversations we're having now with kind of re-imagining expectations for students. I think 22 graduation credits is low. I think we could

have higher expectations for our students, if we're going to prepare them to be successful. And when we call one of our three uses is making sure that there's a pathway to be employed, enlisted or enrolled, what do those real expectations mean; you know, what does it mean for a student to be college and career ready when they graduate. So those are -- those aren't conversations that just -- you finalize; right? That's just kind of the way of work, that it is ongoing. And we've got to start by building the expectations, supporting districts with shaping that mindset, but then continually engaging in this dialogue, in this conversation. And I -- and I -- I think those are all great suggestions.

MS. SMITH: Yeah. And I think you'd be hard-pressed to find any schools in any district in the state that this is all -- that they only offer the minimum.

CHAIR MOORE: Right.

MS. SMITH: Most are offering more. And going back to your foreign language, you can stack Spanish 3, Spanish 4. Right? So it's -- the school has to offer. They don't -- they have to have it in their schedule, Spanish 1 and Spanish 2. If you have a kid who's ready for Spanish 3, you can stack those

1 courses and blend your kids together. So there's 2 opportunities for that. 3 I think long-term it will CHAIR MOORE: Yeah. 4 be exciting. We know research says the sooner you 5 start a foreign language the better, and we can keep on setting that goal, that we could push elementary 6 7 schools to start. And there's many virtual options 8 that are great for teaching second languages that I 9 think we could push from there. 10 My last kind of question, sorry, was around the 11 Computer Science. 12 MS. SMITH: Yeah. 13 CHAIR MOORE: So it's in law that a Computer 14 Science course has to be offered in 8th grade. 15 -- but do you have to take it in 8th grade? 16 the --17 MS. SMITH: It -- I think it's in law that for 18 -- I may have to get Ross up here for this. 19 that four courses have to be identified that can be offered in 8th grade --20 21 CHAIR MOORE: Okay. 22 MS. SMITH: -- for Computer Science. 23 CHAIR MOORE: It was brought to my attention 24 that Computer Science A is a very high-level course 25 and maybe shouldn't be in 8th grade. Has there been

any conversations about why these ones were selected?

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MR. WHITE: So there is a requirement in law that we have to identify four courses that are available within the 8th grade. So when we really get into the list here, you have our full Computer Science list there. So that's every Computer Science course that we have. So our Introduction to Computer Science is really our entry level. But then we have had schools that have been doing Computer Science A, like, that's what their request has been. an AP Computer Science Principles that you will see That is there, as well. And this has been on here. more built by -- the way the law was passed, for us to have appropriate courses for 8th graders. becomes a little bit challenging too because if you're familiar with -- any time I get up here and talk to you about it, we have pathways and we go to a Level 1, Level 2, Level 3; we build on skills. so we really have to identify the courses that have the most foundational skills. And AP Computer Science A and the Principles, both, are -- have the most foundational that we can pull out, where if we pull any of those other courses, the first course is going to be Introduction to Computer Science; the second course then will be, you know, getting into

1	these advanced databases, digital electronics. Those
2	all become a second or a third course, so they're not
3	appropriate to be an 8th grade course.
4	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
5	MR. WHITE: And so
6	CHAIR MOORE: But they're not required to take
7	it in 8th grade?
8	MR. WHITE: But, yeah, they're not required.
9	CHAIR MOORE: They can take it any time in their
10	career?
11	MR. WHITE: No.
12	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
13	MR. WHITE: So they have to obviously take a
14	course to graduate and, you know, the period to be
15	able to earn that can be in that window. But we do
16	have that opportunity for those that obviously,
17	this was kind of done before acceleration, but it
18	does give that accelerated opportunity for a student
19	who might want to go through a really robust Computer
20	Science pathway. And if their school has those
21	opportunities, they can get started a little bit
22	earlier, in that 8th grade window.
23	CHAIR MOORE: Is there still at the middle
24	school level, is there still some sort of requirement
25	for a computer course?

MR. WHITE: So there's still a coding block requirement.

CHAIR MOORE: Okay.

MR. WHITE: And so that is -- it varies, based on the district. We give them a lot of options. A lot of them embed it into what we call Key Code, which is a mixture of keyboarding and then, you know, learning the fundamentals of keystrokes and then the coding block, as well. But they still do have a coding block requirement that has to be met in that middle-school block.

CHAIR MOORE: And then my question was, are any of these courses like an introductory into AI? And where is AI fitting in -- into these courses? Or how are we approaching that?

MR. WHITE: So all of our Computer Science programs have gone through a big revision this past year. So in our CTE world, every three years we revisit all of our programs and look at all of our occupational codes and instructional codes to make sure they align with our postsecondary partners and align with industry. So in that, there has been some adjustments. That -- there is, obviously, that in it. But at the same time, it is still -- I won't say so new, but there's so much to be learned that it --

there's not going to be one that's just specifically focused to, you know, artificial intelligence.

Specifically, yes, in many of these different groups you're going to see -- I don't want to say groups -- different pathways. You're going to see the conversation coming up for probably all of them in some of our standards.

CHAIR MOORE: So you said you revisit them every three years. Does it -- do the standards get changed every three years or is it --

MR. WHITE: It varies. I mean -- CHAIR MOORE: Okay.

MR. WHITE: -- it really depends on -- now I will say the Computer Science standards for this year are the ones that have been updated. I mean, it -- they hadn't really been reviewed since their inception, for most part. So they have had some pretty big revisions. We went from nine pathways to four, and that was a part of our full pathway revisions that we've talked with y'all about before. Because we're going in the whole world of Career and Technical Education down from 63 to 44, as well. We want to make sure our alignment from CIP and SOC codes with our postsecondary to employment, as well.

CHAIR MOORE: Does that come to our board to

1	approve or is that
2	MR. WHITE: No.
3	CHAIR MOORE: inhouse?
4	
	MR. WHITE: So within the standards within
5	Career and Technical Education so, I mean, there
6	are some that you that you're made aware of. But
7	we also go with the Career Education Workforce
8	Development Board.
9	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
10	MR. WHITE: That's seen by Department of
11	Commerce, as well as our standards.
12	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
13	MS. WOODS: Can I jump in and ask a question?
14	CHAIR MOORE: I've covered everything. Yes.
15	MS. WOODS: So when we're talking about AI
16	because Beau and I were just talking about it is
17	there ever when if we wanted to make an AI
18	required course I remember when Governor
19	Hutchinson, like, laid down the law and he was like,
20	"We're offering Computer Science." How does that
21	process work?
22	MR. WHITE: I'm going to let some other people
23	talk about that one. That's the only one I can tell
24	you
25	MS. WOODS: We were just sitting here talking

1 about how we're behind the eight ball in a lot of 2 areas. And so as we start looking to future courses 3 4 MS. SMITH: When I leave here I'm going to go put in Chat GPT and make it a course, and I'll be 5 6 back to you tomorrow. I'll be back to you by 3:00. 7 I could do it pretty quickly. 8 MS. WOODS: You've got to be careful. Because I 9 was telling Beau that I was looking something up 10 yesterday and it gave me a state case, and I was so 11 glad that I went to sources. 12 MS. SMITH: Yeah. 13 MS. WOODS: Because I was like I have never --14 MS. SMITH: Yeah. 15 MS. WOODS: And it was like so on-point. 16 didn't exist. And Chat GPT finally said, oh, I'm 17 sorry, I made a mistake. And I was like, wait. 18 on Chat. 19 MS. SMITH: So actually there is -- I believe 20 there is a Governor's taskforce on AI right now. 21 have two or three different groups here at the 22 Department who are working on AI information and just 23 quidance for school districts. You're going to start 24 seeing AI in terms of, like, professional development 25 and developing that. Our team is in the boat

learning right now. And so those are things you're going to see. I think AI is not going to necessarily be a standalone; AI is going to be in everything that we do. You're going to start seeing it within your English Language Arts standards; you're going to start seeing it in your math classes; you're going to start seeing it in your graphic design. It's going to be everywhere. So just your intro to understanding what is it, yes, you're going to start seeing standards pop up on that.

MS. WOODS: Okay.

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CHAIR MOORE: My 1st grader and I are already have this conversation, because we're seeing more generative content. And so I think -- I mean, if y'all are thinking about that, that starts at the elementary standards.

MS. SMITH: Yeah. And it's about the being able to even like decipher what's real, what's not real.

CHAIR MOORE: Right.

MS. SMITH: You know, but it's going -- it's in everything. It's in every element right now, and it's -- and it's going faster than we're moving.

I was going to say this for MR. McCASTLAIN: part of my report at the end, but she teed it up, so -- not to hijack it or anything. But I think we need

to be careful in our vision of AI not just to 2 associate it with the Computer Science subject or -it's good to hear you say that, what you just said, Stacy. But also focus on training our teachers how to utilize AI for their jobs. And I think it's kind of a prescription for burnout if it's -- if it's 7 learned to use effectively. There's tools out there. And I don't know what that looks like, as far as professional development. Maybe a little bit like 10 Science of -- Science of Reading professional development. I don't think it needs to be one 12 six-hour, you know, course in the summer, and then 13 forgot. Maybe we need to really think about, okay, 14 the requirements of professional development, 15 in-depth professional development, and what type of 16 supports can we give the teachers through the school 17 year to ensure that they're using those tools through 18 the year to benefit them and make them do their jobs 19 more efficiently. 20

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MS. SMITH: Yeah. And --

DR. ARNOLD: That's good, Beau.

MS. SMITH: Right now, folks are wrestling with the policies behind it, you know, with student work and teacher work and giving credits. I mean, there -- so there's a lot of policy being written right now

1 around it and the quidance on that. So I think those will be some interesting conversations and things for 2 3 us to share with the Board. 4 DR. ARNOLD: Madam Chair, wow, this conversation 5 illustrates why we will miss you a great deal. CHAIR MOORE: 6 Oh. 7 DR. ARNOLD: And clearly you are ready for 8 another seven years. 9 CHAIR MOORE: Well, yeah, sign me up. But your 10 meetings might be shorter. 11 But I -- I -- I did -- I do think I did want to 12 take the opportunity not to just look at those issues 13 but to just reiterate that this is our minimum bar. 14 And that our minimum bar for graduation requirements 15 are lower, too, and we want -- we want our students 16 to succeed. And the more opportunities they have in 17 different areas, the better. So we can keep 18 encouraging districts to offer more courses and maybe 19 at some point revisit the high school graduation 20 requirements. 21 MR. HENDERSON: Dr. Moore, thank you for asking 22 about five questions I was about to ask. Seriously, 23 you know, I really appreciate you asking all those 24 tough questions because this is very important. 25 a huge advocate of ACCESS and the launch of it.

Commissioner Warden, him and his team, has done a tremendous job.

To Mr. Bragg's point, he asked earlier if the consideration as far as virtual options and stuff like that, when we're looking at those roadmaps, when we're looking at the outreach, let's make sure that we are definitely looking at the big picture of rural schools, small school districts that do not have a lot of the resources. So I don't know what that vision looks like, but if we have to partner in an insane way with two-year universities, trade schools, we want to make sure that those conversations are being held and also those things are on the table.

CHAIR MOORE: With that, though, isn't there something in LEARNS that -- I mean, if a student requests a course at the high school, that they have to be able to take it or offer it virtually? Or -- okay, we'll revisit that later.

MS. SMITH: I didn't hear what you said.

CHAIR MOORE: If a student -- if there is one of these courses that a school district didn't offer, does the student have the ability to talk with the school and to offer it to them virtually?

MS. SMITH: So that was the course choice -- CHAIR MOORE: Yes.

1	MS. SMITH: aspect. And so there's guidance
2	being written and rules around course choice that
3	will come to this board.
4	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
5	MS. SMITH: We've built a platform around that.
6	So there's an opportunity for that. So there will be
7	more information coming.
8	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. So just thinking about the
9	opportunities and access for students.
10	Okay. With that, Board Members, questions,
11	comments?
12	(NO RESPONSE)
13	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. The floor will be open for
14	a motion on the high school course offerings.
15	MR. HENDERSON: I'd like to make a motion to
16	approve all the high school required high school
17	courses.
18	CHAIR MOORE: A motion by Mr. Henderson. Is
19	there a second?
20	MR. BRAGG: Second.
21	CHAIR MOORE: A second by Mr. Bragg. Are there
22	any questions or comments?
23	(NO RESPONSE)
24	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. All in favor say aye.
25	(UNANIMOUS CHORUS OF AYES)

1 CHAIR MOORE: Any opposed? 2 The motion passes. 3 DR. PRIDE: Thank you. 4 CHAIR MOORE: Looking at the agenda, let's go 5 ahead and take a five-minute break before we start our next item number six. So let's start back here 6 7 at 11:05. 8 (WHERUPON, after a break was taken, the 9 proceedings were resumed as follows, to-wit:) 10 CONSIDERATION OF THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL 11 LICENSURE STANDARDS BOARD FOR CASE 25-121 - DANNY R. MARRS, JR. 12 CHAIR MOORE: Okay. We will start back to our 13 action agenda. We have item number six, 14 consideration of a recommendation by the PLSB. Ms. 15 Whitney James or Mr. Shults will be going over 16 procedures for us probably. Thank you very much. 17 MR. SHULTS: Thank you, Madam Chair, Board. 18 Just a brief reminder on the hearing procedures. 19 Review of a PLSB action is conducted pursuant to 20 Section 1.4-4 -- or 1.1-4 of the rules governing Code 21 of Ethics. In this case, the educator has elected to 22 appear and present a full argument, with -- through 23 their attorney. So the educator and their attorney 24 is given ten minutes to present oral arguments. 25

PLSB attorney will also have ten minutes to present

oral arguments. The Chair may allow additional time for good cause shown.

In this hearing the State Board is to consider the transcript, the pleadings, and the oral arguments only. However, at the request of the Chair, the State Board, the educator and the Professional License — the PLSB investigator for the case may provide testimony. No other testimony shall be heard. All testimony from the educator or the PLSB investigator shall be taken under oath. Thanks.

CHAIR MOORE: So we'll start with the oath for those who are planning to speak today. If you would stand up, please, for those planning to speak. Do you swear the testimony you're about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

(ALL SPEAKERS ANSWERED AFFIRMATIVELY)

CHAIR MOORE: Thank you. We start with the Educator or attorney, and you'll have ten minutes to speak.

MR. EDDINGS: Thank you, Dr. Moore. And I doubt seriously that I will exhaust ten minutes. Dr. Moore and other members of this board, my name is Khayyam Eddings.

And I say this not because I was raised right by my mom and my daddy. My mother was a 49-year

educator in Little Rock School District and they always taught me to be polite in public. But I say this because -- what I'm meaning too, it's the right thing to say -- it is absolutely my pleasure to be here on behalf of DJ Marrs. And you'll hear from -from Mr. Marrs, and Mr. Marrs will tell you that, you know, something happened in the locker room at Quitman Junior High School back in May 2024. And Mr. Marrs won't beat around the bush; he'll tell you that and he'll concede that as the head football coach during these football activities he was the one in charge. And he's going to tell you that because as a leader and as a coach, he believes that leadership comes with top down. So he was the one who was responsible. And it's -- it's undeniable what happened, because there's -- there's video there. There's been testimony in the PLSB investigation of -- of some of those things that happened, and Mr. Marrs won't try to minimize what happened or the impact of what happened. Because Mr. Marrs is a leader of young men and those things happened under his leadership on his watch back in May 2024, in that locker room, Mr. Marrs accepted responsibility and did not appeal the recommendation of the PLSB that his license be placed on probation for two years and

a \$250 fine. However, Mr. Marrs is eager to be here this morning, not to push back against the the allegations that were made about him before this character before this board. And before now, confidential, Mr. Marrs has not had that opportunity and he relishes it -- an opportunity.

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investigation was one of the most in-depth and all-encompassing investigations ever done by the PLSB. And I say that to say this: the allegations were investigated thoroughly because the investigation was in-depth. Because the rationale included in the investigation's conclusions were reasonable and -- to support the recommendation, Mr. Marrs encourages you, urges you to accept that recommendation because he has accepted responsibility for what's happened.

Now, Mr. Marrs and I both recognize that there's value in public discourse related to issues of children and in schools, in particular. absolutely value in that. But there is no value in lodging false accusations against an educator,

particularly geared toward the aim of seeking a result that you want when there's no basis in fact for it. Mr. Marrs can tell his story much better than I can, so at this point I'll step aside. And if you'd like to hear from Mr. Marrs, he's available. He's been sworn under oath and he's here to answer any questions that you may have. Thank you.

CHAIR MOORE: Thank you, Mr. Eddings.

We will take Ms. James now to testify, and then we will open up the floor for questions.

MS. JAMES: Yes, ma'am. And I do have my investigator here, who could be sworn in if you have any questions for her.

CHAIR MOORE: Okay.

MS. JAMES: In this case regarding Mr. Marrs, the Ethics Subcommittee recommended probation of license for two years, a \$250 fine, coursework, reading and training, with written reflections. The Ethics Subcommittee also recommended quarterly reports from the educator's supervisor, which would come to the State Board while on probation regarding how his professional practices are progressing.

This case was initially on the consent agenda, since Mr. Marrs did accept the recommendation, and the case was pulled for the review hearing today.

501-837-1299

1 The PLSB found that there is a preponderance of the evidence that he violated Standards 1, 2 and 3 of 2 3 the Code of Ethics and that he should receive the recommended sanction. And the Ethics Subcommittee 4 gave a very detailed rationale for its decision, 5 which was provided in your folder. I'm happy to 6 7 review that at any time with you or answer any 8 questions that you may have. 9 CHAIR MOORE: Thank you, Ms. James. 10 With that, do you or your team have any more 11 comments that you want to make? 12 (NO RESPONSE) 13 Ms. JAMES: (Shakes head side to side) 14 CHAIR MOORE: Okay. So with that, we will open 15 the floor up for questions and these can be questions 16 of the Educator, the attorney, or the PLSB or staff. 17 So, let's see, I will start to my left with 18 questions. 19 MR. WOOD: I have some questions. 20 Mr. Wood. CHAIR MOORE: 21 MR. WOOD: First, and then primarily to Coach 22 Marrs, I have some questions if you'll step up here. 23 The -- the allegations that the -- I think there were 24 a few boys involved. I don't know exactly how to 25 lump everything together. But I'm going to call them

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the -- the May 10th incidents. Okay? Roughly, the time that you were notified that two or three boys had been specifically harassed and bullied in the locker room and you -- you learned of that on approximately May 10th, 2024. In those -- those -the -- the conduct that was revealed to you in that, we -- we had allegations of Orbeez guns being brought into the locker room and shot at kids; we had allegations of a whip being used in the locker room on some kids; we had -- I think that that might've been in response to towel popping that was occurring in the locker room; we had kids claiming to be stuffed in the lockers with balls being thrown at them while they were in there; and, what I would consider, we had video evidence of organized fighting occurring where kids were bringing boxing gloves and having duke outs in the locker room; we also had allegations of some really bad stuff, sexual in nature, assaults on kids where kids were humping other kids. Those were all very concerning and I have some concerns about the response to what happened after you learned of those things. But I --I want to first focus on what did you know before May 10th that was occurring in the locker room. aware of any bullying or conduct similar to hazing

that was occurring in the locker room prior to May 10th, 2024?

MR. MARRS: No. No, sir. And my assistants were not either. No -- like I said, no one had brought anything to us. Any time we had an issue in the locker room -- and there were times where I might've -- would've heard, you know, someone getting loud or you hear, you know, something where they're not transitioning, getting ready to go back to school or getting to the field, where, you know, we would -- we would hear that and call them out and address that. And -- and several people said that.

To the allegations of -- of a lot of the things, first of all, the -- the -- the boxing glove issue was -- I saw the video as well. It -- it was -- I didn't know about it initially. It was sent in later. But that was from several years ago, because we knew that by the shimmels that -- by the outfit that they were wearing. That was an issue that was found out. That student was turned over to the dean of students and punished and from the football team -- when that happened, that -- that was -- like I said, that -- that was an issue that was handled and -- and found out very quickly.

MR. WOOD: Okay. So I -- I don't really

1	understand your answer then. It sounds like you're
2	saying that the the boxing gloves video that we've
3	was provided to us occurred long years before
4	
5	MR. MARRS: Yeah.
6	MR. WOOD: May 10th, 2024?
7	MR. MARRS: Yes, sir. Our junior high wears
8	like I said, they wear the black shimmels. I say
9	shimmels; that's their workout top and bottom. Same
10	thing with the we had the video with the locker
11	room because I I looked into it, like I said, a
12	lot, over and over, once once that I was made
13	aware of it.
14	MR. WOOD: When did you become aware of that
15	of that boxing
16	MR. MARRS: After I'd already done my
17	investigation.
18	MR. WOOD: After May 10th, 2024?
19	MR. MARRS: Oh, I'm sorry. The when did I
20	become aware of of a situation with boxing gloves?
21	A couple of years ago, when that happened.
22	MR. WOOD: A couple of years prior to May 10th,
23	2024?
24	MR. MARRS: Yes, sir. That was different kids.
25	Like I said, they they were those those kids

1	that were in the 9th grade
2	MR. WOOD: Yeah. Of course it was different
3	kids. I understand
4	MR. MARRS: Yes, sir.
5	MR. WOOD: they're going to progress
6	MR. MARRS: It was the same
7	MR. WOOD: through school.
8	MR. MARRS: Yes, sir.
9	MR. WOOD: But it it sounds to me then like
10	bullying, fighting, organized fighting was occurring
11	in the locker room prior to May 10th, 2024, and you
12	knew about it?
13	MR. MARRS: That was two years ago, when they
14	were in the 7th grade. Yes, sir. And it was handled
15	and I mean
16	MR. WOOD: Okay.
17	MR. MARRS: It it was it was extended
18	you know, like like I said, we we found the
19	student who brought the gloves and removed them and
20	turned it over to the dean of students for
21	punishment.
22	MR. WOOD: Any other incidents, other than
23	boxing gloves, prior to May 10th, 2024?
24	MR. MARRS: No, sir.
25	MR. WOOD: Okay. What about I I would

1	like to ask just a point of procedure in using
2	student names. I'm trying to be very careful here.
3	Students that I believe are no longer in the school
4	had statements included in the record, and I would
5	like to reference that. Is it appropriate for me to
6	use the student's name?
7	MS. JAMES: We had actually created a cheat
8	sheet with student numbers and names. It wasn't made
9	part of this report. You might be able to give
10	enough description that we could tell you
11	MR. WOOD: Okay.
12	MS. JAMES: which number it is.
13	MR. WOOD: Sure. At the very end of the
14	investigation report, page 451, is a transcript of an
15	interview with a now former student. Would it be
16	appropriate to reference that person by name?
17	MS. JAMES: That person is S9.
18	MR. WOOD: S9?
19	MS. JAMES: Yes.
20	MR. WOOD: Okay. And can I give his initials?
21	MR. MARRS: I've I've I've got the cheat
22	sheet here.
23	MR. WOOD: Okay. I I can't confirm because I
24	don't have the cheat sheet in front of me, but I'm
25	going to just rely on what you said, to refer to it

as S9.

So there -- there was a student that -- that gave an interview that was transcribed in part of the record that -- and -- and I'm -- I apologize for frank language that's about to be used. Everyone has brought kids to the room and I kind of hate that, but we have to do what we have to do. A tea-bagging incident occurred. Are you aware of that?

MR. MARRS: No, sir. And the student that we're talking about, I mean, had accusations of things that happened in the high school locker room but never played on the high school team. They — they were actually — they were removed from the team for grades by the parents, and then the parents had a meeting to come back and came back for just a short time of the offseason, and then left the program.

MR. WOOD: I really --

MR. MARRS: So --

MR. WOOD: I can't get into the weeds of whether the kid ever played a minute of high school football.

MR. MARRS: No. I just meant what locker room he would have been in, as far as to say the things that -- that were said. There was an incident at the school that happened with the student, but in the locker room -- no, sir.

1	MR. WOOD: Did the tea-bagging situation occur
2	in the locker room?
3	MR. MARRS: No, sir.
4	MR. WOOD: You don't believe so?
5	MR. MARRS: No, sir.
6	MR. WOOD: What about pictures being taken of a
7	student on the commode and being shared
8	MR. MARRS: That was also at the school.
9	MR. WOOD: What
10	MR. MARRS: Yes, sir.
11	MR. WOOD: What does that mean, at the school?
12	MR. MARRS: That that happened not in the
13	fieldhouse. That was an incident that was that
14	that happened in the boys' bathroom of the high
15	school.
16	MR. WOOD: A football player who did it; right?
17	I mean, a football player was punished for spreading
18	pictures of kids on the toilet. Right?
19	MR. MARRS: Yes, sir. Well, he was removed from
20	the team at at that point, I I do believe. So
21	like he never came back to me
22	MR. WOOD: Well, that that's not
23	MR. MARRS: at the school.
24	MR. WOOD: what his story was. His story was
25	not that he was removed from the team at that time.

His story, if you're going to adopt his story, was that he was asked to stay on the team; that you told him you were going to throw him off the team; and when he said okay, he didn't care, you said, "Wait, no, never-mind. I can't throw you off the team. I need you."

MR. MARRS: That -- that's not true.

MR. WOOD: Well, it's his story.

MR. MARRS: That -- that's his story, but that's not true. He was -- he was removed from the team. And I had a meeting with his mother and -- and even -- because his -- his stepdad at the time was a pee-wee coach and -- and they came in and -- and we met after he had been punished for this, to try to work him back on the team for his benefit, not for the -- for the team. I mean, this was never a senior high football player, so I mean this is not something that -- I mean, our junior high program is developmental. So, like, we're -- we're working with -- with kids to -- to -- and we work with parents still at that point to try to help them, because he had been in trouble several other times. And -- and sometimes as a coach, like, having those kids in your program you're able to just kind of develop that and work with them and try to get through to them in a

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different way that maybe a teacher may not.

MR. WOOD: That's fine, Coach. My -- my problem is that -- the -- the question really isn't his character. The question is: what was the athletic department, the football administration's response to these types of activities occurring among football players? That's really the question as it relates to Coach Marrs in front of us here. It -- it's not really about what that student was going through and what may have troubled his life and all of that. So it's really about what did you know and what did you do about it and when did you do these things.

That same student in that interview said that the fighting with boxing gloves happened daily and the coaches didn't care.

MR. MARRS: That -- that's not true. And I go in that locker room before they leave. I have a strict locker room policy, to the point where their helmets hang, and -- and we go through there. That's -- like the thing with the Orbeez gun that came up and it said that there were hundreds of bullets. That -- that -- that's not true. We go in there every day. And we have two loads of laundry that we go in --

MR. WOOD: You said that you believed that it

was true.

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MR. MARRS: I -- I do -- I do believe --

MR. WOOD: It's not because you couldn't -- not because you found evidence of it, but because so many kids said it happened that you believe it must have been true.

MR. MARRS: That so many kids said that one was brought. Yes, sir. Not that kids were shot with it. That -- that was not what multiple kids -- that's not what was said. That was embellished on later, I think by -- by a parent standing right here. When we interviewed kids and we talked to them, a kid did bring one. It was an Orbeez gun and then it turned into a BB gun and then it turned into hundreds of kids shot, and that wasn't true. And -- and -- and with -- with the bags that they bring in, a kid could bring one because they have bags of clothes that they change into, and we no longer allow that to happen in the locker room. But at the time, they were in and out, changing clothes, so a kid could bring one, an Orbeez gun into a bag and -- and have one there. And without screaming and hollering and -- you know, I mean, we're not in there while they take showers and So the fact that the kids said that, I do believe that. But, no, we didn't have multiple

1 stories of kids running around getting shot. That -that was simply added by parents later. 3 MR. WOOD: Well, in a minute I will look. think that -- that's a fine distinction, but I'm not 4 5 sure I readily accept that a kid brought an Orbeez 6 qun, but it was never fired at anyone. That's kind 7 of hard to believe. But I'll -- I'll review through 8 here. 9 MR. MARRS: But as I'm not in there, I can only 10 go off of what the kids that I interview tell me. 11 MR. WOOD: Well, I know. But six or seven or 12 eight of them said this happened. And, I mean, and 13 this was said to the investigator paid for by your 14 school district. This was in her report, the 15 interviews with students. Half a dozen, at least, 16 referenced the Orbeez gun situation. 17 MR. MARRS: That -- that it was brought, not 18 that it was fired and multiple kids were shot and 19 there were hundreds of bullets or Orbeez loads 20 everywhere. That -- because that's what it was, the 21 -- the initial allegation of it, and that -- in the 22 report it shows that that's not true. 23 MR. WOOD: All right. I will -- I will look for 24 that distinction in a minute. 25 There seems to be in the conversation that you

1 had that was transcribed with -- and I -- I don't remember which mother was involved, if it was Angie 3 I think -- I think it may have been the 4 Stephanie White conversation. I'm not real sure. 5 But as I read the transcript of that, there seemed to be a bit of relief on your part that when the humping 6 7 was occurring that kids had their clothes on. 8 you relieved to learn that? 9 MR. MARRS: I mean, no, sir. I -- I -- I was --10 I was and have been concerned through all of this. 11 As far as as a football coach who's over that 12 fieldhouse, like the safety of those kids is -- is my 13 responsibility. 14 MR. WOOD: I appreciate that. 15 MR. MARRS: So -- so as far as relief in that 16 aspect, I -- I don't -- I don't know that -- I mean, 17 that I -- I don't ever remember feeling relief for 18 clothes. I -- I think the -- I don't know what --19 like, in the transcript of it --MR. WOOD: Several times you wanted to clarify 20 21 whether anybody was naked or not. 22 MR. MARRS: Absolutely. Because if a parent 23 comes in and brings something to me, I want to have 24 the full details, especially when they go back and 25 forth. Because the language that was being used in

that by the mother kept suggesting that, that it was

-- so -- so me and Mr. Stacks who were in that

meeting were -- were definitely asking those

questions to clarify so that we could fully

understand what happened. Yes, sir.

MR. WOOD: Well, is --

MR. MARRS: But relief, I don't --

MR. WOOD: Okay. All right. It sounded to me like there was a strong emphasis on yours and Mr. Stacks' part to -- to make a strong differentiation between skin-to-skin humping versus clothes humping. And I am of the opinion that that's not much of a distinction; that the victim in that situation doesn't want it happening in either situation. so the -- the emphasis on the fact that there were clothes on was rather problematic to me from yours and Mr. Stacks' perspective when you were interviewing these mothers. You also have to appreciate that you have mothers who are probably extremely emotional about what is happening to their kids. I know that this has been extremely bothering to me to even have to read all of this stuff, as a State Board member in Little Rock, a hundred miles away from the Quitman schools. And I can only imagine what a mom or a dad would be dealing with as

1 they were dealing with these facts as it was going 2 So I -- I am -- am frustrated in the way that, 3 you know, you -- you've kind of categorized the --4 the things they've said. 5 MR. MARRS: And --MR. WOOD: Who --6 7 MR. MARRS: And I don't think it was 8 categorization as much as it was -- that -- that --9 it's when a parent comes to you with a concern, 10 obviously, as educators who deal with this, parents 11 are going to be emotional. And we understand that. 12 But it's -- it's our job to -- to try understand the 13 situation as much as possible, just finding out about 14 it, in order to be able to -- to move forward --15 MR. WOOD: Right. 16 MR. MARRS: -- with -- with punishments and 17 change and to really understand that situation. 18 Because oftentimes -- a lot of times when parents 19 come in and people are emotional, they don't always 20 tell the truth or they don't always -- or they 21 embellish or they have only one side, one account of it. 22 So I feel like it would be a lack of my 23 responsibility --24 MR. WOOD: Sure. 25 MR. MARRS: -- if I was just to take a parent's

1 word and what he said without --2 MR. WOOD: Fair enough. 3 MR. MARRS: -- without digging into it and 4 really asking questions. MR. WOOD: Well, we're all here because really 5 bad stuff did really happen. We're not here because 6 7 this was a made-up story. In fact, in the summer 8 after this occurred four, five, six kids -- I don't 9 know the exact number -- but some number of kids were 10 convicted by a juvenile court of assault on these 11 young boys. Is that right? 12 MR. MARRS: Yes, sir. 13 MR. WOOD: And they were sentenced to a year 14 probation? 15 MR. MARRS: Six months, I believe. Yes, sir. 16 MR. WOOD: And I believe it was year, but that's 17 really neither here or there. That occurred in July 18 of 2024. I'll -- I'll get back to that. I don't 19 want to get too far in -- and I -- I apologize for 20 having so many stones to turn over here. But who --21 who was in charge of ensuring that Orbeez guns, whips 22 were not brought into the locker room, that kids were 23 not stuffed in lockers and had -- had balls thrown at 24 them, that organized fighting with boxing gloves was

not occurring, that tea- -- well, I'll refrain from

1	that in the locker room, but nonetheless a culture
2	among the football team of of tea-bagging
3	occurring, and pictures of kids on the commode being
4	shared amongst football text messaging threads? Who
5	was in charge of ensuring that this type of conduct
6	didn't occur in the football program?
7	MR. MARRS: When they are in the football
8	program it it is me.
9	MR. WOOD: I have not mentioned a single thing
10	that was not brought up by a football player being
11	done while they were in football.
12	MR. MARRS: The the pictures on the toilet
13	and and that
14	MR. WOOD: Was he a football player at the time
15	it happened?
16	MR. MARRS: Yeah. Yes, sir. But I I can't
17	be responsible
18	MR. WOOD: Yes, you can.
19	MR. MARRS: I'm not responsible for them when
20	they go home at the end of the day.
21	MR. WOOD: This didn't happen at home.
22	MR. MARRS: Or or when they are in between
23	4th and 5th period, when I'm with a different
24	football team. Like, I understand that, and I I
25	do the best that I can as far as character and and

team devotions and things that we do to try to build these kids' character. But at the end of the day, some of them, especially when I just get them in 7th grade -- I have them for an hour-and-a-half a day like an English teacher does. Is an English teacher responsible for them doing those -- taking those pictures in the bathroom, as well?

MR. WOOD: It is shocking. I've never heard a football coach say I am not responsible for what my student athletes do when they're walking the halls between 4th and 5th grade -- 4th and 5th period. I can't believe that you --

MR. MARRS: I'm -- I'm not saying that. I'm saying that --

MR. WOOD: It is about culture.

MR. MARRS: -- while they're -- they're still accountable to me, absolutely. And we have a great football culture. Every year, we grow in numbers. We have more than we've ever had. If we had a locker room that had these things that was painted, that happened all the time and it was daily abuse and -- and it's in pictures been painted, we wouldn't have -- the most kids we've ever had in our program won't even join our program, wanting to be in that locker room.

1	MR. WOOD: And you've zeroed in on the commode
2	pictures. Other than the commode picture, and
3	potentially the tea-bagging incident I don't know,
4	I'd have to go back and review that student's
5	statements. Everything else happened in the locker
6	rooms, Orbeez guns, whips, being stuffed in the
7	lockers, fighting with boxing gloves all that
8	happened in the locker room. Who was responsible for
9	ensuring that that stuff didn't occur?
10	MR. MARRS: Yes, I was.
11	MR. WOOD: One of the students and the
12	student's whose interview I'm referencing said it was
13	going on for years.
14	MR. MARRS: That that's that's not true.
15	MR. WOOD: You said it was going on for years.
16	You said it was going on for two years.
17	MR. MARRS: It was one incident that happened
18	two years ago.
19	MR. WOOD: Two years before May 10th, 2024?
20	MR. MARRS: Yes, sir. That was one incident
21	that was that was found that was caught and
22	handled.
23	MR. WOOD: But it
24	DR. ARNOLD: Coach Marrs, just let me underscore
25	something that Mr. Wood is saying, that we're trying

1 to say that your players and your teams need to be 2 the best examples --3 MR. MARRS: Yes, sir. 4 DR. ARNOLD: -- of the culture and manhood, not 5 the worst examples of culture --MR. MARRS: Yes, sir. 6 7 DR. ARNOLD: -- and manhood. So on that note, 8 these examples are -- are important. 9 MR. MARRS: Yes, sir. 10 MR. WOOD: And the overall culture is very 11 important because --12 MR. MARRS: Yes, sir. 13 MR. WOOD: -- while the PLSB found that you 14 didn't have prior knowledge of events occurring 15 before May 10th, I find that extremely difficult to 16 believe. 17 But let's talk about after May 10th and the 18 response to finding out about the horrible things 19 that were occurring in -- we'll call it that time 20 frame. We've already talked about several boys were 21 convicted in juvenile court and placed on either 22 six- or one-years' probation. We disagree on what 23 that was, but it doesn't really matter. Because you continued to allow some of -- at -- at least one, 24 25 maybe more, of the boys that were convicted by the

1	juvenile court and put on at least six-months'
2	probation to be on the football team. Did you not?
3	MR. MARRS: The ones that were responsible for
4	the Orbeez gun were removed from the football team.
5	The the
6	MR. WOOD: I don't want to argue with you
7	MR. MARRS: Yes, sir.
8	MR. WOOD: about which
9	MR. MARRS: Okay.
10	MR. WOOD: particular piece of conduct, who
11	did what.
12	MR. MARRS: Yes, sir.
13	MR. WOOD: Because, obviously, it's kind of hard
14	to read redacted transcripts and trace who did what.
15	But nonetheless, a a student who was convicted in
16	juvenile court and placed on at least six-months'
17	probation, beginning in July 2024, was allowed to be
18	on the Quitman Junior High football team in fall of
19	2024, was he not?
20	MR. MARRS: In the fall of 2024, there were one
21	one on the junior high team.
22	MR. WOOD: Okay.
23	MR. MARRS: Two two on the junior high team.
24	MR. WOOD: Along with the victims of this
25	bullying. Right?

1	MR. MARRS: Yes.
2	MR. WOOD: So you allowed perpetrators to be on
3	the same team with victims? Yes or no?
4	MR. MARRS: Yes. Yes, sir.
5	MR. WOOD: And that was against school district
6	policy, wasn't it?
7	MR. MARRS: No, sir.
8	MR. WOOD: It was.
9	MR. MARRS: It was not.
10	MR. WOOD: And hang on just a second. If
11	everyone will bear with me, I apologize. I'm going
12	to pull up the page of the Quitman hang on just a
13	second.
14	CHAIR MOORE: Did you want to
15	MR. WOOD: I've got it written down here.
16	CHAIR MOORE: Why don't I open the floor and see
17	if someone else wants to ask a question; you look
18	that up.
19	MR. WOOD: Fair enough.
20	DR. ARNOLD: And while you're doing research,
21	may I ask
22	CHAIR MOORE: Yes.
23	DR. ARNOLD: a fundamental question that's
24	not well, have there been more than one law firm
25	representing you and the district in this? Was there

1	a change in law firms from the beginning to now or
2	are you still with the same firm?
3	MR. MARRS: I'm I'm yes, sir, I'm
4	with the I none that I there's been no
5	changes that I know of
6	DR. ARNOLD: Okay.
7	MR. MARRS: before
8	MS. KEENER: May I ask, is the district paying
9	for your attorney fees?
10	MR. MARRS: Yes.
11	MS. KEENER: And to what price tag?
12	MR. MARRS: I haven't been made aware yet, that
13	I know. I mean, with the superintendent, my boss,
14	the school board fully supported me and
15	MS. KEENER: And shifting funds from protecting
16	children to or educating children, I should say,
17	to defending you. Thank you.
18	MR. WOOD: It's school district policy six, I
19	call it school district policy. I don't exactly
20	know. It was provided to us as Quitman oh, shoot,
21	I don't know. Hang on. I've got to go back to the
22	table of contents. It was provided to us under the
23	title District Policies, and it is policy 6.1.A,
24	number 11. And this is with regard to Guidelines for
25	Participation in School/Extracurricular Activities.

1	Number 11 says, any student that is on court-ordered
2	probation, in-school suspension, out-of-school
3	suspension, or assigned to alternative school for
4	disciplinary reasons will not be allowed to
5	participate in any extracurricular activities, field
6	trips, or overnight activities.
7	MR. EDDINGS: Mr. Wood, may may I address
8	that?
9	MR. WOOD: Sure. Please.
10	MR. EDDINGS: With respect to the application of
11	this particular policy, I was asked by the
12	administration of the Quitman School District to look
13	at this policy and and give some guidance
14	regarding the interpretation of this policy. And
15	part of the advice
16	MR. WOOD: When?
17	MR. EDDINGS: part of
18	MR. WOOD: When?
19	MR. WOOD: It was back in in the summer of
20	2024. I can't recall the the date, but I do I
21	do know it was in the summer, last summer.
22	And part of the advice that I gave was that 6.1
23	and 6.1-A have to be read together. Not only that,
24	that I I told the administration that every policy
25	in this handbook has to be read in the manner in

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which they can be reconciled, sort of like statutory construction, as -- as you and I both are aware. have to -- to read these policies in a manner in which they all make sense. Right? So going to 6.1, that -- that last line there -- and -- and I lift this -- this line up in particular -- it says, if a student is not meeting expectations for either or both -- talking about academic or behavioral expectations -- may lose the privilege to participate for a specific period of time, as determined by the principal -- not by the football coach, but by the principal. And then following that there are the quidelines and -- and I think that one of the guidelines that -- that -- that you're lifting up is 6.1.A(11), where it talks about those students who are on court-ordered probations will not be allowed to participate in any extracurricular activities, field trips or overnight activities. It -- it -- it does say what it says. But my advice to the district at that time was that 6.1 and 6.1.A had to be read in unison, along with several other provisions in this handbook that gave the principal discretion to deviate from the -- I guess the -- the discipline meted out for various infractions and gave the -- the administration discretion (a) whether they

participate, and if there's intention that they didn't participate the -- the -- the time frame that they -- that they were excluded from participation.

And I -- and I think that that's what happened in this case. And Mr. Marrs can -- can -- can talk more freely about that than I could.

MR. WOOD: Well, Mr. Eddings, I like you and you're a good lawyer. I do not agree that there is a inconsistency in the language between 6.1 and 6.A(11). 6.A(11), if I -- if I'm citing it correctly -- 6.1.A(11) says that those students described will not be allowed to participate. That -- that does not sound to me like there is any equivocation or room for a principal to decide otherwise. But nonetheless, the PLSB decided that there was a violation of school policy, and I agree with the PLSB. I just -- I think we're here because I and maybe -- maybe others disagree with regard to the severity of the things that happened.

MR. EDDINGS: Well, I only -- I only inserted myself into the conversation because I thought that I could speak more directly to your questions than

Coach Marrs. Because Coach Marrs was not involved in -- in those discussions that I had with administration regarding the interpretation --

1	MR. WOOD: That that's fair.
2	MR. EDDINGS: of the policy. And he probably
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4	MR. WOOD: That's fair. But he is the head
5	football coach deciding who
6	MR. EDDINGS: Absolutely.
7	MR. WOOD: is on the football team.
8	MR. EDDINGS: Absolutely. I understand that.
9	But my point is, at the end of the day, I suspect
10	what happened was that the administration relied on
11	the discussions that I had and conveyed that
12	information to Coach Marrs
13	MR. WOOD: You didn't
14	MR. EDDINGS: and he did in turn rely on it.
15	MR. WOOD: You didn't advise them that they had
16	to let the perpetrator be on the football team, did
17	you?
18	MR. EDDINGS: No. No, no. I just the only
19	thing I didn't get involved in any of the I
20	don't know who the individuals are. The only thing
21	we talked about was what this policy meant and how
22	that policy ought to be interpreted, in particular,
23	in relation to all other policies in the in the
24	student handbook.
25	MR. WOOD: Okay. So at at worst at at

1 best, the policy allowed discretion; and at worst the 2 policy did not and said he shouldn't have been on the 3 football team. But at best, it allowed discretion 4 and you chose to let the perpetrator be on the 5 football team with the victim. In fact, you had to 6 go so far as to create a special practice schedule 7 for the victim and the perpetrator; correct? 8 MR. MARRS: The practice schedule -- yes, sir. 9 Because --10 MR. WOOD: To accommodate him? 11 MR. MARRS: For the proba- --12 MR. WOOD: Yeah. Because he was on probation 13 where the court had said that this perpetrator was 14 not allowed to be around the victim. And so you set 15 up a schedule that excluded the victim on certain 16 days; he wasn't -- he -- under your schedule, he 17 wasn't supposed to come to school and practice with 18 the football team because you needed the perpetrator 19 to get better at football and practice with the team; 20 is that right? 21 MR. MARRS: No, sir. Prior to the court case --22 which I had punished those involved for the -- and in 23 terms of my -- my punishment with football and -- and 24 had moved those kids from -- to a separate locker 25

room prior to that. Just as I communicated with

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parents that they would be -- they would be moved to a different locker room. After that, with the order -- like the protection order that was -- that was issued from the court, we set up a rotation where different people would come -- because junior high and senior high, without going into it, was on a -on a different rotation schedule. So, yes, sir, while they were allowed, I -- I haven't kicked a kid off of the football team, outside with -- with someone saying it from my -- my -- my principal may be telling me that I had to. I do that because football is not the only thing that I teach these kids. And -- and I -- if I don't have a kid and -and a couple of those kids, if they don't have football, they -- they might not -- they might not come to school. They -- they're definitely not going to keep up with their grades and -- and allow -- so -- so if they're doing something like this while they are -- they had a punishment through the school. turned -- we worked and -- and turned everything over that we had, and they had their punishment through the -- the -- the court system. And even then, they were still punished from the team. They -- they're -- they were -- they were not allowed to start. were -- they were put -- they were -- they did not

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have perks of the team, but they still were where I had access to them. Because oftentimes -- and you guys know they're -- in education -- when this happens there -- there's usually more to the story, whether it's -- it's self-esteem or confidence and -and things like that. And it's things that as -- as a football coach who -- who is around them more than a lot of -- like I want to be able to find that and -- and fix that and make sure that that doesn't happen again and that they don't that again and that they can learn from that. Like that -- and -- and I know that you have this -- this picture painted of me, that I'm not like that. But -- but I can promise you that I am and anybody that knows me or is in my program will tell you that. And -- and -- and I'm not saying -- and I'm not disingenuous to what happened. I am -- I am mortified by it. And I've even talked with -- with parents up until they stopped communicating that -- and I tried -- I mean, I -- I -- I hugged their kids. I -- I apologized. And while it goes through with -- with -- at so many levels, because it is ultimately -- as the head football coach, it is up to me. And I'm not -- I'm not pushing that away. They're -- I -- if I just kick a kid to the curb who has made some -- some

terrible mistakes and terrible decisions, they never -- they don't have a chance.

MS. KEENER: Can I interrupt --

MR. MARRS: Yeah, yeah.

MS. KEENER: -- for just a second? Because I --I hear exactly what you're saying. And I struggled myself as an educator, as a parent with when to wrap a kid in your arms and when to bring about some really hard but appropriate consequences. I think the reason you're standing here with us today is that the PLSB board -- and I think you can see that members of this board agree that this was a time that a true consequence was necessary to -- to help these kids develop; that perhaps the consequence would've said more to them than you're on the team. My fear, and one of the reasons that this was pulled, is similarly there's a stream -- and I don't have a picture painted of you. I've only listened to you; I've read what was handed to me. But there are some things that you've said that are concerning that perhaps this consequence, this probation is not speaking to you in the same way that a lack of consequence didn't speak to those children.

You mentioned that you have a great football culture. I think we all know that it's -- it's not

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great or we wouldn't be standing here, that there's more work to be done.

You mentioned that when that one incident happened two years ago it was just a singular incident and that your locker room policies were great, that you told the kids where to hang their helmets. But if that one incident occurred, that was your first red flag to say, hmm, I've got to look at the supervision; something is not right; there's more happening than we know about. And it's clear that didn't happen, that it was looked at as an isolated incident to where it built, and we're standing here When this came about, the locker room policies, now. it's clear -- I don't think your comment that they're great tells me you have not taken a true look at them, a true introspective look at what you could've done differently to protect these kids.

So I'm coming down to the conclusion that perhaps an elevated consequence might speak to you and your district and your principal who I believe went against policy, despite the interpretation of your lawyer, to say when there is a red flag we have to stop and reflect and not ignore and move on and assume that won't happen again.

MR. MARRS: Yes. Yes, ma'am. And -- and just

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to speak to that, when that did happen changes were made. That was a period when we had 7th grade only. And then, prior to this year was the first time that we had to put 7, 8 and 9 all in the same period.

MS. KEENER: All right.

MR. MARRS: So we -- we -- we did make changes. A lot of those changes, as far as where they put their bags and stuff like that to keep things from -from me were -- were not feasible once we had 7, 8and 9. And that -- in that timeframe, when they went from the afternoon to the morning, where they'd already been at school, to where like, you know, now they'd come in and staggered in with car riders. There's a 25-minute window where kids were staggering in depending on their bus routes and things like that with junior high. So I -- I do -- I do take it very seriously. I -- I can promise you that. I -- I have -- I have -- I didn't need the probation to -- to make me take a step back and -- and -- and realize that -- when I say we had a great culture, I -- I'm not -- I'm not saying that it was perfect. I -- I'm not -- I'm not saying that. There's -- there's certain classes that are different and -- and -- and there are areas that -- that need to be worked on. And when I found out about this on May 10th, like, I

1 -- I started to work on that. But -- but no one had 2 come to me or any of my assistants or even their 3 parents prior to this to let that be known about this 4 group of kids who -- the -- the core of it is 5 -- is no longer in our program. And -- and to speak to the punishment that -- that I applied to them, 6 7 they were still on the team where I had access to 8 them. But -- but to not get the -- the gear, to not 9 be in the locker room, to have to dress at a 10 different facility across -- and -- and that was 11 something that was going to follow them all the way 12 through high school. That was not something that I 13 just put in for this one year. So -- so I did put a 14 very serious consequence to -- to take things away 15 from them, to -- to try to encourage that change and 16 then still allow me to have access to them as well. 17 MS. KEENER: When you separated the -- or 18 staggered or -- or however the wording was, for 19 practices, which of the parties were in isolation and 20 away from the team? Was it the perpetrators or the 21 victims? 22 MR. MARRS: The perpetrators. 23 So it was my understanding that a MS. KEENER: 24 separate away-from-the-team practice was created 25 isolating those that did no harm?

1 MS. MARRS: No, ma'am. That was an extra time 2 that I stayed on days where they might miss, like --3 as we had a rotation set in place and we -- I'd gone 4 over that. The -- any time that wasn't offered to 5 the perpetrators where they missed the sprints and lifts, in that practice -- we -- we finish at 10:00; 6 7 they could come in at 10:00, once there was like --8 and they could work with me and -- and -- and their 9 position coach and kind of -- and -- and never really 10 have to miss and get that made-up while we were 11 following that protection. 12 MS. KEENER: Well --- and my other concern with 13 probation being the consequence here is while the matrix of each is probation or -- or, you know, the 14 15 defined consequence, when you have a multitude of 16 offenses -- failure to report, failure to supervise, 17 not following policy -- you know, one after the 18 other, at some point the cumulative effect of that 19 many should lead to a more severe consequence. 20 that's sort of where I'm falling right now. I'm just 21 shocked at the string of decisions that were made 22 that failed these kids. 23 Mr. Bragg, questions? CHAIR MOORE:

I've got a question about the policy, the

MR. BRAGG: Yes.

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dressing room policy. So it's stated that there's a policy that you would not be in the -- in the dressing room. Is that a written or is that just a procedure that over the years that was developed or -- why was -- what's the reasoning behind that?

MR. MARRS: We had an issue with, I guess, a district down the road where a -- a principal was sitting in the locker room and was accused of looking at children while they changed and showered. And -- and we were just told that while that -- that was happening and -- and kids would be changing to not be, like, present at that moment.

MR. BRAGG: Do you think that would change now or do you see a need for a change in that policy?

MR. MARRS: Well, I -- I think the way that we have made changes as far as the amount of kids that are in there and the -- and the ways that we send them and the time limits and -- and -- and cutting some of that time down where we hold them before, so there's not as much staggering in. We always know how many kids are there and what kids are there. I -- I think still allows, like, assistant coaches to be protected or me from being in there and -- and still making sure that, you know, there's not a lot of clutter and noise in lockers. There's -- there's

fewer kids, so we are closely monitoring a fewer amount of kids in an area. And especially we know their locker number and where their lockers are so you don't have a group of kids in a corner; it's more spread out. So I don't know. I'm not -- I don't get as far as the -- the school's policy changing on 6 that, you know, I -- I think we've -- we've made 7 8 adjustments but I'm not -- you know, I don't -- that wouldn't be my call. 10 MR. BRAGG: There's also a question about 11 location of your office, what you can hear from the

locker room. I mean, are you able to hear a commotion or --

MR. MARRS: Yes.

MR. BRAGG: -- disturbances or --

MR. MARRS: Yes, sir. The door is -- is -- is bolted open. But we also -- even with our office where we have -- we have a -- a team meeting room in between that also houses the locker room and our equipment room connects to that. So we always -- I mean, even now we have coaches there, or even at the -- like, at the film room, right there immediately at the door where they walk in.

MR. BRAGG: But nobody heard anything about the incident that happened on May 10th.

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1	MR. MARRS: (Shakes head side to side)
2	MR. BRAGG: Okay.
3	CHAIR MOORE: Mr. Henderson.
4	MR. HENDERSON: How does your coaching staff
5	look? Are you fully full or are you short on staff
6	members to help, you know, oppose the situation?
7	MR. MARRS: Yeah. We we have we have a
8	full staff. We have four assistants that are onsite.
9	And and then one of our coaches, he drives a bus,
10	so he comes in, you know, a little bit later. But
11	for the most part we have our our the staff
12	that we have is there. Yes, sir.
13	MR. HENDERSON: Okay. As far as your staff, did
14	any of them hear of any of these incidents, as well?
15	MR. MARRS: No, sir. And they were they were
16	interviewed multiple times by all four DHS counties
17	and all the investigations that have been done and
18	I mean, and even by me when we first found out about
19	it. And and no no one knew anything.
20	MR. HENDERSON: Thank you.
21	CHAIR MOORE: Ms. Rollins.
22	MS. ROLLINS: So how many students are in the
23	locker room, then, at any given time? What what
24	is I've not obviously been in a locker room.
25	MR. MARRS: Yes, ma'am. At at this time,

like I said, they stagger in, depending when their buses -- you know, because some ride buses and some are car-riders, so they would get dropped off. So it would -- it would -- it would vary, depending on the times. But if -- if -- on the team there were 43, 7 through 12 -- or 7 through 9 -- 7, 8 and 9; so I mean at times I would say there -- there probably could have been, you know, 15 -- 15 to 20, 25, right about that 7:30 mark when several buses get there.

MS. ROLLINS: And there's no adult supervision then in the locker room?

MR. MARRS: Not inside the locker room. No, ma'am. Like I said, we have coaches who -- like, one coach will be on the field as kids were going out; you know, we would have one coach in the -- the film room, the meeting room there; and then, you know, coaches -- we would take their laundry in and out, like, push that to the door. So, I mean, there's -- there's -- there's a moving -- there's a moving rotation of coaches, and then also the timer letting them know how much time until practice to make sure we're out there, and we would give whistles at ten-minute, 5-minute calls for the kids who came in. So it was just -- I mean, we had several coaches --

MS. ROLLINS: Always --

MR. MARRS: I would say two to three in that -MS. ROLLINS: Always in that area when students
are there?

MR. MARRS: Yes, ma'am.

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MS. ROLLINS: Did that change after this incident?

MR. MARRS: Yes, ma'am. We have groups that go. We -- we -- there is no staggering to come in; they go straight to the film room, our meeting room, and sit down. And then we send them in waves. start with the older kids and -- and -- and work our way down and send them in waves and give them time -time limits. So -- and it's a very short amount of time, so they will get in, get out. Like I said, when -- when you have that many kids in a locker room with football pads and helmets, those lockers are metal and they slam their equipment; like, there -there's a lot of noise. So just to make sure that, you know, it -- even if it's something remotely low-key, like that we have -- we have a coach right there at the door almost -- you know, like I said, there -- I wish I had a diagram. But it goes in and kind of, you know, makes a little right-hand turn and there are kids right there. We have a coach right there before they go in. So, you know -- and we

1	monitor with smaller groups.
2	MS. ROLLINS: Uh-huh. Who helped you devise the
3	plan after this incident?
4	MR. MARRS: Mr. Stacks.
5	MS. ROLLINS: And who is that?
6	MR. MARRS: My athletic director and principal.
7	MS. ROLLINS: Okay. And principal. I think my
8	concern is I'm sitting here wondering where is the
9	principal? Where's the superintendent? Where is the
10	support for you and this team when all this has
11	happened? Was there a new safety plan that occurred?
12	What?
13	MR. MARRS: Are you talking about prior to
14	finding out about this?
15	MS. ROLLINS: No. After it
16	DR. ARNOLD: No.
17	MS. ROLLINS: happened.
18	MR. MARRS: Oh.
19	MS. ROLLINS: After the May 10th, I'd like to
20	hear where the support for you was to developing
21	DR. ARNOLD: To help you build an infrastructure
22	to protect the kids.
23	MR. MARRS: Yeah. No. Mr. Stacks was fully
24	fully involved in that, as far as creating the the
25	ways and and identifying, you know because he

1 also helped me as we were interviewing the kids to -even to find out, you know, when this occurred; and -- and then setting up the -- putting them all in the 3 4 film room and -- and then sending them in waves. 5 Like, that was something me and Mr. Stacks sat down. And -- and we even, you know, again, we reached out 6 7 to other schools and -- and seen some things -- you 8 know, tried to get ideas as far as -- as what -- what 9 they did, larger schools, as we're growing. You 10 know, we've normally been in the low 20s in junior 11 high; and then you go to the 40s. 12 MS. ROLLINS: Sure. 13 MR. MARRS: So -- so -- so we tried to reach out 14 to some bigger schools that as -- as we grow and --15 and try to find ideas to -- to make it more efficient 16 and keep -- keep kids safe and make sure that, you 17 know, again, something like this never happens. 18 MS. ROLLINS: What did you do before this job, 19 before 2010, is it? 20 MR. MARRS: I was in college. I -- I --21 MS. ROLLINS: Okay. 22 MR. MARRS: Yes, ma'am. 23 MS. ROLLINS: So this is your first job? 24 MR. MARRS: I worked at -- I worked in Pulaski 25 County Special School District until 2017 -- from

2010 to 2017.

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MS. ROLLINS: Okay. Were you a football coach there, as well?

MR. MARRS: Yes, ma'am.

MS. ROLLINS: Okay.

DR. ARNOLD: Coach Marrs, could you comment on the testimony that was shared that in your leadership tool kit would be retaliation or humiliation, can you respond to those accusations?

MR. MARRS: Yeah. I -- I never -- I never The allegations that -- that you're retaliated. referring to that were in there -- when I talked about the way that we see kids, we -- we send kids like -- like we send kids in waves; and I always started with 9th grade and worked our way down to That was just -- it also helped them stagger, because they go to breakfast after that. So I -- I think there was one allegation that I -- I punished a kid by making sure that they were late. But we have had multiple instances where either practice might've went long or something, something could've happened, and I email teachers. I check tardy reports through our dean of students who runs those, to make sure our kids are getting to class on time. So that -- that -- that just wasn't true. It was just the way that

we started with -- and then we did kids who took showers, because some didn't take showers; some would change clothes. And so we try to send those kids in first so they're in and they're out. You know, and then some of it had to do with the locker number that they were in, so we knew where they were in the locker room. So -- so that --

As far as -- you know, we had one instance where there was -- there was a confusion with the schedule and, you know, a kid showed up on a certain day. you know, we didn't want them crossing paths. a senior high and a junior high who were, you know, on opposite ends of the schedule, but they would've been crossing paths at that time. So, you know, we had an issue there. But if anything, we offered more opportunities because any time there was a missed day they could always come after-hours with me to -- just to be able to make up that one-on-one time where, number one, I could -- I -- I could kind of talk to them and feel them out and then make sure things were good. And then let them sprint and let them get -get their lift and not really miss out. Whereas, the perpetrators are obviously missing out.

CHAIR MOORE: Ms. Hunter.

MS. HUNTER: Yes. So I don't fully understand

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all of the logistical changes that you made, but it seems pretty involved and sounds like a number of you thought it out. But my question is more around, did your messaging to your team change after this? And beyond that, did the messaging to the students as a whole -- I mean, because this has -- I'm sure, has tremendous ripple effect through the whole student body and into the community. So can you talk about how that might've changed, how you encourage students to talk to one another and treat one another?

MR. MARRS: Yes. Yes, ma'am. And we -- we -we went through a lot of -- this was also something
that I, you know, even consulted with other -- other
coaches and -- and did things, even -- actually, the
best -- one of the best ideas that I got was from a
-- from a parent, you know, and how we -- we -- you
can have rules for this; if you do this, you're
punished for this. But, you know, really talking
about from the other side of how it makes a kid feel
who might -- you know, who -- who might get bullied,
or even just their opportunity to lead those kids.
And -- and since then, we started programs where we
have kids that -- that we -- they write down their
goals and their -- their spiritual, their personal,
and then we pair them with a kid -- an older kid and

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a younger kid together, to talk about how they can support each other in that. That -- that was one thing that we adopted and -- and we're doing it right now this summer to -- to try to connect that and make them feel closer, to make -- so like I said, being at a -- at a smaller school, we do have some times where we have junior high and senior high together for some They're -- they're never all in the summer things. same location. But we bring them in and try to connect that gap 7 to 12 and let some of our older kids who are great kids, who do things right, who've been in the program and -- and understand, and be an example to some of those younger kids. Because one of my fears was that since -- since this happened and I realize the risk of taking a kid who has committed these acts, and allowing them to stay in the program, there is a risk that they could leave a mark on the So that was part of the reason for removing them from any positive activities, moving them from the -- taking them from the weight room to where, you know, the time that they have is on the field and then with us and try -- and try to build that up and change it. So I want to make sure that it's stopped with them and it wasn't something that repeated it and became a norm because that's a risk I realize

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that I was taking by letting these certain kids back into the program. I -- I -- I fully realize that, and I feel like me and my staff and along with Mr. Stacks have done a good job of spending a lot more time and a lot more focus on that. I even said throughout my last interview that, like, we're going to -- we're going to shave ten to 15 minutes off of practice every single day, not only to make sure we can be more efficient in and out of the locker room, but to -- but to also make sure that we can speak to these things and that they could hear not just me, but my assistant coaches and -- and -- and even some kids who have already graduated talk about the importance of just the safety and how we treat -- and the legacy that we leave. And -- and I tried to -- I probably -- I -- I felt like I did that, but I -- I don't think -- I didn't do a great enough job. I -- you know, and then I feel like -- when I say I wasn't responsible, I did not mean it as -- I just can't -- if I can't be there with them, with my eye and my thumb on them, like, there are going to be kids who -- who -- who go -- and -- and I always take responsibility for, and it hurts me. I lose a lot of sleep over these kids. And if you think it's because I want to win football games, that's not it.

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Honestly, I didn't win that many football games. haven't. I don't -- I don't hang my hat on wins and Did I when I was younger? Sure. But -- but losses. my -- my biggest pride is -- like hopefully a lot of coaches say it is -- is that the kids would come away -- and if I can take a kid who makes a terrible decision as a 9th grader and -- and in some way that never happens again, and they can come back and walk down the sideline -- or maybe they don't even play football anymore, but maybe they've learned some lessons and they've moved on and they come back with their wife and their kids, like, I know it's a coaching cliché but honestly, that's -- that's where I'm at, not -- I have a 7th grade son who's in that locker room. So, like, I -- I under- -- I understand that you -- where parents come from with that, and -and I don't ever want parents to not trust me with their kids. And even through all of this, I felt like the changes that we made, some of the -- of the -- the kids who were victims stayed in our program throughout -- like, stayed with us. And I took a little pride in that, that we're -- we're going -we're going to do a good job to make sure this kid goes through and plays football and -- and is safe and has a positive experience to where we can --

again, this doesn't become the norm. But at the same time, this doesn't become something that even labels them. And -- and -- and I -- I mean, that's -- that's -- that's just -- that's probably the biggest changes that -- that we have tried to push to make.

MS. HUNTER: So just to follow on that, I mean, so you -- you -- you thought in your judgment that it was a better messaging to the victims, the student body, the whole community to keep the perpetrators in the program and not have them suffer consequences?

MR. MARRS: They -- they suffered consequences.

MS. HUNTER: Well -- but --

MR. MARRS: As far as they -- they -- not being -- like I said, not being in the locker -- not having any benefits of the team, other than practice and work. I mean, like one of the kids that -- that -- that came back -- because some did not -- they were not -- they weren't -- I mean, for the first several weeks didn't play. They -- there was -- and -- and -- and talent, whatever, the message was sent to the team that if you don't want to have the gear that the team has and you don't want to have that -- the -- the locker room ability and the nice locker and the ability to compete for a spot to -- to play, you're

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1	meanwhile, the victims that were on the team
2	played every single Thursday night and started. So
3	it wasn't there wasn't punishment with playing
4	time, other than to the perpetrators and that was
5	again, the benefits that you get from being from a
6	team were taken away from them. They were on the
7	team so that I could have access to them.
8	MR. WOOD: I'm going to have to interrupt and
9	and let the record reflect that we have some shocked
10	looks on some mothers' faces at your statement that
11	the victims got to play every Thursday night.
12	MR. MARRS: They
13	MR. WOOD: Well, there's at least a protest to
14	that statement. Whether
15	MR. MARRS: Well, we had we had
16	MR. WOOD: I don't know who's telling the truth.
17	MR. MARRS: film from the games. I mean
18	MR. WOOD: Well, it's not in the record, so I
19	don't know that that's
20	MS. KEENER: Regardless
21	MR. WOOD: substantiated.
22	MS. KEENER: their play time should have
23	never been at risk, so that's a moot point. I think
24	our point, collectively, what we're trying to say is,
25	my gosh, what would it have taken for any child to

forfeit their own privilege to play this game?

Because that's what happened. They made decisions and they gave up that right by policy, by court order. And I am so sorry that your leadership failed you in their guidance. Because they -- we're telling you we fully believe allowing those children to join on the field, less than a quarter of a year after such appalling incidents occurred, was not a strong enough consequence and it sent the wrong message to those boys, to the victims, to the entire community, bottom line. Again, I don't know what it would've taken. Okay.

CHAIR MOORE: I know Ms. Woods --

MS. WOODS: Can I make a comment? And I may ask even Ms. James or the investigator -- if you could swear her in.

This was a failure but it was not all you.

Unfortunately, you're the one here today that we have to talk about, but every level at Quitman has a responsibility in this. We have the matrix here that we go through. I understand where probation came from because the failure to report, all of the district policy failures, those are all in the probation category. But on our back page we have the potential mitigating and aggravating factors that we

have to consider. And in the aggravating side, we have to consider was there severe -- was there a moderate to severe level of negative impact on the students? Yes. We had a whole law created around locker rooms because of this incident. We have mothers who stood here in November and sat through our entire days' worth of meetings that did not apply to them so that they could have three minutes to get nine people's attention because nobody at their 10 school was paying attention. We're having to talk about: is there evidence of prior similar behavior? 12 I believe Mr. Wood confirmed there was. actions constitute child maltreatment? Was a No. 14 criminal offense involved? Yes. Did it have a 15 severe impact on community? Yes. Did it have a 16 severe level of impact on the district funds? 17 necessarily. Was there multiple violations and did 18 they occur over a period of years? 19 The majority of these aggravating factors are 20

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yes. And so we have to sit here and struggle with is probation -- two years, five years, ten years -- I don't know -- appropriate. And so that's my comment. I just want you to understand where we're sitting here is not to just rail on you and say you're a terrible person and you did a bad job. But we have

1	been appointed to this board to uphold standards.
2	And for somebody who's been teaching since 2010, and
3	coaching, I would've assumed there would've been a
4	different outcome. Because to Ms. Keener's point,
5	what did a kid have to do for you to be like, you're
6	not on the team this year; you will come to practice,
7	you will sit here and you will learn something from
8	that.
9	So, that's my comment. I oh, I was going to
10	ask Ms. James. Could we talk to the investigator or
11	is there a way that we can get an assessment of like
12	why they landed on probation and didn't escalate it?
13	I don't know who is the appropriate person to ask
14	that.
15	MS. JAMES: Everything that the Ethics
16	Subcommittee considered is spelled out in rationale.
17	MS. WOODS: In the rationale.
18	MS. JAMES: Yes, ma'am. You probably knew I was
19	going to say that.
20	MS. WOODS: Yes, I did.
21	MS. JAMES: Yes, ma'am. Our job is just to put
22	everything together. And we did have a quorum that
23	day. We had all five members
24	MS. WOODS: Okay.
25	MS. JAMES: of our well, we always have a

1	quorum. But we had a full
2	MS. WOODS: Panel.
3	MS. JAMES: subcommittee that day that
4	that reviewed this and spent quite a bit of time. Of
5	course, you're free to do whatever you feel is is
6	best. But, yes, ma'am, all of the mitigators and
7	aggravators are spelled out in in the rationale.
8	Yes, ma'am.
9	MS. WOODS: Okay.
10	MS. KEENER: May oh, sorry. Go ahead.
11	MS. WOODS: No. I was just going to say, do
12	they ever typically go above the matrix?
13	MS. JAMES: If there are enough aggravating
14	factors, they do. I will tell you we have never had
15	a case all cases are different. We've never had a
16	case with that since I've been with the PLSB
17	that is this exact fact scenario. And I think the
18	reason that they went with probation because it
19	was because of all of the mitigators. So they were
20	kind of balancing balancing that out. But
21	everything is in the rationale. Yes, ma'am.
22	MS. WOODS: Okay.
23	MS. KEENER: May I
24	CHAIR MOORE: Ms. James, do you mind to stay? I
25	think there might be other questions I have

1	MS. JAMES: Sure.
2	CHAIR MOORE: for you.
3	Ms. Keener.
4	MS. KEENER: Yeah, I just had one quick
5	question. I understand as we dig into these cases
6	and dig into the PLSB process and that kind of thing,
7	the members of the subcommittee, was was it the
8	people that were appointed or was it their proxies?
9	Because they are allowed to name a proxy; correct?
10	MS. JAMES: It the members of the Ethics
11	Subcommittee are all members of our full board which
12	are approved by the State Board. Does that make
13	sense? I'm not under I don't understand
14	MS. KEENER: Yeah.
15	MS. JAMES: the proxy question.
16	MS. KEENER: Well, yeah. I guess that and I
17	may be
18	CHAIR MOORE: Well and I'll jump in.
19	MS. KEENER: Yeah.
20	CHAIR MOORE: Is there so this case only went
21	through the one process?
22	MS. JAMES: Ethics Subcommittee. Those are all
23	full board members. Yes, ma'am.
24	CHAIR MOORE: Yes. So to go so sometimes you
25	go through two processes?

1	MS. JAMES: Yes, ma'am.
2	CHAIR MOORE: The second process is called?
3	MS. JAMES: The evidentiary hearing.
4	CHAIR MOORE: Evidentiary hearing. That did not
5	occur
6	MS. JAMES: Yes. Yes, ma'am. I thought I
7	understood.
8	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. That did not occur here?
9	MS. JAMES: No, ma'am. No, ma'am.
10	CHAIR MOORE: What triggers the evidentiary
11	hearing?
12	MS. JAMES: The educator would have to request
13	an evidentiary hearing. And in this case he accepted
14	the recommended sanction, so we went straight to
15	consent.
16	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
17	MS. JAMES: Yes, ma'am.
18	CHAIR MOORE: So there's that. When you have
19	the full board and five individuals, is it just the
20	five individuals who are most available at that time?
21	MS. JAMES: No, ma'am. It is a group of five
22	that the full board elects.
23	CHAIR MOORE: Selects? Okay.
24	MS. JAMES: We have to have two administrators,
25	two classroom teachers, and one from some other

1	representation, which we have a dean of a higher
2	education program.
3	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
4	MS. JAMES: Yes.
5	CHAIR MOORE: The sanctioning guidelines, those
6	are not law; correct?
7	MS. JAMES: They are promulgated as part of the
8	rules. Yes, ma'am.
9	CHAIR MOORE: So they're part of the rules that
10	we approved at some point in time?
11	MS. JAMES: Yes, ma'am.
12	CHAIR MOORE: But they're not in law?
13	MS. JAMES: They would have the same effect
14	because they're part of the rules. However, they are
15	guidelines.
16	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. Yes.
17	Okay. Does anyone else on the board have
18	questions of Ms. James or Ms. Banker, the
19	investigator?
20	(NO RESPONSE)
21	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. Thank you.
22	MS. JAMES: Yes, ma'am.
23	CHAIR MOORE: Board Members, are there questions
24	or comments at this point in time?
25	MR. WOOD: I I do have some more that I'd

like to bring up.

Specifically, in -- a little while ago, you said that the investigation that was done by the attorney hired by the school district to investigate all of this did not find anything with regard to anyone actually shooting the Orbeez guns. But her report says that Student C said there had been players holding others down, humping them, hitting them in the legs with a whip and shooting gel blasters at them. That's according to her report, that she found that Student C said that he had been shot with an Orbeez gun.

I also am frustrated at your response, not just -- not just the culture that existed prior to May 10th; not just the response with regard to these victims and these perpetrators in the wake of May 10th. But then when the moms came here to complain, because in their opinion they were not heard by the local school district, your response to that was to sue the moms for defamation. And I find that entirely inappropriate for moms to come here and -- and explain all of the bad things that happened, and you might disagree with this or that, or you might say that this one thing was slightly embellished or this or that. But I believe that there are other

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instances, as the record alludes to -- and I don't have the specific page number -- but the record alludes to other parents that did not want to come forward and tell the story of what was happening to their kids in Ouitman. And I believe that this lawsuit against the moms, which you've now dismissed -- you got a warning from the judge that this case was in trouble and you voluntarily dismissed it, but with the right to refile it against them later. I believe that this was an effort to make sure that everybody else kept their mouth shut; don't come forward and talk about these things, I'll sue you I think that the culture in this football too. program was -- has been terrible for years and is really bad, even in the wake of some very heinous things coming to light. And, Mr. Marrs, I -- I -- I personally can -- cannot imagine how we would continue to allow you to be a teacher in -- in Arkansas public school, given this record in front of us that has been going on for years and what has happened since then. I am just one of nine, but I --I would support a revocation of the license based on what we have in front of us.

CHAIR MOORE: Board Members, questions of either party?

(NO RESPONSE)

CHAIR MOORE: Additional comments, to my right?

(NO RESPONSE)

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CHAIR MOORE: To my left? Mr. Bragg.

MR. BRAGG: I struggle with this, too. I've -- I read all the information. There have been extensive investigations. I kind of look at it almost like a -- a replay of an umpire calling somebody out at first base, the other coach objects, wants a replay. There has to be a -- a good bit of evidence to overturn the original call, and to me the PLSB has done an investigation, outside investigations, internal investigations. I know this is an extremely emotional issue. Something bad happened. There were some fall downs in the system. But I don't know that a revocation -- revocation of -- of a license is -- is necessarily justified. I don't know if probation is -- is enough, but I don't know that anything past that is going to make Mr. Marrs a better coach or a better person. I just don't know that ending a -- a career -- what happened because there's other people involved. That's some institutional issues, I think. Part of it was the policy, to me, about the -- the locker room, you know, not being visited. You know, I think that's a

fall-down and you -- you have accepted responsibility. There were steps taken, you know, to address the individuals. There can be some disagreement on -- on how severe those steps were.

But I -- I just don't know that revocation of license is -- is justified in this -- this instance.

CHAIR MOORE: Ms. Hunter.

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So, Mr. Bragg, I would agree with MS. HUNTER: I'm not sure that revocation is the answer here. I think that there is -- to Ms. Woods' point, there is a failure kind of up and down the ranks here and it's not all on you. In the same way that you went through the mitigating factors, you know, there are -- I'm sorry -- the aggravating factors -- you know, I'm reading back through the mitigating factors and there are few, if any, mitigating factors. So I -- you know, I'm not sure, you know, how the conclusion of probation came, but there is middle ground between revocation and probation, and that is suspension. So I think that is -- that's what is -is going through my mind right now, and I would encourage the rest of my colleagues here to, you know, think about that and, you know, what would be an appropriate time frame. But I -- I do think that there is -- I think the most important message here

is the failure up and down -- up and down the ranks in that -- in that school district.

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Yeah. To -- to underscore that, as DR. ARNOLD: a former school superintendent, you know, I just have to cast out images in my head of how all this looked. But truly, there's dysfunction in the district, whether it's superintendent, principal, athletic director, coaching staff. I mean, there's just this us/them mentality and circle the wagons, rely on the passage of time, downplay, color the story. just not full extreme ownership. And I think those two words alone in the -- from the beginning, I know what the attorney said, that you're willing to take responsibility. But it's been muted quite a bit by the pushback or the -- the -- the opposing arguments that -- I don't think there is extreme ownership. And that's what I think we'd like to get the district's attention to say -- not making you the scapegoat necessarily because of their involvement in this as well. But to say, Hey, everybody, wake up, this isn't how you do school; this isn't how you do football. I -- I know I was amused by the fact that you even said, well, when the kid's at school, it's not my job. Well, the fieldhouse is part of the I mean, I'm always fighting this with

1 coaches, to say, you know, you're not a silo, you're not independent of the school; you are the school and you need to be leading the school. 3 And so this 4 compartmentalization wasn't in your favor as well. 5 So I know you've been scolded enough, but, man, this is a bad situation that could've been repaired 6 7 or made not so bad a lot sooner. 8 CHAIR MOORE: Okay. I'm going to ask Ms. James 9 to come up. Thank you. 10 And can you walk us through -- we've done this 11 before, but there's three different motions, to make 12 sure board members remember what this looks like. 13 MS. JAMES: There -- there should be three 14 motions. The first one is whether there was a 15 violation of the Code of Ethics, and which standards 16 are part of the motion. 17 The second one is the sanction, whether the 18 State Board wants to uphold the recommended sanction 19 or modify it, and, if so, what that would be. reminder that with suspension -- if that's the way 20 21 you chose to go -- typically with PLSB there's a 22 probationary period following that, but however you'd 23 like to proceed. 24 The third motion is the rationale. The Ethics 25 Subcommittee had a very detailed rationale if you

1	want to adopt that and remove some things or add some
2	things, that might be the best way to to handle
3	that.
4	But those are the three motions.
5	CHAIR MOORE: Thank you.
6	Board Members, as you think about that, any
7	additional questions or comments that come to mind,
8	anyone?
9	MS. WOODS: Well, I mean, I'll move to motion
10	that there was a violation of the Code of Ethics. We
11	can do that part.
12	CHAIR MOORE: Which which standards?
13	MS. WOODS: 1, 2 and 3. Sorry.
14	CHAIR MOORE: Number 7 was also listed by PLSB.
15	MS. WOODS: Yes. All of those, yes. Thank you.
16	MR. WOOD: They actually found not a
17	preponderance on that one
18	MS. JAMES: Correct.
19	MR. WOOD: from the
20	CHAIR MOORE: Right. Okay. Sorry.
21	MS. WOODS: 1A, 1B 1A was confirmed, 2A was
22	confirmed, and 2B
23	CHAIR MOORE: And
24	MS. WOODS: and then 3A, and then some were
25	not. So I'm going to move to find that the Code of

1	Ethics was violated as to standards 1A, 2A, 2B and
2	3A.
3	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. So there's a motion by Ms.
4	Woods that there is a violation of the Code of
5	Ethics. Is there a second to that?
6	DR. ARNOLD: Second.
7	CHAIR MOORE: Any questions or comments?
8	(NO RESPONSE)
9	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. All in favor say aye.
10	(UNANIMOUS CHORUS OF AYES)
11	CHAIR MOORE: Any opposed?
12	Okay. The motion passes.
13	Motion number two is in regard to the sanction.
14	Any questions or comments before that I'll welcome
15	here too.
16	MS. WOODS: I just want to make sure. So we
17	have probation, a written reprimand, suspension and
18	then and revocation are the four possibilities?
19	MS. JAMES: Yes, ma'am. And with with the
20	sanction, the Ethics Subcommittee recommended a
21	number of quarterly reports and reflections,
22	training, so if when you're making your motion, you
23	would include that and the fine that way nothing gets
24	lost.
25	MS. WOODS: Sure.

1 MR. WOOD: I have -- I have a question. Is it 2 -- is it possible to -- I'm not even -- I don't even 3 know where I am on this issue. I -- I really 4 struggle with this. But is it possible to simply 5 take away his ability to be a coach but allow him to continue to be a teacher? 6 7 MS. JAMES: No, sir. Not at this time. 8 MS. KEENER: With -- I have a question for you, 9 as well. 10 MS. JAMES: Yes, ma'am. 11 MS. KEENER: Suppose we -- with probation, to 12 whom is he accountable? So who could say he violated 13 the probation, who could say he crossed a line prior 14 to it ever coming to PLSB? 15 MS. JAMES: If -- well, the -- the probation is 16 actually enforced and monitored by us. So it 17 wouldn't -- there wouldn't be anything that the 18 district -- the district would have to provide the 19 quarterly reports to you, and you would have to 20 accept those, and he would remain on probation until 21 every single piece is met, and all of the reports 22 have been approved. If there were anything else 23 filed, then the Ethics Subcommittee can and likely 24 would increase the sanction, if anything else 25 occurred.

1	MS. KEENER: Okay.
2	-
	MS. JAMES: Yes, ma'am. I hope that answers
3	your question.
4	MS. KEENER: Yes, it does. Thanks.
5	DR. ARNOLD: So, in other words, per quarter we
6	can gauge whether there is increased ownership of
7	this culture building?
8	MS. JAMES: Yes, sir.
9	DR. ARNOLD: Okay.
10	MS. WOODS: Now, probation falls off of a
11	license publicly, right, after its completed?
12	MS. JAMES: It will be public in AELS and it
13	will be on the website.
14	MS. WOODS: Forever on his license or just until
15	it's complete?
16	MS. JAMES: Until it's completed. We don't
17	leave a probation forever.
18	MS. WOODS: Right.
19	MS. JAMES: Yes, ma'am.
20	MS. WOODS: And so, for example, a law license,
21	if you have a proba it's like on there for people
22	to see forever. So that that's what I'm asking.
23	So does a written reprimand stay on there?
24	MS. JAMES: A written reprimand is not in AELS
25	and that would come down from the website eventually.

1	MS. WOODS: Okay.
2	MS. JAMES: Revocations stay on
3	MS. WOODS: Okay.
4	MS. JAMES: Yes. We we you should be able
5	to look at someone's license in AELS and tell if
6	they're in good standing or what the current yes,
7	ma'am.
8	MS. WOODS: Okay.
9	MS. JAMES: We would have, of course, in our
10	office and in the Department we will be able to
11	tell how many violations someone has had and see the
12	history, all the way back. So we do keep that
13	internally, but
14	MS. WOODS: Sure.
15	MS. JAMES: publicly
16	MS. WOODS: I'm just thinking like a future
17	employer, if they were to go up and see in five
18	years, if probation has fallen off, they would never
19	see anything; right?
20	MS. JAMES: If the probation has but I
21	believe a lot of employers will ask if you've ever
22	had an ethics violation.
23	MS. WOODS: Oh, really?
24	MS. JAMES: And he wouldn't be able to answer
25	truthfully no.

1	MS. WOODS: Okay.
2	CHAIR MOORE: Board Members, anyone else with
3	questions or comments?
4	(NO RESPONSE)
5	CHAIR MOORE: Ms. James, and just to be clear,
6	the current recommendation is two years' probation
7	and it does require a supervisor to give a report and
8	the Educator?
9	MS. JAMES: Yes.
10	CHAIR MOORE: Okay.
11	MS. JAMES: Yes, ma'am.
12	CHAIR MOORE: And those reports come to the
13	Board?
14	MS. JAMES: Because this came to a full hearing,
15	they would have to come back to the Board.
16	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. I actually didn't realize
17	that. So it's when our board has heard it, is when
18	the reports come to us. If it stays at the PLSB
19	level, we don't see their reflections?
20	MS. JAMES: Our Ethics Subcommittee would
21	approve those. Yes, ma'am. It really depends on who
22	orders them.
23	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. That makes sense. Thank
24	you for that clarification.
25	Board Members, any other questions?

1	MS. WOODS: I've got to be honest. The
2	quarterly reports from the supervisor is laughable,
3	considering we also have lumped them in as part of
4	the problem. I'm just going to point that out.
5	MR. WOOD: I'll I'll make a motion, just to
6	have something concrete to talk about on the table.
7	Because, otherwise, we just sit here and wait on
8	someone else to talk and whatever. And I I hear
9	other board members and I I try to be reasonable.
10	I'm I'm going to move that his license be
11	suspended for one year and and no fine.
12	MS. JAMES: Followed by probation?
13	MR. WOOD: Yes. Followed by a two-year
14	probation, after the one-year suspension.
15	MS. JAMES: Would you also like a recommended
16	training, quarterly reports, written reflections
17	all of those items?
18	MR. WOOD: Trainings, yes; quarterly reports, I
19	sure, yes.
20	MS. JAMES: Okay.
21	MR. WOOD: Might as well. We can laugh at them,
22	if we find them laughable. But nonetheless, we can
23	receive them.
24	MS. JAMES: Would you like a fine, as well? You
25	may have already said that.

1	MR. WOOD: I don't I'm not a fan of fines.
2	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. Board Members is that
3	your motion?
4	MR. WOOD: That's my motion.
5	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. There's a motion on the
6	floor.
7	MS. WOODS: Are you still wanting the supervisor
8	reports?
9	MS. KEENER: Yes.
10	MS. WOODS: You are. Okay.
11	MS. KEENER: Perhaps that supervisor changes
12	an unnamed direct supervisor.
13	I'll second.
14	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. So there's a motion and a
15	second. Any questions or comments?
16	(NO RESPONSE)
17	CHAIR MOORE: Ms. Keener. So there's a motion
18	by Mr. Wood, and a second by Ms. Keener.
19	And could you restate the motion, Mr. Wood? I'm
20	sorry.
21	MR. WOOD: Yes. A one-year suspension of his
22	license, two-years' probation following the
23	suspension, and quarterly quarterly reports from
24	Mr. Marrs during his probation, and training.
25	MS. JAMES: All the recommended trainings and

1	readings
2	MR. WOOD: Yes.
3	MS. JAMES: from the Ethics I have got
4	you.
5	MR. WOOD: And no fine.
6	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. The motion is on the floor.
7	Any questions or comments?
8	Okay. All in favor say aye.
9	(MAJORITY CHORUS OF AYES)
10	CHAIR MOORE: All opposed?
11	MR. BRAGG: No.
12	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. Motion passes.
13	Our last motion is a motion for the rationale
14	for the decision.
15	MS. JAMES: Yes, ma'am.
16	CHAIR MOORE: The Board may accept the
17	rationale or modify the one presented by the PLSB.
18	MS. KEENER: I'll make a motion and correct
19	me if I get it wrong.
20	MS. JAMES: Okay.
21	MS. KEENER: Correct me when I get it wrong. I
22	move that we accept the rationale and add the lack of
23	mitigating factors and that the Board find a
24	preponderance of evidence of several aggravating
25	factors. How's that?

1	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. So there's a motion by Ms.
2	Keener with the rationale. Is there a second to
3	that?
4	MS. WOODS: I'll second.
5	CHAIR MOORE: A second by Ms. Woods. Any
6	questions or comments?
7	(NO RESPONSE)
8	CHAIR MOORE: Okay. All in favor say aye.
9	(UNANIMOUS CHORUS OF AYES)
10	CHAIR MOORE: Any opposed?
11	Okay. Motion passes. Thank you.
12	MS. KEENER: And I want to say my
13	appreciation to you and to the PLSB for this is
14	the worst part of the job. So I cannot imagine being
15	on that board and doing it all the time. So I
16	appreciate your work and your the due diligence of
17	all the stuff we had to read. Thank you.
18	MS. JAMES: I will tell you Sarah Banker worked
19	very hard on this case and she she does a
20	wonderful job.
21	MS. KEENER: Thank you.
22	CHAIR MOORE: Thank you. And actually I'm going
23	to take a point of privilege to make a comment. It
24	came to my attention this week that House Bill 1941
25	passed during the session. I was not aware that

when it was going through the session. And that bill takes away the right for the State Board to hear PLSB cases. So PLSB cases will no longer come in front of the State Board.

I am reflecting on my seven years in this job. I -- I -- it is very difficult to be in front of educators. It's very difficult to have these hearings. Things happen, unfortunately. But I think it's our job as a board to have a high standard for all individuals in front of our educators. disappointed that this all went through because our board is the one consistent body over the years that have seen cases. We are the only one -- we're the same group of people are seeing the consequences, the sanctions that are going out to individuals. go -- I pulled out my law book this week. Board has a list of powers and duties, and one of our powers and duties is to provide license to teachers. We, you know, push that power to the Agency, but at the end of the day it is our duty to provide general supervision of public schools, including issuing licenses. And so I was very disappointed that this law went through without any discourse to our board. I know we've had many conversations over my seven years up here about how do we best glean information

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from PLSB; how do we work with each other? Maybe some changes along the way; I've not seen those changes, and now here we are with that being gone. So I will be gone, but I hope that we all as a body continue to push for high expectations for all individuals. We have 30,000 amazing teachers. have amazing people who make mistakes and things happen. But that -- this process, while it's very draining of us -- I know we've talked about having separate meetings for these. That would have been beneficial, as opposed to just taking it away. this process is important, that it's transparent. People are accountable for their actions, whether mistakes or not, and doing that in front of a public body is important and not behind a closed door at a PLSB case. Certainly, there are things that should be -- stay behind closed doors. We could've revamped our State Board procedures to do that, instead of just taking it away. But that -- that's my final words on this. I will encourage you all to work with the agency and the PLSB to see if any -- anything else can be done before this just goes all behind a closed door. And in the future, my -- my understanding is if I'm a complainant I won't know what occurs until it's on that individual's license.

1 And so perhaps, as y'all think about putting rules to 2 this, you can think about that perspective too, as to 3 how we continue again to hold and communicate high 4 expectations for individuals. 5 I have a follow-up question with MS. KEENER: that. Given the shift, after today, these things are 6 7 available, Freedom of Information Act, correct, to 8 anybody that requests them? Given the new law, is 9 that still going to be true? Will there still be 10 transparency to the public? 11 MS. JAMES: I may have to have some support from 12 Legal on this, please. 13 MR. SHULTS: We had to put our heads together. 14 I'm not a hundred percent sure to answer that 15 question. Of course, the law doesn't go into effect 16 till August. So we will get back to you with that 17 answer. 18 MS. KEENER: Okay. 19 MR. SHULTS: I can probably look it up here, 20 while you go on lunch break. 21 MS. KEENER: Well, I guess another procedure 22 question that I'm just showing my ignorance here. 23 But I understand the law goes into effect in August. 24 But oftentimes, the rules have to be written and 25 approved and gone through the process first. Is that

1	the case here, as well? Like, will the rules for
2	this law come to us for release for public comment
3	and all that?
4	MR. SHULTS: Yes. All rules come to you,
5	regardless of the
6	MS. KEENER: Prior to the law going into effect?
7	Yeah, help us help me on the timeline there.
8	MS. SALAS-FORD: The rules will come to you, but
9	that does not delay implementation of the law.
10	MS. KEENER: Okay.
11	MS. SALAS-FORD: So when the law goes into
12	effect on August 5th, that is the law.
13	MS. KEENER: Okay.
14	CHAIR MOORE: With that, let's go ahead and
15	conclude our action agenda.
16	(The meeting was concluded at 12:42 p.m.)
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C E R T I F I C A T E STATE OF ARKANSAS)
) ss

COUNTY OF PULASKI)

I, Miranda McEntire, Certified Court Reporter #852, do hereby certify that the facts stated by me in the caption on the foregoing proceedings are true; and that the foregoing proceedings were reported verbatim through the use of the voice-writing method and thereafter transcribed by me or under my direct supervision to the best of my ability, taken at the time and place set out on the caption hereto.

I FURTHER CERTIFY, that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or employed by the parties hereto, nor financially interested or otherwise, in the outcome of this action, and that I have no contract with the parties, attorneys, or persons with an interest in the action that affects or has a substantial tendency to affect impartiality, that requires me to relinquish control of an original deposition transcript or copies of the transcript before it is certified and delivered to the custodial attorney, or that requires me to provide any service not made available to all parties in the action.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this 3rd day of July, 2025.

MIRANDA MCENTIRE, CCR

Certified Court Reporter #852

