# Transcript of the Testimony of

Date: December 16, 2020

Case: CAP Meeting

## **Bushman Court Reporting**

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# ARKANSAS DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

CHARTER AUTHORIZING PANEL

DECEMBER 16, 2020 9:00 a.m.

#### APPEARANCES

DEBORAH COFFMAN, Chair/DESE Asst. Commissioner - Public School Accountability

PANEL MEMBERS: (VIA VIDEO CONFERENCE)

TOYCE NEWTON, Former State Board of Ed. Member DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS, Former State Board of Ed. Member PHIL BALDWIN, CEO, Citizens Bank SONJA WRIGHT-McMURRAY, Division of Career & Technical Education - Associate Director for Career Readiness

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MARY CLAIRE HYATT, DESE Attorney

ALSO APPEARING:

TRACY WEBB, DESE Coordinator of Monitoring and Systems Support TRIPP WALTER, ASPRC JOANNA LEER, ASPRC

LOCATION:

ARKANSAS DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION Auditorium #4 Capitol Mall Little Rock, Arkansas

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### PROCEEDINGS

### AGENDA ITEM I:

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CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Good morning. The

December 16th, 2020 meeting of the Charter

Authorizing Panel is called to order. I'd like to

welcome everyone to the meeting and request that each

person speaking today please state your name and

title, for the record, and ask you to clearly speak

into the microphone for the benefit of the audience

and the --live streaming and the recording audience.

A transcript of this meeting will be posted on the

DESE website.

So, with that said, good morning, Ms. Webb.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Item Number 1, please.

MS. TRACY WEBB: Good morning.

AGENDA ITEM II(1): CONSIDERATION OF OPEN-ENROLLMENT CHARTER
RENEWAL APPLICATION - ARKANSAS CONNECTIONS ACADEMY

MS. TRACY WEBB: Okay. Item Number 1 is a Consideration of Open-Enrollment Charter Renewal Application for Arkansas Connections Academy. The school is a virtual open-enrollment charter school that serves students in grades K-12 and has an enrollment cap of 3,000 students. The charter was originally awarded in November of 2015, and expires on June 30th, 2021. The district is requesting a

Page 4 1 renewal for five years. Today we have Superintendent Darla Garner (sic) 3 and the State Account Relations, Mr. Bryce Adams, on Zoom, as well as several members of their team, to 4 5 present the application. 6 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Good morning, Arkansas 7 Connections Academy. 8 DR. DENNIS BECK: Good morning. I've --9 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: I ask that all of the members that are speaking on behalf of the school, if 10 11 you will raise your right hand? Do you swear or 12 affirm that the testimony you're about to give shall 13 be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? 14 15 (CHORUS OF AFFIRMATIONS) 16 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Okay, thank you. And do 17 we know who's starting? 18 DR. DENNIS BECK: Me. 19 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Okay. You'll have 20 approx -- 20 -- approximate 20 minutes for your 2.1 presentation. Thank you. 22 PRESENTATION: 23 DR. DENNIS BECK: All right. Well, good 24 morning. And, first of all, thank you for this 2.5 opportunity to present this morning. I'm Dr. Dennis

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Beck; I'm the board president of ARCA. Also with us today, from our school board, is Virginia Walden Ford, the board treasurer and subject of the new school choice movie. Ms. Virginia.

Thank you for your time today and for considering ARCA's charter renewal application.

My day-job is as a professor of Educational
Technology and Online Learning at the University of
Arkansas in Fayetteville. I teach teachers how to
use technology in their classrooms and all of my work
focuses on how to teach online. I've published on
digital educational equity, for special education and
culturally and linguistically diverse students, in
fully online schools. I've been at the U of A for
over 10 years.

Several years ago, I was surprised to learn that there was only one full-time online charter school in the state of Arkansas, and that started my journey in co-founding Arkansas Connections Academy. I've learned so much in the process, and I'm pleased and thankful that, through ARCA, Arkansas has another quality full-time online learning school. This is even more important during the Covid-19 pandemic, as so many students have needed us, and we've been able to help so many other schools and school districts,

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across the state.

As school board president, I've had the privilege to watch our school leader transform our school from a small online program, with a few hundred students, into a vibrant school with nearly 3,000 students. I want to introduce to you who has made this possible. I'm proud to introduce our school leader, Darla Gardner, who will lead the rest of the presentation. Ms. Gardner.

MS. DARLA GARDNER: Thank you, Dr. Beck. Good morning, everyone. I'm Darla Gardner. I am the school leader at Arkansas Connections Academy. And I'm thrilled to be here today to discuss our charter renewal and also to share some exciting things with you that have been happening since we opened in 2016.

On your screen you see our learning triad and it really is student-centered. Our learning coaches work together with our teachers; they truly are partners. Our learning coaches are typically the students' parents; not always; sometimes the parents will assign another adult -- an aunt, an uncle, a grandparent. And we really just work together with them to personalize the student's instruction and help them be the very best they can be. It's always interesting, because every year, since we've -- we've

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grown a lot -- and we'll talk about that in a few minutes -- I always meet with our new teachers, and, right now, I've been doing that recently. And every year I always hear the same thing, "Darla, I had no idea that I would know my students so well." "I knew them more in our virtual world than I did in the brick-and-mortar world." And another thing I hear is that, "Maybe, in the regular classroom, I would talk to parents twice a year, at conferences, and now I have parents that I speak with every day." So it truly is a partnership and a collaboration to work on that student success.

The curriculum also plays another role in that.

And we have asynchronous and live lesson instruction,
and those live lessons are -- have a variety of
purposes. Some of them are for dyslexia instruction,
some are whole group instruction, some may be
targeted small group interventions, and, you know, we
always have the fun pieces, too, for show-and-tell,
just to build student engagement, and to help
students interact with one another.

We began, in 2016, with right at 200 students and 11 staff members. And, if you look at the map, on the screen, we literally do have students all over the state. And I'm excited to announce that we do

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have almost 3,000 students currently enrolled with us and we have 115 staff members all over the state, as well. Our growth has been tremendous. We have seen consistent growth every year since we opened, even pre-Covid, but, of course, this year we've seen -- we've seen an enormous growth. We do have 12% of our students that are on an individualized education plan and 8% have a 504 plan.

The picture on the screen is one of our field trips from last year. We're very -- we get very excited about our field trips at Arkansas Connections Academy. Last year, we actually had 50 field trips and events planned, for our families, all over the state of Arkansas. To name a few: Professor Bowl; Huckabee Nature Center; we had a virtual talent show; Mystic Caverns; Museum of Discovery; I know I'm leaving something out. We average around five a month. Of course, we have not been having our field trips so far this year. We're waiting till Covid's over to have those in-person trips. But it's always a fun time for families to meet with one another, students to share, and also to meet with our staff.

Students come to us for a variety of reasons.

Some need flexibility; some want to accelerate their learning, they're gifted students; we have some

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students that have medical needs; we have athletes and performers. Actually, right now we do have a brother and sister that are figure skaters and they compete nationally, so they need the flexibility of our program to maintain their practice schedule and their competition schedule.

Something did happen, that's new, that I wanted to share with you. We -- it was our first graduating class, since we started with the 9th grade and we added a year -- a grade level each year. And we were unable to have our large graduation ceremony. We did get it approved to have individual graduation ceremonies for those students and families who were interested. And one of our seniors showed up with her family, and her toddler, and we celebrated graduation with her. And her mother was in tears; I know I was in tears; and her mom thanked us; and she told me, she said, "I really thought this day would never happen." And it did. And it just -- it made our hearts warm, and that is why we do what we do.

There are two indicators that we think are really important for our school. One of that is our state report card, and that's across the top of the screen. And our state report card for the previous three years has been a "C". We've been just below

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the state average. Although this isn't the score that we want to have, we are proud of the score, given our unique student population and the challenges that we see many of our students face.

The other indicator is just below that, and that is our parent satisfaction survey results. We send out a parent survey in March and it's -- when I say we send it out, it's actually completed by a third-party. So we were very excited when we received these scores in the spring and pleased to see that 93% of our families give ARCA an "A" or "B", 86% agree that their child's attitude towards learning has improved, since enrolling with us, and then 97% of our families are satisfied with the helpfulness of their teacher. Exciting stuff.

In addition to the previous factors, the report card and our parent satisfaction survey, we also have our charter goals. And, across the left side of the screen, you see our current charter goals. On the right side of the screen are our proposed goals, moving forward. Since our charter was initially approved, there's been changes in ESSA guidelines and state assessments and we just want to make sure that our goals align with those updated requirements. On goals 1-3, on the left side, we are proposing the

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1 changes, so that they will look at the actual precise 2 score instead of just a percent total proficient. 3 And then, goals 4-6 on the left, our proposal is to combine those to goal 4 on the right. That is just 4 5 combining them, so that we have a value-added growth score that's going to meet or exceed the state 6 7 average. The two goals that are highlighted in 8 yellow are goals that we want to add, moving forward. 9 The first one is a school quality and student success 10 indicator, and we think that is incredibly important. 11 It has components such as science achievement, 12 reading at grade level, on-time credits, student 13 engagement, and there are a few others that have to 14 do with the ACT. So we want to include that, moving 15 forward. And then, the last highlighted goal, is 16 that 85% of our full academic year students earn a quarter of their required credits to remain on-track 17 18 to graduate. This doesn't mean that we do not want 19 all of -- 100% of our students to graduate, because 20 we do and we have supports in place to make that 2.1 happen. We have a very strong 12th grade advisory 22 team; we have credit recovery; we have summer programs; we really have processes in place so that 23 24 we're trying to get all students across that finish 2.5 line.

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1 There's always room for improvement at ARCA and 2 we are constantly reviewing our goals and our 3 progress. And this isn't just something that the leadership team looks at once a month; this is 4 5 weekly; and it's the entire school. Our entire staff is involved in our planning and our processes and our 6 7 review of that progress. We have a quarterly meeting 8 that is school-wide to review all of our goals. 9 Where are we at; what are we doing to maintain or to 10 achieve that goal; what isn't working; and what do we 11 need to fix and do differently? Another piece of 12 that is our staff is -- every staff member is in a 13 weekly PLC meeting and they all have smart goals; 14 it's tracked; they're data rich; they're student-driven. It's amazing to hear the 15 16 conversations that are happening within those PLC's. That's another thing that we're very proud of, at 17 18 ARCA, is that we implemented professional learning 19 communities year-one, when we opened, and we've been 20 able to use professional development funds every summer to send staff to Solution Tree's conferences, 2.1 22 to really get engrossed and to understand the impact that PLC's can have on student achievement. 23 24

There's a couple of other things that we implemented this year. The first one is we were able

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to hire an interventionist. We knew that that was going to be critical, coming off of the spring and students being out of classes, and, with our enrollment, we knew that we needed to make sure that we find out exactly where a student is and get them the interventions and get them the needed resources immediately. So we have an interventionist on staff with us now. We have intervention groups regularly happening. This year we also had a -- have a brand-new benchmark. We went to the NWEA MAP Assessment and we're giving that three times a year. So that was a great tool to have right at the beginning of this school year. Our students all took that benchmark assessment, then we were able to pull that data in PLC's to get students additional resources and the help that they need.

Another -- the other piece that we really look at is really grabbing all resources that we can across the state, and even outside of the state, to make sure that we're better, that we're increasing our ability to assist students. And one of the resources that we've taken advantage of are the APSRC administrator trainings. We have new administrators this year, with our growth, and they attend that training. And, last year, APSRC did present to our

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entire staff about the ESSA guidelines and how the calculation of our report cards, and things that we really need to make sure that we're paying attention to, to implement that's going to be best for student achievement.

I love this picture. This is a picture of our current staff. And we had a fabulous photographer that was able to take individual pictures and put us all together, since we were not able to meet in person this school year; so it is socially distant. But, with our staff, like I said, we have 115 teachers. And we also do a survey with our staff twice a year, and these are a couple of comments from that survey. "We're very proud of our staff." "We feel -- we feel like we're one big family."

Actually, I'm going to brag a little bit, because we average a 91% staff retention rate, which I think is incredible, with our growth and the challenges that we're -- that we've been faced with, in education, this year.

This is another proud moment. We've had the opportunity -- it's been a challenging year for educators across the state of Arkansas, and ARCA has had the opportunity to work with many district or state -- state departments, as well as other

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districts across the state, in best practices in virtual learning. And we received this letter as a thank you, from the State Department, because we had teachers that created videos for teacher evaluations, in TESS, that just kind of show what -- it kind of explained what you're looking for when you're having a live lesson or a virtual session with a student. So we're proud of being able to contribute to help all students in our state. We also -- I've met with a Parent and Family Engagement Committee. ARCA also presented at Data Quest on RTI practices and virtual education. So it's something that we're committed to, not only for ARCA, but for all kids in the state.

And I want to -- I'm going to -- you know, graduation sums up the entire year. That's the celebration for the year. So I'm going to end my presentation today with just a small clip of -- or, a small video that was added to our virtual graduation this year. So we will --

I will end there, Bryce.

Thank you.

(THEREUPON, a video was played and the proceedings resumed as follows, to-wit:)

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you, Ms. Gardner.

Does that end your presentation?

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MS. DARLA GARDNER: Yes. I'm sorry; I was trying to get off mute. Yes, it does.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Okay. Before we get into the waivers, I just need to ask a couple of clarifying questions. On your goal page -- it's page 13 in your application -- in the first three new goals, you broke down your weighted achievement by grade levels. However, your school is -- in our accountability system as a K12 school, so your ESSA report card is a K12 report. So I was just interested in how you plan to calculate these goals?

MS. DARLA GARDNER: I'm going to -- Matt Wicks is joining us and I'm going to let him explain the calculation piece of that. I think he'll be able to explain that better than I am.

MR. MATTHEW WICKS: Hi. Matthew Wicks, Director of School Accountability at Pearson Online and Blended Learning, and I support ARCA and other Connections Academy schools on accountability measures.

That's a really good question. It was my understanding is that the requirement, when it came to proficiency related measurements, that they needed to be broken down by grade bands. But, as your question indicates, at the report card level, they

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report it as one measure, which for ARCA is a K12 school. So what our plan was to do was to take the individualized data that we get from the -- that the school receives from the State Department of Education and break those calculations down ourselves for the three different grade bands, and then compare those to -- by looking at other schools that are either an elementary school or middle school, we will know what the state average is, even though, on the ARCA report card, the state average will be for the 9-12. But that way we can see what the state average was for elementary school; do the calculation ourselves based on the information and do that comparison. Does that answer your question?

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: It does. The concern is that there are different -- each grade span -- elementary, middle, and high school grade spans are calculated statistically by those grade spans. And so, in your work that you're doing onsite, it's important that you're following the guidelines of those different statistical cut-scores, in your reporting. So it was just -- it's a caution. Because, when I look at the other parts, like value-added growth score, I mean that's certainly something where the school can make a large

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improvement. You are -- your growth score is quite low at 75.65 for 2019. So there's obviously a lot of room that can be improved there. Your SQSS score is quite -- already above the state average, which is great and we'd love you to improve that.

And then, on the number six, Darla, you said this, but I didn't understand what you said -- when you said 85% of F-A-Y -- and what is F-A-Y?

MS. DARLA GARDNER: That's Full Academic Year. So the students that are with us the entire year.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: So, once again, that is not -- so this one was confusing to me, because if you're counting full-year graduation or full academic year to say "Are they on-track at each of these points," that's on-time credits. If you're looking at graduation rate, of course, that's a totally different calculations and we do have federal guidelines on how that's calculated.

So the way I'm reading this is your sixth goal is to insure that all of your students are on-time at each of the grade levels. Is that correct?

MR. MATTHEW WICKS: This is --

MS. DARLA GARDNER: Yes. Sorry, Matt.

MR. MATTHEW WICKS: Yeah. This is Matt. Just to -- it is a little bit confusing. What it's

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making the appropriate progress? So that even if we receive a student that comes in behind credit, we want to hold ourselves accountable for at least making sure that, at minimum, they're earning one-quarter worth of their credits that year.

Ideally, we also want to try to catch them up, but, at minimum, we want to make sure that during the time that they're with us that they're making the appropriate level of progress.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you for that clarification. Ms. Hyatt, If you'll -- Ms. Hyatt, if you'll walk us through the waivers, please.

#### WAIVERS:

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MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Good morning. Mary
Claire Hyatt, Arkansas Department of Education. I'll
do this how I did yesterday, where I will address the
waivers where we kind of need to work through a
couple of things first and then give you an overview
of the other waiver categories. And I'm going to
grab my pen really quickly. Sorry. Okay. So the
first one, it's really just a clarification, so that
we can have a clean record. On their School Calendar
waivers, they have a waiver of the six-hour
instructional day since they are more self-paced. I

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wanted to make sure that we still had 6-16-102(a)(5), which is the recess provision. And I think, yes, but how it was written in the application I got a little confused. So if I could just get a confirmation there?

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: Yes. This is Bryce Adams,
State Account Relations for Pearson Online and
Blended Learning, helping out with the waivers here.
And that's correct, the intent is to keep that
(a) (5).

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Thank you. Okay. So on their Teacher Licensure waivers everything looks good to me. My only question was, is whether they needed a waiver for PE licensure, because there is a separate provision for PE licensure. Those provisions are 7.09 and 7.10 in the rules governing Nutrition and Physical Activity. So if there's -- if it's necessary to add the PE licensure piece, we can do that. I just need to know.

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: Yes.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Okay. The next -- and we've talked about this with most of the schools -- has to do with the School Counselor piece. So they have asked for a waiver of Counselor Licensure and Counselor Ratio. As you know, the School Counseling

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Page 21 1 Improvement Act that was passed in 2019 has a 2 provision in there that requires the school's 3 Comprehensive School Counseling Plan to be 4 administered by a licensed school counselor. 5 the school counseling plan is not going to be 6 administered by a licensed school counselor, a waiver 7 of 6-18-2003(a)(2)(a) is necessary. 8 MR. BRYCE ADAMS: The school does not require a 9 waiver on these. The counseling plan is administered by a licensed counselor. And the school also meets 10 11 the 90/10 percent requirement for time spent. The 12 only waiver that's necessary, under school 13 counselors, is the ratio. 14 MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: So you don't need a 15 waiver of the guidance counselor licensure piece at 16 all? 17 MR. BRYCE ADAMS: Correct. 18 MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Okay. CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ratio is the ratio of 19 20 counselor to students? 2.1 MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: That's correct. 22 MR. BRYCE ADAMS: That's correct. 23 MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: The next piece -- I

think also just a little bit of clean-up -- has to do

with their attendance waivers. They were rescinding

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these. But there's a small piece, which is in 6-18-213(a)(2), which has to do with counting attendance for virtual students, essentially. I believe they still need that waiver since their students are virtual and not in a classroom. So if I could get a confirmation that that piece was intended to stay?

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: We agree. That was a good catch.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Okay. On the class size and teaching load waivers, there is a necessary waiver of Standard 1(a)(5) and Section 3 of the class size rules, if you're not meeting class size. I know we talked about teaching load does not apply to the virtual schools, but class size does not have that same language in there. So if that is not being followed, we'll need to add those two pieces.

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: And we agree with that. Yes.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Lastly, just to add to your recess waiver, we'll need to add Section 7.11 of the rules governing Nutrition and Physical Activity.

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: Agree, as well.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Okay. Just a couple of questions on two pieces. They're pretty much the same question; have to do with personnel policies and

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salary schedules. It was clear, from the rationale in the application, that they do have personnel policies, that they're just different than what's required by the law. So they have narrowed their waivers to the pieces that they need, which we definitely appreciate. One of the questions I have has to do with the requested waiver of Section 6 of the rules governing Documents Posted to School District Websites. So 6.01 requires you to have personnel policies and salary schedules that match what's in the law, so it's obvious why a waiver is necessary there. But the rest of the section just requires you to post things and requires us to monitor that. So I wasn't exactly sure what the need for the waiver of that is, because you're able to have personnel policies or schedules that are different and still post them on the website.

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: Right. So it's unrelated to the personnel policies and it, instead, is specific only to the salary schedule. The school does have personnel policies and posts those on the website, as well. As far as the salary schedule goes, it could be an issue with the definition and we may just be thinking of different things. But, when I picture a salary schedule, I think a table that has years

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experience and you can follow the table to find out how much a teacher is compensated -- and that's not the way that the salary structures work. So, right now, Arkansas Connections Academy does post the identified salary information on its website, but does not have a salary schedule, per se, in the form of that kind of minimum teacher salary schedule, like you would see in the code.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: That makes sense. So is it fair to limit the waiver of Section 6.02, 03, and 04, just for your salary schedule? So maintaining -MR. BRYCE ADAMS: Yes.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: -- the requirement to post the personnel policies, but waiving the requirement to post the salary schedules, since they don't exist in the same way?

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: Yes, that's the intention.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Okay. And I had the same question under Personnel Policies, but, since we've cleared it up, I'll skip right over that. The next one has to do with CPR. We've talked about this several times in the past couple of meetings. There were some schools that were granted a waiver of CPR, I believe, before it was a graduation requirement, or before it was prohibited to grant waivers of

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graduation requirements. I'm not exactly sure what happened, because it was before my time here. We're not permitted to grant waivers, through charter or through the 1240 waiver processes, of graduation requirements. CPR is a graduation requirement, so I don't believe it's permissible to waive that. We did have that conversation. Bryce and I talked about that when we had our meeting with the school, but in their application they have requested a continuation of the waiver. So it's my position that it would be prohibited for the panel to grant that.

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: And this is one that the school can rescind now. Connections has always had CPR instruction. At issue was only the hands-on component, since it's a virtual school. But we will look for ways to work with DESE, in the future, to figure out how to do that psychomotor component to CPR and add that into the curriculum. Maybe we do it through a live lesson. We'll figure that one out. But this one is okay to rescind.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Great. Thank you. And that is the last of the legal issues that need to be cleaned up. I'll give you a brief overview of the other waiver areas, and then if you have any questions we can address them. So they do have the

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waivers of the library/media, library/media
specialist; superintendent licensure; Alternative
Learning Environment; they have the eye and vision
screening; school nurse; Fire Marshall program; being
a virtual school; food services; gifted and talented;
they also have a waiver of the general business
manager -- I believe that's because they use their
CMO for the business manager. You contract that out;
is that right, Bryce?

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: That's correct.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: And then board of directors, since they are appointed, not elected; principal licensure; displaying the flag, since they are a virtual school. And that's about it. Are there any questions for me?

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: What about -- do we -- they have the right one for period of silence?

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: I believe so. That waiver is pretty typical in the virtual context.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Right.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Since all of the students aren't --

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: On waiver number 23 it mentioned period of silence, but then it talked about the pledge of allegiance.

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MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Yeah. Wait, 25 is pledge of allegiance, 23 is period of silence, is what I have.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: They just had the same answer on both one -- both.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: She's looking at their application (INAUDIBLE).

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: But the code is correct?

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: What? Yeah, I believe
that it is. We might just have had a copy-and-paste
issue or something. But, yes, I have 23 is the
period of silence, and 25 is the pledge of
allegiance, and the correct code sections there.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Okay. I also read the explanation and that's where it didn't match.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: I see.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: And then did you address curriculum? Was it just the CPR thing? Oh, instructional materials, that's the other one.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Instructional materials, right. So we did have them confirm, in their application, that all of the instructional materials are free for the students. I'm trying to find it in my notes really quickly. Sorry. So the law piece that's here, it has to do with -- there's a provision

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in the code that requires schools to provide teachers a certain amount of funding, per student, in their classroom or a set amount. I think it's \$500 dollars, whichever is greater. In the virtual context, typically, we see schools asking to waive that, because they are in a virtual classroom setting, not a traditional classroom setting, or because they have provided the teachers with everything they need. Bryce might want to speak more to exactly what Connections does.

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: That's right. So everything that the teachers need, for their classrooms, is already provided. Everything that students need, for their study, is shipped to their home address in a big box. It's all provided at no cost to the students, no cost to the teachers. And it's all -- matches up with the Arkansas Academic Content Standards.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you, Ms. Hyatt.

Panel, let's start with our questions. Ms. Newton?

QUESTIONS FROM PANEL:

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I don't have any questions.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Mr. Baldwin?

PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: Yes, thank you. The

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only question I have is just a question about your enrollment. And you all have increased enrollment tremendously each of the last four years that I'm looking at, and I'm just curious as to what you see coming at you in the future year, especially given the Covid situation. And is there a capacity limit that you are concerned about with that, moving forward?

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: Darla, do you want to start with that one or you want me to --

MS. DARLA GARDNER: You can start with that.

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: Sure. So I've shared my screen again, to -- so everybody can take a look at the enrollment growth that's happened over the last four years. You can see that it's -- it's actually pretty steady. This is not just a Covid explosion of enrollment; it's been strong and steady growth. They ended last year -- the year be -- as Covid was just starting, at 2,000 students and they're now at their 3,000 cap. System-wide, because we support a number of virtual schools across the country, we suspect that there will be some families that, once the vaccine is available, once things are sort of back to normal, will return to the brick-and-mortar. But we're starting to see signs that there are a lot of

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families that have really fallen in love with the virtual model. They didn't have access to it before. So we think that there's going to be enrollment headed both directions. We also have seen really good retention rates across Arkansas. So I would anticipate that the school should hold steady or continue to grow. We are not anticipating or planning around a massive infl -- or, outflow of students. One of the best parts about virtual schools, too, is that they scale very well. All Darla has to do is identify the top teachers from around the state, hire them up, we get them onboarded, we help them with professional development. But she's not constrained by building capacity in the same way that brick-and-mortars would be.

MR. PHIL BALDWIN: Okay. Thank you, very much. I was just curious about that. Two comments: One, the 91% staff retention rate is outstanding. That's hard to do for any of us, and that was a real strength of your program. It tells me a lot about the morale of your team. And then, the final comment, would be someone needs to come and teach me that graduation dance that your students did. That was — that whole video was fantastic. Thank you.

Laura Carnahan

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DR. DENNIS BECK: I'll get my son to do it. I'm pretty sure it was a Fortnite dance.

MR. PHIL BALDWIN: Thank you.

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CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you, Mr. Baldwin. And just -- on page 42 is the enrollment cap request to increase to 7,000, over the next five years. Dr. Williams?

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Good morning and thank you; great presentation. A couple of questions here. This really looks great. What's your projection? Why the 7,000? What do you see driving that? That's the number that, when I looked at this, that kind of gave me pause, here, for a minute, especially with the number of high schools across the state — the large high schools all going virtual also; we have the Arkansas Virtual Academy. And so there's a lot going on out there in the virtual realm. So can you help me understand your thinking on this?

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: Sure. We agree. And we love to see it. I love seeing all of the districts offering this, as well. I think that there are a lot of students that will like to stay with their districts in the virtual setting, and there are some that are going to like facets of our program, or

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1 other statewide on -- programs better and come enroll 2 with us. And I think that there's room for all of us 3 to help students in this way. The numbers specifically come from what we've observed over the 4 5 last four years, which is a near doubling each year of enrollment. It starts out with an increase to 6 7 4,500, starting next year. We saw almost 7,000 8 applications this year alone. Again, I think that 9 might taper off a little bit, as things get back to normal, but we do think that this could be a new 10 11 normal, where there's new demand across the state for 12 virtual learning. After that initial burst, the 13 enrollment cap increases much more slowly. We think 14 that Darla has done such a good job that there's room -- if there's interest, there's room for all of these 15 16 families and we'd much rather say yes to enrollment than have students turned away. So that's the 17 thinking behind it, just based on what we've 18 19 observed, growth inside Covid, and outside of Covid, 20 and based on the school's capacity and where they're 21 at.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay.

Thank you. I just want to follow-up one oth -- I

noticed on your -- the ESSA grade that you had a "C"

for the last -- not including this year, but the last

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-- from '19, '18, and '17 school years, ending then. What are you looking to do to improve on that?

MS. DARLA GARDNER: Well you can ask any staff member at ARCA and we'll tell you we're an "A". We are an "A"; our report card is an "A". We are doing everything I mentioned earlier, as far as the new MAPS Assessments. I think it's been critical to really grab students and get them the resources they need and the interventions easily. So that was — that's one of our big initiatives this year, being able — and also having our interventionist. So I think, not only is it the partnership between stu—the parents and the teacher, it's also making sure that we're providing all of the resources that — that that student needs, from the very beginning and as quickly as we can.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Wright-McMurray?

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-McMURRAY: Good

morning and, again, thank you for your presentation.

Very informative; it helped me to learn a lot more about your school. Some of my questions pretty much have been asked. Dr. Williams beat me to the punch on the question about the grade. And I was looking

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at that you have a "C", but it seems like your percentage of your "C's" have been declining. And I also was looking at your ACT and ACT Aspire scores for your upper grades. It looks like that percentage of those that have been, you know, ready or exceeding is declining also, but it seems to be going along with your increased enrollment. So I was just trying to get a sense that as you are increasing your enrollment and enrolling more students, but your percentages are going down, have you had discussions about how to mitigate that, so you won't continue to see that decline, as you add more students to your school?

UNKNOWN: Are you there?

MS. DARLA GARDNER: (INAUDIBLE), and I'm -- not necessarily. I think, too, it's also important to note that year-one we only had through 9th grade, then the next year we had 10th grade. So some of those factors that make up the report card weren't factoring in, because we didn't have the graduation rate; we haven't had the full K-12 until this past school year. That was our first graduating class, too. So I think it looks -- I think there certainly is a correlation. For us, it is getting --

UNKNOWN: Do you have the (INAUDIBLE) on?

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MS. DARLA GARDNER: -- making sure that we have staffing in place in the very beginning of the school year, with our growth, and that's something that we were able to do quickly this year. I think we've hired right at 40 staff members, so -- and many of them were brand-new to virtual learning. So making sure that we have the resources in place, we have staffing in place, from the very beginning. And then just the education of new families, getting them on-boarded; getting those resources and those interventions in place; making sure we get our hands on those student records as soon as we can.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-McMURRAY: Thank you.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Any other questions from

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Yes. This will be for ADE. In looking at the virtual schools, in general, throughout the state, what's the average enrollment? Do we have any idea what the average enrollment is for virtual schools?

(NO RESPONSE)

Panel Members?

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: I'm sorry;
I may be putting somebody on the spot on that
question. That just kind of came out of the blue
there.

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CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Webb is pulling it up.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Webb to have a chance to pull that up, I'd like to come back and ask the question about growth. And looking at the overall student growth, as in on the ESSA school index, it's a couple of standard deviations below the expected. Can someone kind of speak to how you're monitoring that students are growing a year or more, or how they are growing toward meeting grade level expectations, and what you're doing to monitor that? And, as you're getting this large increase of students, how are you even doubling down on that to make sure that those kids are meeting those expectations?

MS. DARLA GARDNER: Okay. We've always had a benchmark exam, and the benchmark exam that we had last year we realized wasn't giving us the necessary information to monitor that growth. Because our students do take the benchmark three times a year, right at the beginning of school, then in the winter, and then right before state testing. So we use that to monitor growth within the PLC's, each of the

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benchmark scores, knowing that we needed to improve that benchmark assessment. That's why we switched the NWEA to MAP testing this school year. We're very excited about it; it's giving us a lot of data; a lot of great information. And our students took that in, like, lessons; we've got their scores; families already have their scores; and we know exactly where they need to be scoring when we take it again, in January. And that's scheduled and ready to go. And then our PLC's will be grabbing that information and teachers will be looking at their specific students to make sure that we've got them ready for state testing and, not just testing, just for being academically successful this school year, with us.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: I'd like to follow-up with a question. This is just more me learning now than anything. How do you all structure -- you know, you're throughout the whole state. I see you have a principal, you have an assistant principal. How are you -- do you have the state divided up into -- with your assistant principals? Just how does that work?

MS. DARLA GARDNER: Well, actually, we have an elementary, middle school, and high school, which you

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would typically see in a district.

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PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

MS. DARLA GARDNER: And, you know, they manage those staff members and student engagement for their grade level areas.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay. So it's by grade and not by geographic -- geography, basically?

MS. DARLA GARDNER: Yes. Yes.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Yeah, okay.

MS. DARLA GARDNER: By grade, not by -- and we have a pretty robust student engagement process in place that -- well, as you can imagine, with students across the state, you know, we want to make sure that, you know, all of our students are engaged and there's very clear processes that they follow through on, to insure that engagement.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay, good. Thank you.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: I have a -I'm sorry; I have another question. And I'm going to
preface it by saying I'm not just asking it, because
you're sitting it in front of me, because I had this
question yesterday, as well. But, as we're thinking
about growing and adding more students, but we still

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see that we have some things that we need to work out with the students that we currently have. How do we think through -- and whoever can help me with this -it may be the Department. I'm not -- or, I'm the Department -- maybe thinking through -- how do we think through when is the best time to continue to grow, if we're still trying to figure out how to get it right with the students that we have? And I guess I'm asking that question, because, you know, we don't have a large majority of our students that are ready or exceeding, but we're adding more students to the pot, and we're still trying to get it right with the students that we have now. So I guess I'm just trying to get a sense of how -- when do we figure out when is the right time and how do we help to make those decisions, when is the right time to add more students, when we're still trying to figure out how to make it best for the students we currently have? I don't know if I'm asking that question correctly, or right, or if it makes sense, but --

MS. DARLA GARDNER: I understand what -PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: -- that's
just something I'm struggling with.

MS. DARLA GARDNER: I understand what you're

saying. And I think that -- I think if you ask that

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1 question to any district in this state there's always 2 -- we're always improving; we're never going to have 3 it all right. The student population changes every year; the needs change of our students; and I think 4 5 that goes for every -- for every school. For us, we have students that come to us for a very short time; 6 7 we have students that come and stay with us for a 8 long period of time. So I think that just the 9 dynamics of our population also makes that 10 challenging. I'm confident that our processes have 11 been in place, since we opened at ARCA, as far as 12 student -- student engagement. Their -- the tools, 13 we've needed to improve, and we've improved upon 14 those tools, and we're making those changes, and 15 we're tracking down the resources that we need across 16 -- from wherever we can get them. So I'm confident in our processes. I think, you know, there's always 17 -- there's always a new and improved way, or 18 19 something exciting, and our PLC's, and us 20 investigating the best practices for students, and 2.1 making those changes. We're not afraid to change at 22 ARCA. And the staff will tell you that, you know, we come up with a great idea and we think this is going 23 24 to be solid, and this is the answer, and we're not 25 afraid to say, "Oh, that did not work. What do we

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try -- what can we do now?" And we do that frequently. So I don't know. Bryce, you may want to elaborate on that, but I think that our foundation is solid, our staffing is solid, our knowledge in virtual learning is solid. I think it's just verifying that we have the tools in place.

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: Yeah, I think all of that is correct.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Thank you.

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: It's all about continuous improvement.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Well I want to pick up a (INAUDIBLE) --

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: Oh, go ahead.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Oh, please, go ahead. I'm sorry. No. I was just saying that's just a question that I just have. I'm just trying to get my mind wrapped around how that process works.

And so -- but, please, go ahead.

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: The only thing that I'll add to that -- I mean, I agree with everything she said about continuous improvement and trying new things -- is that full-time virtual/online public school is relatively new, including in the state of Arkansas.

So we're still working out trying to gain all of the

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best practices. And we think that -- among the virtual options in Arkansas, for the students who absolutely want a virtual option, we think that Arkansas Connections Academy is the best place for them. We think that the comparison against other models, similar models is very favorable. And so, if they're going to choose into the virtual school, we think that this is a very good place for them and would rather say yes than no.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Thank you.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I have a question,

if --

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Newton, before you -- before we get to your question, let's let Ms. Webb come and answer Dr. Williams' question.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Okay.

MS. TRACY WEBB: So the -- we have two open-enrollment, 100% virtual, charter schools in Arkansas. The first one is ARVA, Arkansas Virtual Academy. I'm going to give you a three-year span. So in '17-'18 they had 2,055 -- it's on -- 2,055; in '18-'19 they grew to 2365; and then, in '19-'20 they had 2,463. Currently, as of today, they are at 3,995, and their enrollment cap is 5,500. For Arkansas Connections Academy, in '17-'18 they had

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785; the next year they grew to 1,210; and in '19-'20 they had 1,636 students; today they have 2,834, with an enrollment cap of 3,000. Everybody get those; do you need anything repeated?

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Thank you.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Newton?

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Okay. That leads right into my question, too, about the increase in enrollment. In the last legislative session there was a law passed that young people that were court-involved were -- and I can't remember exactly how it reads, but that were looking at expulsion in their local districts are now allowed to enroll into virtual charters. And I was wondering if you've seen a significant or a notable increase in the numbers? And, also, is there some problems that -- or issues or challenges that arise, based on that population, and their unique set of challenges sometimes? And, if so, or likely so, is there an opportunity to connect with resources in the telehealth, or mental health, or with agencies that are charged with the responsibilities, within the local judicial districts, to be able to service those young people? So I'm asking -- and, locally, of course, with court involvement, you can -- and the agency I've been

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involved with over the years -- there's a connection between our agency and the court, to best be able to serve and connect services, and to make sure that there's an intersection, of services, that serves the family and young people. So I know that's a new population, and, with it, is inherent some new challenges. So that's my question.

MS. DARLA GARDNER: And I haven't seen a considerable influx of those students. I will say that we work closely with many different FINS officers across the state of Arkansas, and juvenile court probation officers, just communicating with them, collaborating, helping students be successful. Our counseling department has done an incredible job of making sure that we are staffed and all of our counselors have all the resources available. It's been challenging, you know, consolidating all the resources from the different counties across the entire state, to have at our fingertips, because we do. Each state -- or each county seems to be different in their processes, as far as FINS and the resources available. But, over the last -- or, since we opened, our counseling department has done an incredible job of gathering those, getting those resources together, so that we can contact -- and we

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do. We contact the juvenile court or a FINS officer for help, you know, with student engagement; to help a student. Sometimes they contact us. And we make sure that we just work hand-in-hand with them. So I don't know if that answers your -- no, I haven't seen an influx -- not a considerable influx of students facing expulsion that have enrolled at ARCA.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I think that would be an opportunity to explore, in terms of conversation, because their contacts are by judicial district; so there are likely five, six, seven counties in a district. And, also, the Division of Youth Services, coordinating young people leaving their facilities, coming back in at -- because they almost never are connected back to the public schools, for a variety of different reasons. And, of course, the public school is not necessarily anxious to get that young person back and to assist them.

And so they fall in the -- in the gaping holes, not a crack -- a gaping hole they fall into, in terms of coordinating. So I would suggest maybe --

MS. DARLA GARDNER: Okay.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: -- some contact with the Department of Youth Services, as it relates to those young people that are institutionalized, and

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also with the judicial districts, and the Judges that serve those districts, that -- they've got an association of Judges that -- and I know our Judge, in this area, advocated with our legislator to address this problem; that's how the legislation happened. But other Judges may or may not be as adept or savvy about it. It certainly could be a segue, or an interest, or a pipeline, a cont -- has a continuous educational flow, allowing young people not to -- not to fall through the holes that they generally fall into.

MS. DARLA GARDNER: Okay, thank you. That's great information.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Panel Members, any additional questions?

(NO RESPONSE)

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CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Any discussion before we have a motion?

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: You know, I like what -- everything that they're doing. You know, my only concern is the enrollment cap, that current request. I'm kind of struggling with those projections right now, whether lifting it up that high, this soon, is the right way to go. So, anyway, I just wanted to just put that out there. Seven

Page 47 1 thousand, I believe that's what it is. I'm flipping between different screens, here, looking at the --3 from the application to the various documents here. 4 So that's really the only thing that kind of is 5 giving me pause is what is the right level of -- I 6 guess let me follow-up with a question. Are you all looking -- currently, you have this many 8 applications, nearly 6,000-some applications; how did 9 y'all determine which students actually enrolled? 10 MS. DARLA GARDNER: Any student can enroll with 11 us. 12 PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay. MS. DARLA GARDNER: So we do not 13 14 pick-and-choose. We'll just enroll until we're full. 15 PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay. And 16 do you go with first come, first served? Do you have 17 to do a lottery, if you have more --18 MS. DARLA GARDNER: Yes. 19 PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: -- students 20 enrolled? Uh-huh. First come, first served? 2.1 MS. DARLA GARDNER: We'll have to do a lottery. 22 PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay. So,

MS. DARLA GARDNER: Yeah, once we reach the cap,

then we go to a lottery.

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currently, you have not reached your cap yet?

MS. DARLA GARDNER: No, we have not.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay. Uh-huh.

MR. BRYCE ADAMS: To add to that, they're about -- what -- 100 students shy of the cap right now. They were at 2,000 students last year, about 2,900 this year, with a cap of 3,000. So, under the current cap, I would anticipate a lottery coming up next year. The 6,000 applications encompasses all the applications. So there are probably some families that are shopping around and some families that are absolutely committed to enrolling, and that number encompasses that spectrum of families' The only other thing that I'll add is that interest. the 7,000 enrollment number doesn't kick in until year-five. The enrollment request is stair-stepped up to that level of growth. So that number, while it appears, you know, a big jump from today -- and would be a big jump from today -- that doesn't happen tomorrow; that happens in 2025.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay.

Because I was thinking more along the line of 5,000.

I know you need an enrollment increase; that's a
given to me. I'm just trying to determine what would

Laura Carnahan

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be the -- we might create an arms race here, which is -- you know, it's left up to parents and students to make that call though. That's not necessarily, at least from my perspective, for us to make that call. Okay.

DR. DENNIS BECK: You know, I'd like -PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Yes.

DR. DENNIS BECK: I'd like to make a quick comment on that, too. I just really -- I wanted to -- I think one of the reasons we're asking for that cap, that specific number, is because we are an open-enrollment charter school and that we want to allow any parent who chooses to have their child enroll at ARCA be able to enroll at ARCA. And we know that we have a lot of room to grow, not in terms of numbers right now, but in terms of our current student body. But, just like a geographic school that has a huge increase in population and thus enrollment needs to adjust, we want to have that flexibility to adjust to handle the needs of the parents, and really -- who are putting their trust in us by choosing us. So thank you.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Hearing no additional

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Page 50 1 discussion, I'll accept a motion. MOTIONS AND VOTE: 3 PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I'll make the motion. I move that the application for this 4 5 charter, Arkansas Virtual charter -- is that correct? 6 -- be approved. PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Second. 8 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: A motion --9 PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: And that's the 10 increase -- for the increase in five years. 11 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Okay. I have a motion 12 by Ms. Newton, second by Dr. Williams, to approve the 13 renewal application as submitted --PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: For Arkansas 14 15 Connections Academy. I'm sorry. 16 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Yes. Any discussion? 17 (NO RESPONSE) 18 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: All those in favor? 19 (CHORUS OF AYES) 20 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Any opposed? 2.1 (NO RESPONSE) 22 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Motion passes. Panel 23 Members, if you'll take a moment to enter your vote 24 on the voting sheet. 2.5 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Dr. Williams, if you'd

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like to share your comments?

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Yes. Oh, mute? It's off. Yes, I would. I appreciate the -Ms. Newton making that motion. I couldn't find the name of the school in all of these documents I had up. So I was a little slow out of the gate there.
My comment is that I support the motion. The Arkansas Connections Academy is contributing to -it's continuing to provide a virtual education option for students and parents. Other than looking for continued improvement, there are no major concerns.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. Mr. Baldwin? PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: Yes. I voted in favor of the renewal request. I do think y'all are a successful program and you fill an alternative educational need that many students have. I do want to just add, beyond my vote comment, as you go forth and go, you did hear, I think, some good feedback from the Committee on the challenges of growth. And I know, in my business, it's a challenge to grow. So just -- you all have done that already, but just know that that presents -- as you get bigger and bigger, it presents some unique things to overcome.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. Ms. Wright-McMurray.

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PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-McMURRAY: Sorry. I couldn't find my mute button. I put that I recommend approve. I appreciate the support Arkansas

Connections is providing, especially during the Covid pandemic, and I look forward to their plan to achieve higher academic outcomes for their students.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. Ms. Newton?

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Okay, I'm trying to

get my screen out of the way so I can read. It

disappeared. Oh, no, here it is. Applicant has a

solid plan to move forward, taking into account the

administrative and student needs, and also taking

into account academics and growth.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you.

Congratulations, Connect -- ARCA. We will submit this information to the State Board at the next meeting for their review or not-review.

Congratulations, and thank you for serving our students.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: I've got -MS. DARLA GARDNER: I just want to thank you
all, very much. We're excited.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Another quick comment. What really stood out to me, also, was the fact that your teachers were serving as

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models, doing that taping and so-forth for other teachers in the state, and working with the Department of Education. That was something that I -- I just went back in my notes and I made a note of that. That really stood out that some good things are happening in the virtual realm and your teachers are role models. Thank you.

DR. DENNIS BECK: Yes. I agree, Dr. Williams.

And I've -- I, personally, am very proud of our
teachers and our administrators and how well we've
done since our initial certification. And look
forward to more growth -- and not just in numbers,
but especially in quality -- in the next five years.

So, thank you, so much. I really appreciate it, and
want to thank you on behalf of our entire school
board, and parents, and families at ARCA. Thank you.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you, Mr. Beck.

We'll take a quick 10 minute break and let everybody

get a cup of coffee and stretch.

(Thereupon, a break was taken and the proceedings resumed as follows, to-wit:)

AGENDA ITEM II(2): CONSIDERATION OF DISTRICT CONVERSION

CHARTER RENEWAL APPLICATION - CROSS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL: A NEW

TECH SCHOOL

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Webb, if you'll

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introduce Item Number 2, please?

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MS. TRACY WEBB: The next item is the

Consideration of a District Conversion Charter

Renewal Application for Cross County High School: A

New Tech School. The school is a traditional

district conversion charter school that serves

students in grades 7-12 and has an enrollment cap of

500 students. The charter was originally awarded in

January of 2011, and expires on June 30th, 2021. The

district is requesting renewal for five years. Today

we have Dr. Nathan Morris, Superintendent; Dr. Matt

McClure, Chief Learning and Financial Officer;

Stephen Prince, High School Principal; and Mindy

Searcy, Executive Master Teacher and Federal Programs

Coordinator, onsite, to present their application.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: If all parties speaking on behalf of Cross County High School will stand and raise your right hand? Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you're about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

(CHORUS OF AFFIRMATIONS)

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. Mr. Morris, you're recognized. You'll have 20 minutes. And I ask that every person speaking please state your name and title for the recording.

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DR. NATHAN MORRIS: Absolutely. Good morning.

My name is Dr. Nathan Morris; I'm the Superintendent

at Cross County Schools. This is my fourth year at

the school district. I'm very excited and honored to

be speaking with you all here this morning on behalf

of our district.

Today, as we were just introduced, you'll hear from Mr. Prince -- Mr. Stephen Prince, on much of our academic success. You'll be hearing from one of our high school teachers, Ms. Erica Lacy, on some of the rigors and the co-instruction/co-taught classes that go on in our high school building. You'll also hear from Mr. Wes Hooper, with our College and Career Access program, one of our college advisors, and you'll hear about some of the award-winning events that we do to help students after their high school graduation and into their career field. And you'll also hear from Ms. Mindy Searcy, our district Executive Master Teacher, about the work that we do with NIET and the TAPP program that helps advance our teachers, and helps to grow our teachers, to therefore grow our students. And, during the question-and-answer session, you might hear from Dr. Matt McClure, our Chief Learning and Financial Officer.

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MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: Good morning, and thank you for the opportunity for us to present today. Cross County High School, A New Tech High School -- a New Tech School -- has been a conversion charter since 2011. During this time, we have worked on creating the best school for our students and teachers. Over the years, we have celebrated many successes and tackled areas for growth. With the focus on balancing traditional and -- traditional instruction with innovation practices, Cross County High School is a school that understands the needs of its students, teachers, and community. As part of the New Tech model, teachers assess learning outcomes, oral communication, written communication, collaboration, knowledge and thinking, and agency, in every class, helping to address the need for real-world 21st century skills attainment.

The school adopted Kagan Structures,
building-wide, to improve how we engage students in
active learning and collaboration, as well. In an
effort to build on 21st century skills, these
learning outcomes are assessed, beginning in
kindergarten and scaffolded through elementary
school, to ensure a smooth transition to high school

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expectations. We take that a step further, through project-based learning and integrating co-taught courses that provide a rich and rigorous curriculum, utilizing connections and opportunities for teacher collaboration.

Our college and career program ensures students, beginning in 7th grade, have experiences necessary to make informed decisions and to explore options for post-secondary experiences, whether that be college, completion of a technical program, enlistment in the military, or going straight into the workforce.

The data, over the last five years, speaks for the academic growth we have experienced, while we continue to work on our areas of refinement. Looking at the slides, you'll notice that during the 2019-2020 school year, despite not taking the ACT Aspires test, our ACT interim assessments have shown our students are moving in the right direction. And, based on the growth of the 2020 interim scores, our school was rated a value-add of 4. And, speaking of value-add, Cross County High School has seen several years of successful growth. You'll notice the trends are trending very nicely, other than a couple of years, and you'll see those two years we did not get a value-add score we would like to see. So we

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analyzed the data to implement school-wide strategies that are field-tested, with students, for effectiveness, and then rolled out, through our cluster meetings -- those are our PLC's -- to address academic deficits. And, as you can see, each year, after a dip, we increased our growth again.

Even though we did not give the ACT Aspire during the 2020 year, we have seen many areas of improvement in previous years. You'll notice a lot of positive growth from 2018 to 2019, especially in math. Subsequently, we have also seen our letter grade rating improve and our ESSA School Index scores improve. Beginning with a rating of a letter grade "D" for 2017, we immediately began tackling the areas to begin working on the work. In 2018, we received a "C" rating, with less than a percentage point from a "B" rating, while maintaining a "C" for the 2019 school year, as well. We really feel that with the work our teachers and students put in, and the growth we saw on the recent interim exams for 2020, that we would hope we would have a "B" rating.

Our schools have also seen other areas to celebrate, our ESSA value-add score. Our ESSA value-add score in 2018 was 81.99, exceeding the state's average of 79.74. The average with our 2019

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ESSA value-add score being 79.35, in line with the state's 79.69. In 2018 and 2019, we saw our five-year graduation rates above the state's average, with more students coming back to obtain their high school diploma. And our 2018, four-year, graduation rate exceeded the state average, as well. In 2018, our on-time credit points scoring from the SQSS section of ESSA equaled 82.4 out of 100, with an increase to 93.69 out of 100 for 2019. That's a testament to the various programs, engagement levels, and rigorous monitoring in early intervention processes utilized with our students.

Reading scores, overall, are not where we'd like to see them, even with the positive growth you've seen. But reading is an area that affects us in many areas. In addition to implementing school-wide strategies each year, we are the recent recipient of a SOAR grant that will afford us the opportunity to adopt and implement a reading curriculum for grades 7 and 8, train all core content teachers and leadership team members in Structures, so they will have -- they will be better addressed, the struggling readers in daily instruction. This will also help us address the learning gaps that we see from grades 6 to 7, when those students transition to high school.

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Currently, the high school has seven teachers trained to provide instruction using Structures.

And, with the help of this grant, we will add seven more teachers to this list, giving us a total of 14 out of 24 teachers trained in this model. We will list -- this list includes each 7th and 8th grade math, social studies, science, and an English teacher. In addition to each special education teacher, other teachers already trained include those who provide dyslexia interventions, using either Structures, Phonics First, or Barton Reading.

I would like to now turn it over to Erica Lacy, English teacher and TAPP mentor teacher, to discuss the impact of project-based learning.

MS. ERICA LACY: Hi, I'm Erica Lacy and I serve as a mentor teacher; I'm also one of three New Tech trainers for the high school. Since our school became a New Tech school, in 2011, we have embraced everything about project-based learning. Our students collaborate on meaningful projects that ask them to think critically, communicate both verbally, and in writing, and problem-solve. As part of the New Tech model, our school implements co-taught classes. I teach the senior Capstone course, which integrates English and philosophy, as well as the

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English. All of our courses incorporate projects that assess the school-wide learning outcomes of written communication, oral communication, collaboration, knowledge and thinking, and agency. Because our school continues to implement the New Tech model with fidelity, our students leave Cross County with 21st century skills. Echo is the learning management system for the New Tech network and it provides both students and parents with immediate access to lesson plans, project plans, and students' grades. This system has helped to better prepare our staff for the transition to virtual learning in the spring and this semester.

And now, Mr. Hooper will discuss the impact of the college and career program.

MR. WES HOOPER: I'm Wes Hooper and this is my third year as the College Access Advisor with the C-3 program. The C-3 program began in 2014, in order to provide students with the necessary resources so that they can reach their full potential. Our vision is simple. All students will have informed options and meaningful opportunities throughout their lives. In order to achieve this vision, we began the program with a part-time college advisor whose job was to

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meet with students on an as-needed basis. students focused solely on college access and applied to one post-secondary experience. In the past six years, we've expanded our program to include two full-time college advisors, two career advisors, and three alumni advisors, working with our former students on college campuses. We have monthly meetings scheduled with juniors and seniors that are geared toward both college and career. Every senior also applies to at least three post-secondary experiences. Understanding that post secondary planning should begin early, we ensure that every student in grades 7-12 gets the opportunity to visit at least one college campus each year. Every junior takes part in a virtual internship project that has been nationally recognized for our commitment to social justice. During that project, students delve into career exploration, through research and hands-on applications. One of the biggest components of a virtual internship is the development of soft-skills. The culmination of our project is our students, using those skills, at a networking night event, held at the Clinton Presidential Library.

In order to meet our vision, we understand that it takes not only the student, but their family, as

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well. We host family planning sessions, where students can bring their families and learn about college and career topics. We also celebrate our students when they've received acceptance letters and scholarship offers.

Lastly, test prep is a very important component in achieving our vision. We want our students to understand the best strategies that can be used when taking the ACT or SAT test. The scores on the test help determine the types of choices the students will make about their post-secondary life, and we want to ensure that they have access to the best choices.

Once they've made their choice, we host a college/career/military signing day, in which every senior gets the opportunity to be celebrated by announcing their plans for their post-secondary lives.

One of our core beliefs is that there should not be an opportunity gap for students, regardless of their race, their class, or their privilege. For students, like Isabella and many others, we've been able to bridge that gap.

And now I'm going to turn it over to Ms. Mindy Searcy, our district Executive Master Teacher.

MS. MINDY SEARCY: Good morning. I'm Mindy Searcy, and I am the Executive Master teacher for the

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district. I'm charged with the responsibility of making sure we implement the TAPP system throughout our district, with fidelity, by providing support to our principals, master, and mentor teachers.

The TAPP system -- okay -- the TAPP system is an educator-led comprehensive school model focused on attracting, developing, and motivating, and retaining, high-quality teachers. We are currently the only school district in Arkansas implementing TAPP. The TAPP system has literally provided us with the blueprint that we needed to transform our school. My purpose is not to promote the TAPP system, but to better allow you to see how it is who we are as a district.

One unique aspect of the TAPP system is its emphasis on true teacher leadership. When we first adopted the TAPP system 11 years ago, I started out as a master teacher. TAPP allowed me to advance professionally without having to leave the classroom. I was able to provide support to the other teachers in my building, lead professional development, and increase my qualifications. I later became principal of the elementary school, and while I was principal we received our first letter "A" rating. The knowledge I gained as a master teacher better

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prepared me as principal. I know that our current mentor and master teachers are receiving that same kind of development. Our master teacher, at the high school, is responsible for the second element of the TAPP system: Ongoing applied professional growth. In our PLC meetings -- which we refer to as "cluster" -- teachers are taught high-quality instructional strategies aimed at meeting student learning needs. Each week we look at both qualitative and quantitative characteristics of student work and we use that data to drive our instruction. With student work as our primary focus, teachers never leave our cluster meetings questioning what the purpose of that meeting was. In cluster, the master and -- the master teacher and the mentor teachers also determine what individual teacher support is needed. Just like a teacher gives students differentiated support, the leadership team provides teachers with differentiated support to meet their individual needs. In order to grow them as teachers, this support includes modeling, co-teaching, conferencing, and planning.

A highlight of our cluster meetings is the implementation of our school-wide strategies. During the summer months, the teacher leadership team analyzes standardized test results and identifies the

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areas our students struggled in the most. After extensive research, a strategy is chosen or developed that targets the area of greatest need. That strategy is then field-tested on a group of students. This process allows us to see what works and what doesn't work with our students. Then, how to teach the strategy is modeled, for the teachers, during our cluster meetings.

We have had many successes after implementing school-wide strategies. We developed two strategies in '17-'18 called "Say Something" and "Race." These strategies led to a 10% increase, school-wide, in reading, and 12% increase in math. Because of these gains, we were recognized as Beating the Odds by the Office for Education Policy at the University of Arkansas, by showing high growth despite the fact that our district serves a high percentage of students in poverty. In '18-'19, we addressed math by implementing a fraction/cents strategy. We raised our test scores 5% school-wide. And, in '19-'20, our focus was on comparing passages in literacy and implementing number talks in math, to strengthen justification.

Not being able to take the ACT Aspire was a disappointment for us. Our interim data showed

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significant gains. We believe we would have moved to a "B" rating, if we were able to give that test.

Currently, our master teacher is field-testing a vocabulary strategy for this year which was determined by the I-Ready data we collected at the beginning of the year.

As you can see, cluster group meetings are vital to the success of our school. Our teachers are all working toward a common goal. I've been known to say, "It's where all the magic happens." As you can see on this chart, the support increased teacher effectiveness in our school. Not shown on this chart is our percentage for the '19 school year -- '19-'20 school year, and we were able to -- we had a 95% rating of effective teachers. This effectiveness is partially measured by our observation process. Our teachers are observed four times a year, using the NIET instructional rubric. Each teacher gets an observation from the principal, master teacher, and two mentor teachers. There is no better person to get feedback from than teachers who have their own classrooms, working in the trenches. After each observation, the teacher receives feedback from the individual evaluator in a post-conference meeting. In the post-conference, the evaluator shares points

Laura Carnahan

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of reinforcement to highlight the teacher's strengths, as well as points of refinement, where the teacher has growth areas. Our teachers are never stagnant; they are constantly working on ways to improve their instruction.

Ms. Holman, who is a tradition -- who is a nontraditional teacher, who we are able to -- we were able to hire her because of our licensure waiver, stated, "Every observation gives me a chance to improve upon one specific area of my teaching. After a post-conference, I know what I need to focus on, while I'm planning, and while I'm instructing students. The conversation has been key to becoming a reflective educator," in her opinion.

This says so much about what our TAPP system is doing. As teachers grow in effectiveness, they are able to tap into the final element of success: performance-based compensation. TAPP allows us to provide additional compensation to teachers based on new roles and responsibilities, their accomplishments in the classroom, and the performance of their students. No teacher at Cross County ever loses any part of their salary or base-pay because of TAPP; they can only earn extra compensation. Our teachers love being acknowledged for their expertise,

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performance, and professionalism. The bonuses we are able to give out, because of TAPP, is a huge motivator for our teachers and allows us to retain our most effective educators.

Overall, TAPP makes increasing student achievement our common goal. The focus on data-driven instructional decisions has molded the culture of our school into one of healthy competition, where teachers and their students strive for greatness.

At this time, we will take questions.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. Ms. Hyatt?

WAIVERS:

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MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Mary Claire Hyatt,
Arkansas Department of Education. There are only two
quick little clean-up things that need to be done
with the waivers. The first is on the 120 Clock
Hours. During our meeting, it was my opinion that
they didn't need the waiver. After reviewing the
rationale again and having some internal
conversations with our Learning Services Unit, I do
think that they need the waiver after all. So that
was my fault. So to confirm they do need Standard
1(a)(2) -- if I could just get a confirmation from
someone.

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MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: Yes.

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MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Just for the record, their representative said yes. The second issue has to do with their alternative pay waivers. They just need to add the rules governing the alternative pay program, to fully effectuate their waiver of the statute. So if I could get confirmation that they will add the rules governing the alternative pay program?

MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: Yes.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Let the record -- can I have your name?

MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: Stephen Prince.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Just for the record, Mr. Prince agrees that, yes, they will add it. Those are the only remaining legal issues. I'll just tell you what their other waiver areas are, so if you have questions. They have the waivers of duty-free lunch time for teachers; the planning period for teachers; the gifted and talented program; teacher licensure; the library/media program; their school calendar; and class size and teaching load; in addition to the ones that I've covered in my original comments. Are there any questions?

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: When you looked at

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waiver number one, on class size and teaching load, one of the questions that came up, as I was reading the explanation, were the embedded courses. And so my question: Are we waiving the embedded course approval process or do they have all of those courses approved -- pre-approved by Learning Services?

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: So we're not waiving it.

In waiver one, the waivers for class size and

teaching load would just exempt them from the class

size and the teaching load. It does not exempt them

from having to go through the embedding process to

embed courses or to ask for an additional waiver,

which they have not.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Okay. And then my second question is, on page 17, waiver number three, on the school calendar. There is a waiver to allow them to continue to have an early start. And so I was just wondering, what is the early start?

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: That might be a question they would be better suited to answer. So I'll move out of the way.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Could you -- Mr. Prince, could you just kind of talk to us about your early start?

MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: Sure. In typical years, we

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do start early, the first week of August, on a typical year. And that provides us an opportunity to get our students in there, enrolled a little bit sooner, and, hopefully, help address any kind of gaps from the summer. And we can get in there and get started a little sooner with the students.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. And, while you're here, will you talk about embedded courses?

MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: Yeah, I'm glad you brought that up. Yes. So the meaning behind that explanation is that's our co-taught classes; so those classes are taught by two teachers together. And so the class size is for -- because we have both classes -- both of those classes together -- for instance, biology and English 10 are taught together by both teachers, so the content is taught by the English teacher and the science teacher, and merged together. But the class size waiver is because they have all the tenth graders together at one time.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: So are the classes -- the embedded -- are they embedded?

MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: They're not embedded by the way you mean needing a course approval for.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Okay.

MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: Yes. So they are still

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Page 73 1 taught. They still teach their standards, however they need to teach their standards, and the courses 3 are still scheduled separately; they're just together in one room, creating projects to cross-curricular --4 5 some cross-curricular projects. 6 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: So they're -- are they 7 still meeting the 120 Clock Hours? 8 MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: Yes. 9 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Okay. 10 MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: Yes. 11 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. 12 MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: Uh-huh. 13 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you for that clarification. 14 MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: You're very welcome. 15 16 PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: This is 17 Sonja. I had a question about waiver 10, and I 18 wasn't sure if we got there yet or not. 19 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Okay. Go ahead, Ms. 20 Wright-McMurray. 2.1 PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: I was just 22 wanting to get a little bit more details on a change 23 there. 24 MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: I believe -- I believe 2.5 they rescinded that waiver. That's what I have in my

Page 74 1 notes. If you look --PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Okay. 3 MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: -- at the top, where it says "waiver number 10", to the right, --4 5 PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Yeah. 6 MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: -- there should be a box. 8 PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Yeah, I see 9 it. Thank you. 10 COURT REPORTER: Have her repeat that. CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Laura, did you need her? 11 12 Okay. COURT REPORTER: I didn't hear what she said 13 before "thank you," but -- I think it was just --14 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Sonja, can you repeat 15 16 what you said, for the record? 17 PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Oh, sorry. 18 Can you hear me? 19 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Barely. 20 PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Oh. 2.1 you hear me better now? 22 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Yes, ma'am. 23 PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Okay, 24 sorry. Yes, thank you, Mary Claire. I saw that. 2.5 Thanks.

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CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: All right. Let's start our questions. Ms. Wright-McMurray, since you're up do you want to start with questions?

## QUESTIONS FROM PANEL:

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PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Well I thought you guys did a very good presentation. It sounds like you guys are doing some really good things at Cross County. I do have a question for Mr. Hooper about the C-3 program. And so it looks like you guys are doing quite a bit of robust work on the college side. I just wanted a little bit more detail on what's happening on the career side of that program.

MR. WES HOOPER: Okay. So it's been our goal, in the past, to mostly focus on college, but this year, and in the past year, we have pushed more toward career, so we're doing things like job shadowing; we're doing the virtual internship; we're pushing kids toward welding academies and things like that. We know that in the past year, nationally, one in five students, who we thought would have matriculated to college, actually didn't and, for low-income schools, it's actually one in three. So we've had to combat that issue and we're doing that by getting our college -- I mean our career advisors

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out and talking with kids before they graduate, saying, "Hey, is there somewhere you want to go?" or giving them possibilities for on ramps into a post-secondary experience, like a technical school or something like that.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Are you guys working much with your C-3 coordinator that's in that area; that -- that -- I think that would be Crowley's Ridge for you guys?

MR. WES HOOPER: It is my understanding that we are. That might be a better question for Mr. Prince, since I'm mostly on the college side. But, yes, we're working with Carolyn McNeely in the C-3 program. There's talking -- or, the CTE program.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Okay.

MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: Yeah, I can piggyback on that just a little bit. Yes, Carolyn McNeely is our representative at Crowley's Ridge and she and I work very closely together to put projects together for the high school. One of the current projects that we have right now is for our welding program in Ag, and we are getting a cart, for laptops, so we can expand the use of our plasma cutter and students can — instead of using one computer, now we're going to have a classroom set, so they can design their —

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their designs for the plasma cutter now and not have to wait in line for the computer. So that's just one of the recent projects that we've put together.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Good. I -this sounds like you guys are doing a lot of great
work. I just wanted to make sure there was a good
balance. It looks like you guys are developing those
partnerships in the area. So, thank you.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Newton?

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I don't have any questions.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Dr. Williams?

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Great presentation. You're doing a great job of keeping the teacher retention. That kind of stood out to me during the presentation. Can you give me a little bit of the demographics of your student make-up. I -- you know, I tend to go on your website and check out the schools, and all of that, while I'm here and I did not see a lot of diversity in your schools. So if you'd just kind of give me -- I know as a teacher -- I used to be a teacher myself -- we educate who shows up; so that's a given. So that's not the issue here. But could you talk a little bit about your demographics, socioeconomic, and ethnicity and

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MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: Sure. Absolutely. Yes.

So we have about 300 students in the high school,
grades 7-12. We are approximately 73%

free-and-reduced lunch on a given year, on average.

And, yes, you are correct; there is not a lot of
diversity in our school districts. Currently, I

think -- just ball-parking, with going from memory -I think there's about 9% African-American students,
less than 1% Hispanic, and the remaining population
would be Caucasian students.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

Okay. Good deal. What's your special ed make-up?

MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: I believe our special ed percentage is 12%.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay. Oh, good job, then. Just one other comment. I appreciate the work that you all are doing with your students. Wherever I saw a dip I also saw you came up the next year, so that shows a lot of work is being done.

MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: Absolutely.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Thank you.

MR. STEPHEN PRINCE: Thank you.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Mr. Baldwin?

Page 79 1 PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: Yes, really just a observation, as opposed to a question. But, in 3 looking at your letter grades -- and I appreciated the depth of discussion that you all provided on 4 going from a "D" to a "C" and then a high "C". And 5 6 then with the improvements that you're making, it'll 7 be good for us to see the "B" grade, which I expect 8 you will achieve next time you come back before us. So, congratulations, on that. Good presentation. 9 Keep up the good work. 10 11 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Are there any additional 12 questions from the Panel? 13 (NO RESPONSE) 14 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Hearing none, any discussion? 15 16 (NO RESPONSE) 17 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Then I'll accept a 18 motion. 19 MOTIONS AND VOTE: 20 PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: I move 2.1 approve.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Second.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: I have a motion by Ms. Wright-McMurray to approve the renewal application for Cross County High School: A New Tech School,

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1	seconded by Ms. Newton. Any discussion?
2	(NO RESPONSE)
3	CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: All those in favor?
4	(CHORUS OF AYES)
5	CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Any opposed?
6	(NO RESPONSE)
7	CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Motion passes. If
8	you'll give us just a second, our Panel will submit
9	information in their voting sheets. Mr. Baldwin?
10	PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: Yes, I voted to
11	approve the request. It looks like this is a
12	successful program that is improving its quality each
13	year.
14	CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. Ms.
15	Wright-McMurray?
16	PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: I put I
17	recommend approval. I was impressed by the level of
18	work being done to address identified academic
19	challenges. I was also encouraged by the work being
20	done to support students' college and career
21	readiness.
22	CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. Dr.
23	Williams?
24	PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Yes, I
25	make sure I'm not on mute okay. Good to go. I

Page 81 1 support the motion. Excellent presentation. job of retaining good teachers. Also, where there's 3 a drop in an achievement, improvement follows. CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. And Ms. 4 5 Newton? 6 PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I voted for the 7 motion. The comprehensive plan was easy to follow 8 and to understand. 9 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Congratulations. well done. I have been onsite to see this work in 10 11 action and it's just as impressive onsite as hearing 12 about it today. So keep up the great work. 13 information, as you know, will be shared with our 14 State Board at the next month's meeting and they will review -- vote to review or not review at that time. 15 16 So thank you for coming today. 17 MR. STEPHEN PRICE: Thank you for your time. 18 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Webb, is your desire 19 to break for lunch or move to Item 3? 20 MS. TRACY WEBB: It's here. 2.1 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Okay. Panel Members, 22 we're going to break for a 30-minute lunch; come back 23 at 11:30 and be ready for Item Number 3. Thank you. 24 (Thereupon, a lunch break was taken and the

proceedings resumed as follows, to-wit:)

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CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: All right. Thank you, everyone, for coming back. And, Ms. Webb, if you'll introduce Item 3.

AGENDA ITEM II(3): CONSIDERATION OF DISTRICT CONVERSION

CHARTER RENEWAL APPLICATION - DON TYSON SCHOOL OF INNOVATION

(SPRINGDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT)

MS. TRACY WEBB: The next item is a consideration of a district conversion charter application for the Don Tyson School of Innovation in the Springdale School District. This school is a district conversion charter that serves students in grades K-12 and has an enrollment cap of 8,000 students. The charter was originally awarded in November of 2015 and expires on June 30th, 2021. The district is requesting a renewal for five years. Today, on Zoom, we have Principal Kelly Boortz, General Counsel Kendra Clay, and the Student Council President, McKenzie Kilmer, to present the application.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: I'll ask that all parties speaking on behalf of Don Tyson School of Innovation raise your right hand. Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you're about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

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L	(NO	RESPONSE)
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2 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: I need to hear an audible.

(CHORUS OF AFFIRMATIONS)

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. All right. And our presenter, if you will state your name and title, you'll have 20 minutes. And if you have --

## PRESENTATION:

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MS. MCKENZIE KILMER: Good morning. My name is McKenzie Kilmer. I'm the Student Council President at the Don Tyson School of Innovation. And let me start off by saying it is an honor to be here with all of you today and to talk about the Don Tyson School of Innovation application for the charter renewal. I will be joined by Ms. Kelly Boortz, who's the Principal at the Don Tyson School of Innovation, as well as Kendra Clay, who is the Springdale Public School's general counsel member.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. Do you have a PowerPoint?

MS. MCKENZIE KILMER: We do; yes, we will be sharing that right now.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Okay. Thank you.

MS. MCKENZIE KILMER: To start us off we do have a short introduction video that we will show you.

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(THEREUPON, a video was played and the proceedings resumed as follows, to-wit:)

MS. MCKENZIE KILMER: So at the Don Tyson School of Innovation our mission is to inspire students to imagine their greatest dreams through innovative education. So we want all of our students to exceed, not only academically, but also workforce and in the industry. And we can do this through our vision, which we have: Accelerated; advanced; college; and industry. So our accelerated vision allows students to complete high school, with time for internships and apprenticeships with local industries; our advanced allows students the option of advanced placement programs; our college allows students to earn an associates degree or general proficiency certificate; and our industry allows students to earn certifications that are recognized in businesses and the industry.

Personally, I decided to go the college route and I am taking college courses through the Northwest Arkansas Community College. I will graduate with about 33 hours of college credit under my belt, and, of course, this will allow me to go to college and do things I've always wanted to do, like studying abroad and going to Greece. I'm really excited for that

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opportunity and I'm beyond grateful to have been a member of the Don Tyson School of Innovation. I've been here for, roughly, about five years now and I've seen my personal growth, as I reflect on the past five years, and how I have changed as a student, and how I've grown. I went from having a 14 on the ACT to a 34 this past year; so it has been a tremendous growth for me.

The way the school is structured is incredible.

And to present more about that I would like to

introduce Ms. Kelly Boortz, who is our Principal.

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Thank you, McKenzie. I would like to share our 2020 enrollment and demographic information for our school. We are serving grades K-12, through virtual, and 6-12 we offer a blended model, as well as a full face-to-face opportunity here on our campus. So this year face-to-face and blended we serve about 1200 students for grades 6-12 on campus. In our Virtual Innovation Academy, we serve 1200 -- over 1200 K-5 students and about 1300 6-12 students. And, of course, with Covid-19 that virtual enrollment, truly, you know, exploded this year. Thankfully, we had a solid foundation with virtual. This will make our fifth year of having the virtual options for students, here, at Don Tyson

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School of Innovation. Our total enrollment is 3,772 students. And then we also outline our demographics and you can see the different populations that we serve in Springdale. And then our free-and-reduced population is about 51%; English language learners, about 19%; and then students with disabilities, we're around 8%. We are recognized as an "A" school, so we are certainly proud of that accomplishment.

The Don Tyson School of Innovation educational model is a very nontraditional approach to learning. As McKenzie stated earlier, when she was sharing our mission and our vision, we do focus on college and career. And so, beginning in 6th grade, when students start on our campus -- and we also do this through the Virtual Innovation Academy -- they take a class called College and Career Readiness. And so we have some courses embedded into those classes and they're designed, beginning in 8th grade, that they're meeting those graduation requirements. we truly do focus and help prepare students for college or career, or both, depending on what their focus is; we call it CCR. They develop a student success plan; it's focusing on career awareness, employment, executive skills. And, also, with our younger students, we really focus on teaching them to

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be a student here, because it is a nontraditional environment, with open-zone learning. But, as you will see in this graphic, just some of the things that we do focus on with our learning model. We are shifting to a competency-based model where students are demonstrating mastery. And then one of the foundations of our school are those community partnerships, where students have the opportunity to do internships. We have Real World Wednesday, where community comes to our school each week, which that looks a little bit different this year. We are an Inquiry Learning Model school. And certainly technology integration and some of the other things that were the initial vision of the school -- which in 2020, and Covid-19, and the shift that we all had to make to accommodate learners who needed to be or wanted to be completely virtual or were shifting to remote, has proved beneficial to us. Those foundations were already in place as we adjusted to what this school year would look like.

This is just a quick glance into our programs of study on campus. We have a lot going on here. And we opened our Phase 2 portion of the campus this fall and that allowed us to add industrial maintenance, which was a partnership with Tyson and includes other

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local industry partners. We expanded our diesel program, which is a partnership with Northwest Technical Institute. And we also opened a culinary program, and we are partnering with Brightwater to be able to offer an associates degree for our culinary program, as well. We expanded our fine arts programs, our computer science program, as well as our fine arts. So it's an exciting year. It looks a little bit different, but it's been exciting just to see students take advantage of these additional opportunities on our campus.

We do have some proposed new goals for our charter. We still feel that it's important that our goal is to exceed the state and district percentage of students meeting or exceeding the college and career readiness standards, as measured by state assessments for math, ELA, and science. Goal 2 is DTSOI will annually increase the number of students who will earn college credit. So we have a great partnership with Northwest Arkansas Community College. Like McKenzie stated earlier, students can earn an associates degree. Many students choose to do that, but some students choose to do AP course work or they just take a combination of AP and concurrent classes. So that will continue to be a

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focus for Don Tyson School of Innovation.

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Goal 3, we will annually increase the number of students who participate in career and industry experiences. So we do have that accelerated and advanced model here, and it's not designed for students to graduate early; it's designed so that students have the opportunity to do internships and have that real-world work-based learning experience. And so we plan to continue focusing on that. A lot of our internships that we had developed, we had to take a step back this year, just with Covid and some limitations that we had with some of our community partners. We have created an internship with Northwest Medical and students would go actually work and serve in different areas of the hospital, in the mornings, and come to class in the afternoons, or would do that opposite. But this year we weren't able to have students in the hospital environment, due to Covid-19, but we still have internships throughout our community and we will continue to increase those. And after Covid-19, hopefully, lessons in our community -- we can go back into the hospital and have students doing internships there, in conjunction with the CNA program that we have through NWTI, Northwest Technical Institute, here on

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our campus.

Goal 4, we will continue to transition 100% of our graduates directly to post-education or careers. So we have our CCR for seniors -- we call it Senior Seminar -- and that is the focus of that class and they work throughout the year in preparing students for post-graduation plans.

We will go specifically over the waivers, I know, a little bit later in the program, and Ms. Clay will speak to those at the end of this presentation. But the waivers that we are requesting to continue with allow for flexibility, personalization, and adaptability, and that leads to deeper student inquiry and application of learning, access to industry professionals and real-world experiences, student and family choice for schedules, and learning models. And I think that family and student choice, right now, being able to offer them a virtual option, a face-to-face option, or a blended option, has really been comforting to families to be able to make the choice that is most beneficial to them.

So Don Tyson School of Innovation, even before 2020, we had that blended model, which a lot of families have shifted to during this time. Our block scheduling allows for students to come on "A" days or

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"B" days and really flex their schedule and design a learning model that works for them and their learning style.

Again, we focus on college and career. And this slide just gives you some insight into our career and industry certifications that we provide through many of our programs on campus, and just gives you some insight into the number of students enrolled in some of those programs. This slide also reflects the Northwest Technical Institute and the programs that we have on campus that serves, not only Don Tyson School of Innovation students, but students in surrounding communities, as well as our district. list of the certifications that are provided through our career and technical programs are listed there, as well. And, again, I'm going to speak to community partnerships. What we do here on our campus would not be possible without the support of our community and those businesses that partner with us to allow students to be in their facilities, learning hands-on, and also coming into our school to continue just talking about opportunities. And we also partner with them for them to tell us what their needs are and then we design our learning programs around what they're looking for. Or if they're

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looking for specific skills, those might be addressed through our College and Career Readiness classes, as well.

Again, we are an accelerated and advanced learning model. This slide represents the number of students who are in advanced placement classes, and then the number of students enrolled in college courses. So most of our students are choosing the concurrent route, although we do still have that strong aspect of AP offerings here at our campus. And so I want to just elaborate a little bit on the Northwest Arkansas Community College courses; that we have students enrolled in 450 concurrent classes. Many of those are offered here on our campus, and then students take online classes as well. And, if they take an online class, we give them an environment to support their learning. So they have something called an NWACC Lab; if they have an online class, they're able to go to that NWACC Lab and work on their college class, and have the flexibility of not having to add other classes on their schedule; that that concurrent class can count for that dual credit. And so there are different levels of recognition through NWACC. This year we'll have (INAUDIBLE) students completing their associate's

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degrees. We do an early college experience and we have 25 students who will complete that. And then the Certificate of Proficiency in General Studies, we have 29 students in that area. And then you can also see our enrollment in partnership with Northwest Arkansas -- Northwest Technical Institute -- I'm sorry. We have CNA, diesel, pharmacy tech, on our campus, and then we have students who travel to other Northwest Arkansas Technical Institute locations across the northwest Arkansas area.

So that just gives you an insight to our college and career focus and our accelerated and advanced pathway as well.

At this time I'm going to turn it over to Ms. Clay. She is going to talk more in depth about the waivers.

MS. KENDRA CLAY: Good morning. My name is
Kendra Clay. Ms. Boortz, could you stop your
screen-sharing? There we go, so I can see everybody
better that way. My name is Kendra Clay and I'm
general counsel for Springdale School District. I'm
happy to be here today on behalf of Don Tyson School
of Innovation. And it's good to see so many familiar
faces out there in the Zoom universe.

Just a little bit of clarification that I'd like

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to offer on our waivers before Ms. Hyatt does her presentation; I think this will help with her work. Waiver Number 2, we would like to add Standard 1-A.4.3. And we may need to have further discussion on this. I'll defer to Ms. Hyatt, of course. My thought process was that if we have a waiver of 6-16-102 then the plan required in 6-16-102 would not be required because we had a waiver. I understand that there has been some discussion, and that may not be the direction that the panel and the department wants charters to go at this point, and so we will defer to the direction of the panel on that. That waiver is specific to elementary schools and recess. This is the first year that DTSOI has housed elementary students, and they are only housing those students in the context of K-5 virtual students.

On Waiver Number 5, I can confirm that that licensure waiver is used on occasion for core teachers. That was part of the discussion that Ms. Hyatt brought to our attention. So I'll make that confirmation for the record.

And then, finally, on Waiver Number 11, DTSOI would like to add 6-16-130(a) in order to fully effectuate the waiver for elementary and middle school students and, as part of the process, that

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narrows the use of that waiver to what it is currently used for, which is only middle school students and elementary students. We would like to rescind Standards 1-A1.3.6 and 1.A.3.

And I can confirm on the Fine Arts waiver, as well, that although the -- how the waiver was initially granted it appeared as if DTSOI had a waiver of the Fine Arts graduation requirement.

DTSOI has always required and will continue to require their graduates to have the required Fine Arts credits for graduation.

So that concludes my portion of the presentation. We will be happy to answer any questions that you have. And we would also like to extend an invitation for any of the panel members who have not been to DTSOI, or maybe just have not been to DTSOI in awhile, we'd love to have you and show you around. Like Ms. Boortz said, there's a brand-new wing that is housing some really, really cool programs that our students would love to show you.

So that is the end of our presentation. We'll be happy to answer questions.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you, Kendra. Great to see you. Ms. Hyatt?

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## WAIVERS:

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MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Mary Claire Hyatt,
Arkansas Department of Education. Kendra mostly
fixed all my comments, except for just one or two.
So I'm just going to address those and then I'll
generally cover the areas of waivers for you and
answer any questions.

One, I think is just a typo, but on their school calendar waiver it's listed as 1-A.5.2. It should be 1-A.4.2, since the 2020 change in the standards. I think they submitted this before the change. So can you just confirm?

MS. KENDRA CLAY: Yes, we confirm that change.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: And on the recess waiver, I will say -- and I talked with Kendra yesterday, and then I researched this a little further -- it does say in the charter rules that you must either have a plan approved by the Department to receive a waiver or be approved to operate as a virtual school to receive a waiver. So we can waive it now and then we can work with Don Tyson to either get a plan approved or see if they fall under the exception for a virtual program. So we can do that after the recess waiver is approved, but that is incorporated into the charter rules, just for

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clarification. That's the last kind of legal comment. I'll briefly just tell you their other areas of waivers. They have the eye and vision screening, but I believe that is just for their virtual students; teacher fair dismissal; public employee fair hearing; they do have a waiver of salary schedules, but it's specific to their industry professionals that they have coming in to teach specific courses; they do have a waiver of the basic language of instruction, in case they need to offer instruction in a different language; gifted and talented; they have an attendance waiver, just so that they can count attendance for their virtual students; counselor licensure; principal licensure; class size and teaching load; library/media; and the 120 clock hour provision. Are there any questions?

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Yes. On Waiver Number 2, school calendar, there was quite a description or explanation that left me feeling a little vague about when you plan to start the school year, will you put in a third semester? Can you kind of speak to that?

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: So I don't think this year there will be a third semester. But in really working with the partnerships through NWACC and realizing that the associate's pathway -- if students

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pursue that, we would have to have a summer session or a third semester to be able to make that attainable for students. So, in some of the specific programs and pathways that we are designing, we foresee that that third semester may be necessary in supporting students to be able to do some of that programming. So that would just be one example. just have students starting that program this next school year. We have the culinary classes, but as far as starting the associates degree program with culinary, we just foresee that in the next couple of years that we would have to offer that. And then, another program that comes to mind that we might do that is our industrial maintenance program that we started this year. We are already at capacity for that program, so down the road, by adding a third semester, we may be able to increase the number of students that are able to access some of the skills and certifications that they earn through that. those are just some examples of how we might use that in the future to be able to offer that semester -- or a third semester option.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: So will that determine your start time for the beginning of the school year?

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: I think we would still follow

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the Springdale Public School Calendar. We would just do more of, you know, that summer session and not -- other students would still have the same start time; it would just affect students doing a session in the summer, and not really affecting their start-date or end-date on -- based on a school calendar year.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. On Waiver

Number 9, so I think I know what this means, but I

think I'd like to have you explain it for the record.

The last sentence in the explanation ends with "DTSOI

has not accounted for virtual students' daily

attendance." And so I'm assuming that, yes, you have

accounted for attendance, but that you do not do an

attendance check-in daily?

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Correct. So, you know, virtual is that asynchronous learning piece, so students truly, you know, learning at, you know, the time that is best for them or best for their family. So it's just that daily attendance piece that we're not, you know, taking attendance at a certain time every day. You know, their attendance is accounted for in the work that they're doing and staying on progress at certain points.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: That's what I expected your answer to be. Do you have a policy -- an

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attendance policy for your remote students for how attendance is calculated or determined?

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Yes. So I think the way that I think best describes that attendance policy, for our K-5 learners, we have a synchronous session with those students. So, you know, those students are accounted for and they have a schedule that they follow every week. And then, for our 6-12, learners, truly, it's engagement, and so, you know, if a teacher sees that a student hasn't engaged or -through our learning management system we can see when a student logs in, how long they spent time in the learning management system, and so our teachers monitor that. And we also have an advisory program, with our Virtual Innovation Academy, and so the engagement and learning management system statistics and analytics are closely monitored, so that we do have accountability, as far as attendance goes, for virtual.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. Mr. Baldwin, would you like to kick-off the Panel questions?

QUESTIONS FROM PANEL:

PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: I sure would. I have no questions. A really good presentation and the grades that you're achieving, as a educational

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organization, are outstanding. Thank you.

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Thank you.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. Ms. Newton?

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I -- no, I don't

have questions. I have congratulations on the

set-up. I've watched the school during development

and now see the fruits of their labor. One -- well,

I do have one question. Is there another model like

Tyson School of Technology -- Innovation, in the

state?

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: I am not aware of one. There may be -- and if there is, I would love to know about it, because I would like to learn from them. And I know that just being involved in this charter panel discussion today and learning from the other schools who have presented, so if there is, you know, one that is close to our model, I would definitely love to know about that.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I'd like to know -I'd like for you to know if there's some national -some school nationally that fits the model, because
it certainly sounds like you guys are on point as it
relates to the advanced courses, the college
curriculum, the -- and all of the different parts
seem to fit together. And I just -- you know, I

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always am in a position of wanting to have a best practice in our state shared with other states. And it seems that these components certainly lend themselves to want -- lends itself to want to think that there would be a model. This would be a model, and especially with the diversity of the student enrollment.

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Yes. I -- you know, I can't speak enough about the relationship that our school district and our school has with community and industry. I do think that the success of our school and the schools in Springdale, you know, are just reflective of the strength of community and industry partners.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Absolutely. you know, we would assume or we would understand, or we would think, or hope, that those partnerships are there in other communities. But, in my experience, I've found that people -- southern folks do partnerships better than other -- a lot of other people, in most instances. And I guess that's just our nature to get along, to make it better for everybody.

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Yeah.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: But I don't think

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that -- I once was in El Paso with the Gates

Foundation, in early high school -- early

college/high school. And, you know, there's some

things that you talk about that weren't there; at

that school, they'd been around a lot longer. So I

think we need to take advantage, hopefully, of being

able to spread the message to say the innovation

piece of it is strong, and, in addition to

innovation, the partnerships that many people search

for -- and (INAUDIBLE) excuse me -- and suffer as a

result of not having, are there, and how you maintain

those things with the diversity of communities,

diversity of races, and economics and all of that

taking part to form a cohesive chain of partnership.

Does that make sense to --

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Yes.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: It does me? I don't know.

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Yes, it does.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you, Ms. Newton.

Dr. Williams?

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PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Yes. First -- first of all, just an outstanding job all the way around. Just noted excluding 2019-2020 school year, you had all "A's" the previous three years to that,

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19 programs of study. Love your four goals that you talked about there. So this is just, overall, just an outstanding school. I've tracked the school, obviously; my kids attend school -- attended -- they've both graduated college now -- in the Springdale School District.

One question I had is that what's your total enrollment? And can you just -- I was trying to track it when you was talking about it -- how many are virtual and how many are onsite?

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: I think I'm going to have to just get my slides, so I make sure I am giving you accurate information here. So our total enrollment is 3,772. So our face-to-face enrollment for grades 6-12 is just over 1,200.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay.

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: And then our Virtual Innovation Academy, K-5, we have just over 1,200 students for K-5. And then 6-12 we have over 1,300.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okey-dokey. Okay, that's good. I'll just -- just noting that, just mainly just for my own education purposes, as we look at the enrollment for virtual schools, I just wanted to kind of get an idea in my mind of what's what. Overall, just an outstanding job. I have no

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other questions and you all seem to be -- y'all seem to -- you all are a model program for other schools. I just love the balance between the career readiness piece and the actual college preparatory piece, also, creating pathways for students. I would suspect that you all will be developing a stronger relationship with NTI as we move forward.

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: We are, yes.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I have one other thing I want to ask. I noticed through the news, here, where I live, in this area and other school districts, they're struggling keeping young people engaged in school, period, whether it's onsite or virtual. In fact, the courts are being inundated with young people coming and parents coming to court, because they're just not signing on, they're not coming. So is that an issue with you or not?

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Yeah. I mean we have definitely seen an increase in that, as far as, you know, students not being engaged, due to the large number of students who have shifted to virtual. We started off the year realizing that we would have to have a very strong response to intervention program, just because students who may not be fitted for

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virtual learning are going to be virtual learning because of a family situation, and virtual learning was a necessity, maybe not even a want, or the best learning environment for that student.

So we have -- we meet weekly with our counseling team and teachers to look at those students who are not engaging. And, you know, we have teams that go out every day to do home visits and we really have tried to work with families to determine, if, you know, this learning model is not working, is there a better option that we could do for blended or virtual to support that student.

One of the really unique things about our virtual program is that we do have virtual students that come on our campus once-in-awhile to tutoring and lab hours. So some of the students who have struggled, we have encouraged families to bring those students to tutoring. Obviously, they're not going out into the larger school environment, so if a family is concerned just about exposure, just trying to create that safe place for them. So we just have an active team that's working continually, doing home visits, working with families -- you know, and that is true for our virtual, blended, and face-to-face students. So I think this year, more than ever,

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those relationships and communication pieces with families, and truly trying to support them where they are, and the learning model that they've chosen for this moment in time, that we are supporting them through this year and working to keep students engaged.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Thank you.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Wright-McMurray.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Great presentation. You guys did a great job with that. I do want to take a moment to commend your student body president, McKenzie, for making that big jump from a 14 to a 34. That's awesome. I'd love to see -- was that -- is there any kind of ACT prep work that you guys did onsite or if she's just that phenomenal of a student, that made that jump?

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Yeah. I'll let McKenzie speak to that. Okay, she's going to step over; she can't do audio on her computer right now.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Okay.

MS. MCKENZIE KILMER: Thank you for that comment. That's really sweet. But, yes, I do credit all of it to the Don Tyson School of Innovation. We do offer ACT prep here on campus --

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: McKenzie, can you move

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1	closer to the microphone, please?
2	MS. MCKENZIE KILMER: Yes.
3	CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: We're having trouble
4	hearing you.
5	MS. MCKENZIE KILMER: Can you hear me better
6	from here?
7	CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Yes. Yes, much better.
8	Thank you.
9	MS. MCKENZIE KILMER: Okay. So we do offer ACT
10	prep here on campus. And so my 11th grade year I
11	took College and Career Readiness and, through that,
12	I practiced for the ACT. I took prep. And I think a
13	lot of our classes also structure us in the way that
14	we can succeed and do well. And so, yes, I did have
15	that practice online, but I also had the
16	encouragement from my teachers, and peers, and that's
17	truly what motivated me.
18	PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Thank you
19	for that. Well, congratulations, again and
20	MS. MCKENZIE KILMER: Thank you.
21	PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: good
22	luck in your future. And you did a wonderful job
23	presenting today.
24	MS. MCKENZIE KILMER: Thank you.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: And the

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school is doing a great job with creating a true balance between college and career readiness. So I feel confident that you guys are really meeting the needs of all of your students, wherever they are. So, great job.

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Thank you.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: So just -could I just add another comment, that I noticed that
the -- and I put this in context of what I see from
other schools too. You received a letter grade of an
"A" for the three prior years to this academic year.
And what was impressive to me about it is the
diversity of your school population.

You know, I'm very familiar, obviously, with east Springdale and strong Latino population are over there, and also the Marshallese, Pacific Islanders.

And it's an "A" grade, and I noticed in each area of the ESSA categories that you all exceeded the state expectations in all of the areas, regardless of socioeconomic status and diversity. Job well done.

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Thank you.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Any additional comments or questions from the Panel? I'm ready for a motion when you are.

MOTIONS AND VOTE:

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Page 110 1 PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: So moved to approve as presented. 3 PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: Second. PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Second. 4 5 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: I have a motion by Dr. 6 Williams, a second by Mr. Baldwin, to approve the Don 7 Tyson School of Innovation charter renewal for five 8 years. Any discussion? 9 (NO RESPONSE) 10 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: All those in favor? 11 (CHORUS OF AYES) CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Any opposed? 12 13 (NO RESPONSE) CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Motion passes. 14 15 Congratulations. 16 MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Thank you. 17 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: And if you'll give us just a second we'll let our panel members enter 18 19 information into their voting sheets. I think pretty 20 much you've heard their expressions, but if they have 2.1 any additional words, I'll just ask them to share 22 those with you. 23 MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Okay. Thank you. 24 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Dr. Williams, any 2.5 additional words?

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PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Yes. I support the motion. Outstanding presentation. There are a lot of good things happening throughout the 2019-2020 year; I call that the Covid year. Don Tyson School of Innovation received an "A" grade for the three prior years; has strong community engagement; has 19 programs of study; and has excellent goals. I couldn't think of anything else.

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Thank you.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Mr. Baldwin?

PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: Yes. I approve the charter renewal as presented. This is obviously an excellent program. It has a lot of different avenues that it's touching students with, and it looks to me like it's achieving success in all those different forms.

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Thank you.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Newton?

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I voted for the motion. The school is a model that addresses the career needs of students, as well as future educational advancement.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Wright-McMurray.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: I'm trying to see if I had anything different than I've already

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said. I did add that I believe they're providing a high quality of instruction for all their students.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you, Panel. Thank you, Don Tyson School of Innovation. We appreciate the innovation and certainly all of your efforts to meet each child, their needs, and the needs of their families. So thank you, so much, for your work.

MS. KELLY BOORTZ: Thank you to the Charter
Panel for the opportunity today. And we would invite
you to come visit us any time. We love to show
people our school and what amazing things our
students are doing.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. We appreciate that invitation. All right. Ms. Webb, are you ready for Item 4 -- or, Panel, do you need a quick stretch break?

(NON VERBAL RESPONSES)

AGENDA ITEM II(4): CONSIDERATION OF DISTRICT CONVERSION

CHARTER SCHOOL RENEWAL APPLICATION - HOT SPRINGS WORLD CLASS

HIGH SCHOOL

MS. TRACY WEBB: The next item on the agenda is the consideration of district conversion charter school renewal application for the Hot Springs World Class High School. The school is a district conversion charter that serves students in grades

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10-12 and has an enrollment cap of 1,200 students. The charter was originally awarded in November of 2015 and expires on June 30th, 2021. The district is requesting a renewal for five years. Today we have Assistant Superintendent Dr. Taryn Echols and High School Principal Kiley Simms to present the application.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: And, Panel Members, this school is one of the schools on your review list for later on. So this will be your opportunity to have any conversations or ask any questions. All right. All of those persons speaking on behalf of the Hot Springs World Class High School, if you will raise your right hand? And I can go back to my sheet that gives me my oath. Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you're about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

(CHORUS OF AFFIRMATIONS)

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. You have 20 minutes, and if you have a presentation you may share it.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes, ma'am, I'm going to share my screen right now.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: And if you'll also make sure that you -- anyone who's speaking state your

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name and your title.

## PRESENTATION:

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DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes, ma'am. So I am Taryn Echols, Assistant Superintendent, Hot Springs School District. And I'm going to get my presentation up for you all today. There we go.

It's always great to hear three other presentations before us, so I am absolutely excited to talk about Hot Springs School District and our high school, Hot Springs World Class High School.

So, as Ms. Coffman -- or, Dr. Coffman stated, I am Taryn Echols, Assistant Superintendent. And today I have with me Ms. Kiley Simms, our principal at the high school.

In our presentation what you all will learn about Hot Springs is our original charter goals versus new goals that our school has decided upon; student impact from our conversion charter over the last four-and-a-half years; we're going to talk through some community partners; we will briefly discuss waiver requests; and then, we will talk through what we plan on doing, moving forward, if we are given the opportunity to continue our conversion charter.

The basis of Hot Springs World Class High School

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functions on the mission, which is to do whatever it takes to guarantee high levels of learning for all students, to graduate prepared for career success in a global society. We really function on three basic premises, which is our academies. We have three nationally recognized career clusters: Business and industrial technology, education and healthcare, and liberal studies. We focus a lot on the International Baccalaureate program. Our district is the only K-12 IB district in the state of Arkansas. And you will see, throughout our presentation, the growth that we've had in both our diploma program and our career-related program.

And, lastly, our career pathways, we really focus a lot on our students being 100% college and career ready, and we will talk more about how we do that throughout the course of our presentation.

So we really wanted to give you guys a broad view of what has happened over the last five years.

I know Ms. Coffman talked about us being on the list, and I will address that after this slide. But I'm just wanting to give you all a brief overview.

In 2016 -- that was our initial year of implementation -- small progress was made. A new schedule at the high school was implemented and we

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really had limited data to pull for comparison. So at the start of 2017, I became the high school principal at Hot Springs World Class High School and I brought on two new assistant principals, Ms. Simms being one of those. We introduced the Professional Learning Community model to the staff, as well as started to attend the National Career Academy Coalition conferences. We took time to visit the academies at Jonesboro, to really focus on what our original charter application stated, which was for us to become a premier academy model at Hot Springs World Class High School.

We created an Instructional Facilitator for Careers position and started to implement our first internships. Throughout the next year, in 2018, we really re-branded our academies, started to host academy nights, and really put a focus in on our curriculum and instruction, because that was an area that was very limited; hence, you will see that on the next slide, when we talk about the three consecutive years of a letter grade of a "D" from our ESSA School Index.

In the year of 2018, we implemented a block schedule to restore some of that instructional time.

And Mrs. Simms is going to talk, through 2019 to the

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current year, 2021.

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MS. KILEY SIMMS: Good afternoon. My name is Kiley Simms; I'm High School Principal at Hot Springs World Class High School.

In 2019, two of the three of our leadership members -- leadership team members moved to other positions within our district. But we were able to continue to progress from the previous two years by providing fall college hops and by refining our pathway offerings to match student interest data and community needs data. Instructionally, we had our first full year of our power standards implementation and we implemented our IB Excellence in Equity Program, which is a process that increases the accessibility of our IB courses to all students. And despite the challenges that we encountered last spring, 58% of our students certified in CTE areas; we increased the number of IB diplomas and certificates earned, as well.

Additionally, in certifying -- in our second year of certifying students, 26 students earned the bi-literacy seal, the largest number of students, in our area. We continue the momentum to this -- to the present school year, enrolling 190 individual students, which is a little over 25% of our 10-12

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population in IB courses. We continue to enroll high numbers of students in National Park Technical Center and we have over 50 students taking concurrent credit coursework through just the college site at National Park College. This has been possible through collective planning between our counseling team, our school staff, our students, and our families, who continue to focus on laying out a pathway to graduation that is individualized to each student's needs, talents, and desires.

This year we continue our focus in refining our PLC work, especially in being responsive to the learning that was left unfinished in the spring, and in making our students responsible for the delivery of the academy process. We know that empowering teachers and students to drive our school will yield success.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: So I hope that I will be able to answer all of your questions based off of this slide. This goes through and gives you our ESSA Index over the course of three years, taking off the '19-'20 school year. In 2016-'17, the school earned a letter grade of a "D", and you can see the overall score, along with weighted achievement, growth, and SQSS.

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The next school year, 2017-'18, the school earned an overall letter grade of a "D", but the overall index was at 60.99, which was .11 difference from being a "C" school. And so a lot of work went into that next year; we had lots of conversations with our staff about where we needed to put our energies in order for us to continue to grow as a school. We took the approach of educating our whole staff on the ESSA Index, meaning all of the components of the ESSA Index, not just the weighted achievement. We educated our staff on the graduation rate and what our graduation was -- what our graduation rate was and why we were stagnant in the growth of our graduation rate. We talked about we did see growth in weighted achievement; we did see growth in our growth index; and we saw growth in SQSS. So, honestly, I can tell you, in 2018-'19, I was very disappointed that we did not move to a "C", but we did find out why we did not do that.

In 2017-'18, we moved to a block -- or, in 2018-'19, we moved to a block schedule and so that attendance -- we were not taking our attendance and entering it correctly in eSchool. This was a problem at our high school and it was a problem at our junior academy. Both of those schools saw a decline in the

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SQSS on attendance. If you look, you can see that there was a increase in weighted achievement and there was an increase -- a slight increase in growth. So we are doing the right things, in our buildings, to grow our students and we are taking an active approach to looking at our overall school accountability index. I probably can talk you through that, inside and out, at the high school specifically, but -- as well as all of the rest of the schools in our district. Unfortunately, though, this is what we're held accountable for, and we're not going to shy away from it. But what we're going to talk to you about, through the remainder of our presentation, is the work that we are doing for our students and the work that we are doing with our students, in order to continue the conversion charter.

At the beginning of the charter, there were seven goals that were written. And I can tell you, coming in as high school principal, one of the first things I did was talk to my staff about the goals, because they hadn't read through the application; so we spent a lot of time that first year really going through our seven goals. And so Ms. Simms and I are going to talk you through what we've done, how we

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evaluated those goals, and what we plan on doing to ensure that these measures are increasing, as we look forward to another five years of our conversion charter.

The graduation rate -- we did not meet that goal. The goal was to increase the graduation rate by 2% each year. If you look in your -- the application, Ms. Simms put a pretty thorough explanation as to some of the indicators of, you know, the problems we had in reaching that goal. Some of that was because our students were reclassified, due to previous administrators, and so we really had to come in and set some protocols and policies in to ensure that we were tracking our students accurately. We did a lot of job-embedded professional development with our counselors, with my two assistant principals, and with our instructional facilitator, so that they knew exactly what it meant to calculate a graduation cohort. That was an identifiable problem, across the board, and so we have put in policies and procedures that are starting to build upon the impact that we've had in that first set of cohort students that started with me, in **'**17-**'**18.

Increasing the college-going rate -- we have

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increased our college-going rate from 37.4 to 38.5 percent, according to our last school report card. But the components that I want to highlight is that our African-American sub-population increased from 23-points -- 26.3 percentage points to 40.2 percentage points, and then economically disadvantaged students increased from 29.5 to 38.1 percent.

We also have put in more efforts and practices in place to increase our student exposure and comfort with continuing their education. We did some very unorthodox things. Instead of doing all college visits, that were done on the college campus, we reached out to some universities and they actually came to us. It was very fun to have the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff to come to our campus two years in a row, with the M4 Marching Machine of the South, but they also brought all of their department chairs; and so students were able to talk to students and academic liaisons from the University. So that was a fun thing for our students to do, but it also exposed them to what college life would be like.

Increase pathway completers -- our pathway completers have increased from 34.4% to 58%.

Obviously, that data was not available from the

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report card, but we collect data in-house to reflect the 58% increase.

I will spend a little bit of time talking about our math and literacy scores. I've been on the call this morning since 9:00, so I'm sure that that will be a question that you all will ask us about. We have seen growth in our students, not necessarily on the number of students who are ready or exceeding, but we've seen academic growth in the students moving from one indicator to the next.

Ms. Simms and her team -- I put out a challenge for them to write for the SOAR grant this year and they received \$99,000 dollars for the SOAR grant to be implemented at the high school over the next three years. And so we are targeting specific literacy components in order for us to meet the needs of our students, where they are, and we are doing that same focus with our mathematics achievement.

Increase the number of IB career-related certificates -- so we increased those numbers from zero to ten earning IBCP certificates. And, overall, the program has grown from 61 students to 106 students taking at least one IB course, and that is a direct reflection of our IB Equity to Excellence program that we implemented three years back.

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Our ACT scores really have remained stagnant.

Ms. Simms has put in some ACT prep courses this school year that we are really working on with our students to be able to take tests. You know, taking the test is a skill. And, obviously, if you see, you know, our math scores on the state test and literacy scores on the state test are not where the state average is, our students have to learn the skill of test-taking. And so we have put in some protocols in preparation for our students in order for them to be successful.

So Mrs. Simms is going to talk you through some highlights and she will talk you through what her and her team have decided upon as goals, for the remaining time of our session today.

MS. KILEY SIMMS: So right now we are a 7-12 super campus. This is our first year that the junior academy and the high school are on the same site, so we recognized that we had a greater opportunity to ensure that students who were in 7th grade had a comprehensive plan throughout their senior experience. So our student success plan captures this, for students and families, in a living document that prepares students for success in all areas, academic, career, interpersonal, and emotional.

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We also built an ambassador team to deliver the message of our academies to younger students and to the larger community. These students were selected, not only because they are going to represent our school well, but they are also responsible, knowledgeable, and are able to community the whys and the hows of our academy process.

We have created a live data wall to gauge student progress in real time. We realized that if we were going to commit to the PLC process, that time, all pieces of data that we have for each student was going to be our next step. We sort data cards by ACT Aspire or NWEA score, depending on the grade, but we also include other data markers, as well, and that allows teachers to get a very student-specific and holistic view, including strengths and areas for growth, with the intention to move each student according to his or her need.

We have strengthened our partnership with
National Park Technical College and with National
Park College. Our student enrollment at the tech
center has been the highest growing population in our
county for the last three years, and that's even with
this year's placement cuts caused by Covid-19
restrictions. Our enrollment in concurrent credit

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course work has almost tripled in the last three years, as students, both learn more about concurrent credits, and become confident in their academic abilities.

And, finally, we have more than doubled our enrollment in IB courses from 2016 to present. We did this by increasing the number of IB electives, by educating our staff, and by really empowering our students to just take that next step and to try something new.

We offer three academies to our students. The first is Education and Healthcare. Per student survey data, this is the largest area of desire for them. Twenty-five percent of our student body enrolls in medical professions at National Park Technical Center, which is huge. We know, especially right now, we learned, with the pandemic, that that area is just growing exponentially. But then our students also really want to work with childcare and education. So what our students tell us is they want to work with people, and we are really proud of that specific academy.

Our Business and Industrial Technology Academy
fits into our community's specific needs for tourism
and industry certifications, and for our growing need

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for aerospace technology.

And, finally, our Liberal Studies Academy encourages students to pursue their passions. Our area has a great visual and performing arts sector, with things like Cutwell 4 Kids, the Cultural Alliance, our artists and galleries, down on our historic Central Avenue, our children's theater -- pocket theater, muses, etcetera. And our students' interests and passions are encouraged and supported in this academy.

And we mentioned a little bit about our PLC process, but three years ago we made the best step ever, and that was bringing Learning by Doing and the Solution Tree PLC process to our school. Since 2017, we have implemented Steps at a Time and, as we determine where our data shows that we need to make improvements, we bring our staff together and we create action plans. And something that we have found by incorporating our staff into creating these goals, they are just very intrinsically motivated by the work they do in their classrooms every day.

And this picture is actually of the teachers working with NWEA data and our data cards for our wall.

This is a list of our community partners. Our

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community partners provide students with many opportunities, whether it be just job shadowing, internships, career advice, part-time employment. We believe that on-the-job, real-world training will help our students plan for their lives beyond high school, saving them time and money in the end.

Our community is so eager to help in anything we ask of them; they support us in. So they know that we are raising and educating our future workforce, so they're super supportive of us.

We've mentioned a few times that our IB course registrations have doubled, but here is our metric, just to kind of show that progress. In the past five years, we've over -- more than doubled our course registrations, and this just means that students -- these are unique students who are enrolled in at least one IB course. This has been possible by educating the staff on what IB is and what IB is not. Our students have become more knowledgeable in what IB is; they are more eager to try this more rigorous course work. And something that we really appreciate is, after we went through our Excellence in Equity training modules, we set some goals and our staff has been so happy to accept any student who really wants to try the rigorous course work, regardless of label.

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So students with IEP's, 504's, and LPAC's, we just —we want all students to have the access to this high-quality education, and we make sure that education is scaffolded for them, and we have seen great gains in our students and our IB courses.

So we have worked to increase exposure for our The first, Dr. Echols has mentioned, with students. our college visits and career fairs. Over the past four years we have worked to increase our students' visits. Every student in grades 10-12 go -- each year, goes on at least one college visit. They might start out going to National Park Technical Center, National Park College, but our juniors and our seniors typically visit three or four college campuses. They sign up for those and they go on Bear Day to UCA, Lion Fever Day, and they really get to see what the college campus looks like. I feel like that has been a very helpful thing for our students to grow the number of students who we do have attending college after high school.

We also have a guest speaker program. Covid-19 has put a damper on the actual visits to campus, but we are conducting those virtually this year. Guest speakers come and talk about their particular career field. Students can sign up, if they're interested.

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And what we've found is these smaller presentation settings have encouraged our students to ask questions and to engage with the community partner, rather just -- than just kind of sitting and listening. We are -- we're super happy and proud of our guest speaker panels that we have.

And then, finally, our students have access to internships and externships and, of course, CTE certifications, that will help them prepare for the workforce. Although many students don't enter their desired workforce directly after high school, because they go do -- they go to college, these career-based experiences allow students to determine whether or not their intended career field is actually right for them. And --

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: I'll (INAUDIBLE) now --

MS. KILEY SIMMS: -- go ahead. You can go --

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: -- that our waivers for the conversion charter, I think we will host this conversation after we get done. So we just put this slide in here just to address the waivers that we were continuing to ask for.

MS. KILEY SIMMS: And we did streamline our goals to show how we view moving students forward is done in kind of larger chunks. Some of the goals

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that we had were very individualized, and we take a more holistic view to students and student progress. So our first goal was centered on marketability. We want 90% of students who graduate to have a value-added diploma. This is something that Dr. Echols started talking about a few years ago -- four years ago, when she was the principal. And we have identified a value-added diploma as having or representing at least one of the following: CTE certifications; concurrent credit hours; IB course credit; a bi-literacy seal; or internship or externship experience. Basically, anything that will give our students a boost when entering the workforce.

Our second goal focuses on college preparation.

Our goal is that by 2025 at least 38% of students will have taken at least one college prep class.

Right now, our class is averaging 26%. We chose this goal metric of 38%, because the national enrollment for AP and IB class work -- course work is 38%. We want our students to access these courses at rates similar to other high schools. We believe it is important for us to equip our students with the skills and the ability to be successful in college, if that is the path they choose.

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Our third goal is that our ESSA report card will show growth in tested areas. With the integration of our PLC process and data wall, we are focusing on each student to ensure that each student grows. We know that as we focus on growing student ability, one student at a time, we will make headway in achievement.

And then, finally, our fourth and final goal centers on service and leadership, and increasing engagement in on-time credits, ACT scores, computer science credits, and community service learning.

We've incorporated these goals into our student success plan, so we're able to support students in their completion. It is important for us to grow well-rounded citizens who will remain in our community and who will enrich our community with their skills and talents.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: So our district truly is diverse, dedicated, and unified, and it really is a place for everyone. So at this time I'm going to stop sharing my screen and open the conversation for questions and/or discussion.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you, Dr. Echols.

And as Ms. Hyatt is preparing to come up, I will -want to just bring attention and recognize your

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school. Our accountability system, ESSA School
Index, is built on certified data. And I just think,
on page 5, you've eloquently described that if you
put in accurate certified data our accountability
system puts that back out to you accurately. And so
I appreciate that you've taken the time to study our
accountability system and understand it well enough
that you're putting in place those written standard
operating procedures --

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: -- that are needed. And I thought the sentence that said "the data" -- in regards to graduation rate, "the data reflects the leadership of four principals, all who have had their own methods."

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: And I think that speaks to, when there are not standard written operating procedures for this type of high-impact data, you're going to have those kinds of errors that stay with a school.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: (INAUDIBLE).

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: But it's such a good lesson. And, as I was reading through this, I just made comments on my paper, "great job," because

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that's truly how school districts get it right consistently, year, after year, after year, when there are not errors in the data they report to the Department. So, thank you, for doing that, but mostly thank you for saying it, so that --

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: -- others can learn from that.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: And, you know, it's not just work that we do with our high school; I lead that work across our district with our six campuses. I really wanted them to know and understand the ESSA School Index, because clean data is great data. And if we have clean data and the people that are inputting that data understand why it's so important for it to be clean, then there are no excuses brought to the table as to why we have errors in what we're presenting to the state.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I have a question regarding data, I think.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Go ahead, Ms. Newton.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I'm not an educator, so I don't understand it from that endpoint, but I'm looking at the letter grade --

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DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Uh-huh.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: -- and I know that one of the other presenters talked about how relevant high school completion was in that calculation. I'm wondering whether pathway completion and other measures of success -- not completion of high school -- I'm sorry -- going to college. I know some -- you mentioned a number of young people that went to college. But is there also -- is it -- is their letter grade also impacted by the number of young people that complete career pathways? And, if not, it's not.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Right.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: So I think that's -you know, I think -- and people are saying now that
we really need to look at the options for young
people and not necessarily only encourage college,
but the career pathways with the opportunity to
finish quicker, to make more money, to incur less
debt, and all those things. So I'm wondering about
how it's weighted, or if it's weighted, or if it's
included. But I think it's equally important, to me,
the college entrance people, as opposed -- and some
of your young folks will be able to complete a career
pathway in high school. So I just -- so for what

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DR. TARYN ECHOLS: The ESSA School Index is very

it's worth, that's just kind of a jumbled something.

robust. You know, it's pretty straightforward with weighted achievement; it's pretty straightforward with value-added growth; and it's pretty straightforward with the graduation rate. schools have the opportunity to shine, I believe, is in the SQSS, especially on the secondary level, because there are several indicators. But one of the components -- the component that you just described is not in there, but there are other components in SQSS that allows schools to really focus in on areas that they can grow students. One of those areas is reading achievement and science achievement. And, you know, if your students are not reading fluently on grade level that is going to be displayed. Another area is ACT readiness; another area is computer science; and community service learning. there are several indicators in SQSS. But the key for us -- and I can only talk about Hot Springs specifically -- the key for us was educating all of our staff and our counselors on all of the varied components of the ESSA School indicator. Oftentimes, our educators really believe that it's simply focused on your weighted achievement; how you score on the

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ACT summative assessment. But the way the ESSA School Index is created right now, you really have to know the system. And so that's what I spent the last, probably, two years doing is trying to educate our staff on the system of SQSS and that accountability measure; that it's not just one component; it's several different components, which is why we have to be able to, you know, really promote a whole-child education, not just the academic component. We really have to be focused in on the whole child, with social-emotional learning and with academic indicators.

I hope that answered your question.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Yes and no. I still don't see the correlation between the accomplishments being measured -- maybe in different ways or different weights or something. But it's equal to or exceeding, so some kids go to college just to accumulate debt -- or they don't go there with that intent, but the outcome is that. So you've got different obstacles and barriers created by the debt when they get out. So, you know, whether they -- or they could be in career pathways and be gainfully employed, and productive, and learn so many other things, and, you know, go from an apprenticeship to a

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journeyman, to apprenticeship to whatever that next level is -- you know, a class-1 -- you know, whether it be a welder, or pipefitter, or plumber, or whatever. So I'm just wondering, if we stop to think -- and it may not be from your end --

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: (INAUDIBLE).

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: -- it maybe from the (inaudible) end, maybe from the educational -Department of Ed, or the national education system, to look at how we measure whether it's equitable.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Let me address that, Ms. Newton.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Ms. (INAUDIBLE), have -- I'm sorry; go ahead.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: So, from the beginning, when we started our stakeholder meetings for ESSA, our stakeholders did ask us to include CTE in our accountability system. At that time we did not have accurate, consistent, and reliable, data. We have been working toward that ever since, and now, with the approval of our Perkins 5 plan, we now are using similar metrics in Perkins 5. And so what has been the recommendation is to give our schools a little time to take their Perkins 5 data and begin to live with it and learn from it. And, once they've built

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up some deep understanding, as Dr. Echols has so eloquently described, about the ESSA School Index, that that would be a time to come back, as a state, and consider how we would include that in an amendment to our ESSA School Index. So it has been on our list from the beginning, but our school districts need to make sure that they're getting good accurate data and understand it before we start changing our accountability system. But it is certainly on our radar -- number one on our radar.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Okay.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Hyatt, if you'll come and speak to us about waivers, please?

## WAIVERS:

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MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Mary Claire Hyatt,
Arkansas Department of Education. There's only one
outstanding legal issue. Everything else has been
resolved. They've asked for a waiver of school
counselor licensure. The remaining issue is just
determining whether the district's comprehensive
school counseling plan is administered by a licensed
school counselor. If not, there's the need for an
additional waiver; if it is, there's not.

MS. KILEY SIMMS: My fault. I apologize for not writing that clearly. We have three school

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counselors. All of them are certified; one has only K-9 certification, the other two do have K-12 certification. And our district's comprehensive school counseling plan is administered by a certified counselor.

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Okay, great. Thank you. So just a little overview of the waivers that they have that will be continuing: They'll have the 120 clock hours for high school credit; also the method of counting attendance, not -- they still have to count attendance, but it's the method by which they count attendance; library/media licensure; teacher licensure; class size and teaching load; and salary schedule -- oh, no, it's not salary schedule; it's a teacher licensure waiver.

So that's all. Those are the only ones. Are there any questions about those?

(NO RESPONSE)

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Dr. Echols, before we start our general questions, would you look at page 18 on the new goals? In your slide, the way you addressed your new goal around progress, I'm assuming through achievement and growth, and then more of engagement, made sense to me. When I read what was written on page 18 it didn't quite make sense to me

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to separate those two, but it made sense when you -on your slide. And so I'd like for you to -- because
you can't just do one, as you've so well described -you can't do one thing and let the other things slack
off and expect to raise your letter grade.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: So would you kind of address what your thinking is here? I'm just -- because I was just thinking through this and I'm thinking -- I think the way it's worded it would be very hard to measure. But, when I saw your slide, I thought, "Okay, now that's measurable."

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Ms. Simms, do you want to talk through that?

MS. KILEY SIMMS: Yes, I would be happy to. I, unfortunately, sometimes over-think, so maybe the written portion on our application might've been a little wordy. But our goal was to -- we still want to have our students' weighted achievement and growth -- we want to be accountable for that. We know that we are responsible to our students and our community for making sure that they are prepared. So we -- that's that third goal there, is we want to make sure that our students grow in weighted achievement.

The last goal, the fourth goal, is really

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targeting the SQSS component of our ESSA report card, and we have work to do there. It's -- we have student engagement or attendance that we need to make sure that we clean up. We want to make sure that we are responsible for growth in science achievement, on-time credits, community service learning. We want to make sure that our students are doing all of the holistic things that it takes to become a good citizen and a well-rounded individual. So that was our rationale behind that separation.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. I was just trying to make sure we could measure the goal.

MS. KILEY SIMMS: Yes, ma'am.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. All right.

Ms. Wright-McMurray, if you'll kick-off any
questions?

## OUESTIONS FROM PANEL:

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PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: I was just trying to get back to look at my notes. On one of your slides -- and I'm trying to -- I don't remember how you addressed the topic, but it may have been in relationship to the college-going. And you indicated that your African-American population and your low SES increased.

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DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Uh-huh.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: So were you referencing that to say how that was impacting your college-going rate, one way or another, or were you just saying that was something that had increased in your school district? I'm just trying to -- I was trying to get a sense of what you were referencing there.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: (INAUDIBLE) on the charter goal analysis -- and that was one of our charter goals was to increase our college-going rate. And so what we did is we looked at the metric from our school report card, the last school report card that we -- that came out. And so, if you look at the overall increased college-going rate, it went from 34.7 to 38.5. What we did is we went and pulled out those sub-populations just to show that we are addressing areas of need. You know, our district is a community eligibility district, and so our set ---- percentage is about 78%. But if you look at the high school, as a whole, the high school is over/above 80% in free-and-reduced lunch or low socioeconomic status. But we really try to do a good job of ensuring that all of our students are benefitting from the flexibility and waivers from our

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conversion charter, and so that's why we chose to just highlight those two. Because typically if you go back and look at our weighted achievement data, our sub-pop being economically disadvantaged, and our sub-pop being our African-American students, are traditionally low. But one of the things -- and I can just talk to you -- talk you through this, because I was the high school principal there. you go back and really study our data, there has been an increase every year since 2017-'18 in just about all areas on our ESSA indicators and through our subpopulations. They aren't astronomical growth; you don't see a jump from 15% to 20%, but we are seeing a steady growth in our students. And so that's why we wanted to highlight those components there on the college-going rate. Our goal is to continue to increase the college-going rate, but we also want to make sure that we focus on being career ready as well, which is why we have the other indicators in our conversion charter goals for the following five years.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Okay. So that helps me answer that. When you said that, I was just trying to get a connection of what you were -- were referencing there.

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MS. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: But -- so I guess my next question is, so it looks like you guys are doing -- you know, you did -- done some really great work with trying to figure out where you were getting off on reporting and getting that information inputted. And it sounds like you were also trying to provide some more PD opportunities for your staff with PLC's and things like that. Can you speak a little bit about what are some of those other tangible pieces that you're trying to implement, to address where you currently are with your outcomes for your students, and how you are doing some things beyond the PLC or beyond just, you know, trying to re-tune how you're reporting? What are some of the tangible things you're doing to help your students to see that growth?

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Sure. I mean, and I will tell you I believe the professional learning community process is the only process. I started that work, reluctantly, from the staff, when I became principal in that building. And Ms. Simms can tell you we spent a lot of time with job-embedded professional development on instructional practices that really work. And so, that following year, we

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really fine-tuned our curriculum, which was knowing what our essentials were, teaching to those essentials, and really identifying how we're going to measure student achievement.

As the three schools before us have stated, I was very disappointed in the spring, because I do feel like the work that we have been doing at the high school with our professional learning community and just the targeted work that we've done in mathematics and literacy, that would have shown on state testing in the spring.

So, to give you some examples of some tangible things that we've gone back and put into place this year, we added in the strategic and academic reading courses for literacy, and we have really -- our math teachers are on an extended contract and that has been something that has happened in Hot Springs over the last five years. With that extended contract, they have 10 additional days to identify how they're going to focus in on mathematics achievement (INAUDIBLE).

I know that, after we get finished with this call, you are also going to see the reference document that I sent in for another conversion charter school in our district. Being very

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transparent, the students that are at our high school right now were not necessarily exposed to grade level content. They were using a program at our junior academy -- and I don't really want to identify that program -- because some schools are still using it. But what was happening was our students were put into this program, and it was growing them, but they weren't getting grade level skills. So we really worked hard at the high school on focusing in on power standards, essential standards, and working through the Plan/Do/Act cycle of the CF -- of the PLC process, identifying what indicators need to happen. The high school right now is working through the RTI process. Since we are on a 90-minute block, for the most part, throughout the day, Ms. Simms and her two assistant principals have put in a pretty structured protocol of when RTI needs to happen within the course of the class period. So that targeted intervention happens between 20 and 30 minutes of the 90-minute block. They have a pretty structured direct-teach I do/we do/you do plan cycle for their students in the classroom and they check-up on that daily. We -- and by "we" I mean my superintendent and the other assistant superintendent -- started to implement monthly meetings with all administrators

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across our district that are data-focused and data-centered. And so they talk to us about that data monthly. I send them the agenda ahead of time and we really target and specifically have conversations about student achievement, centered around the ESSA School Accountability. But I also go out and do those sessions for their individual school teachers, so that that's not left up to our building principals. I do that presentation, from the district perspective, to ensure that everybody is education on why it's so important for us to move our students, not just academically, but socially.

MS. KILEY SIMMS: Can I add to that, please?
DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Sure.

MS. KILEY SIMMS: We also use what we developed as a district, an instructional model, based on Marzano's, you know, work -- well, collaboration, the HRS and high-reliable -- the high-reliabitle -- high-reliability schools model. And we have refined that to our model. We use those classroom walk-through's to target problems of practice, and so that becomes our data cycle, for our educators, in our process, through identifying where we need to target instructionally. So that has really helped to have our whole staff -- our teaching staff -- become

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accountable for what is going on in the classroom and they're involved in identifying the problems of practice, and writing solutions for them.

We have also implemented Kagan processing strategies for students. We did recognize a real need for students to take what they were learning in direct instruction, and then to process that aloud, and then prepare to do that more formal assessment work.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Okay.

Thank you. Yeah, you named all the great things. So thank you for walking me through that. I appreciate it.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: And, you know, I want to just explain that we may know -- there's a difference in being able to name-drop and being involved in the work. So I want you to know that the high school and myself are very involved in the work of professional learning communities and high-reliability schools. We have made it a district -- not necessarily an initiative, but if it does not align with professional learning communities, high-reliability schools, we don't incorporate it into our day-to-day, not into our budget, not into our professional development analysis. It's not something that we

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spend our time on. And, obviously, when you have been a "D" school for three years in a row something is not happening. And so we have identified those areas and we are pressing forward with making sure that -- you know, our staff still feels like they are doing the right work, but we're helping lead them in that right work.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Yep. No, you named enough details to where I knew you weren't just name-dropping. You got below the surface enough to where I know it wasn't just a bunch of name-dropping. Thank you.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Dr. Williams?

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Yes, thank you. A couple of things. I want to make sure I have the proper context for this. You know, I'll use an analogy. We could stand in the same room, but we -- if we look out different windows, we'll see different things.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Uh-huh.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: So I'm taking that this is the only high school for the Hot Springs School District?

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes, sir.

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PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay. That really helps me a lot. How many principals have y'all had since the conversion charter school?

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Three -- four.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Three.

Four. Okay. And there's a lot of things that I -
first of all, let me just say leadership matters.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: And, I mean, that's just the way to sum it up. Because, as I listen to you, it's like -- and I think see the superintendent is on the call, here, so I think that's great too; because I'm glad that she could hear this also. One, leadership matters. Two, it sounds like you all are rebuilding the foundation. You know, you've got the right bricks and you've got the right mortar, but it's like you're re-laying the foundation of expectations, not only for students, but for teachers, also, is what's coming through on the presentation. Also, I -- when I -- I used to work at the University of Florida, before coming back to Arkansas, and had a chance to get very familiar with the IB program at one of the schools in Gainesville. And I see that the number of students taking IB courses have increased.

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DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Uh-huh.

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PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Really, the next level, to me, is how many students are passing the courses for the IB program. So, as I listen to this, I'm just going to put it out there -- I just wonder whether the IB program is the right program. It's fairly rigorous to get an IB degree. It takes more than just one class. So that's just food for thought there. I was trying to put the IB piece in the proper perspective here. And you all will get there. You know, as I listen to you and -- you, Dr. Echols, and Ms. Simms, I'm sure that, just listening to you, you all are going to get to where you need to be. But that's something that also just kind of stood out to me, whether the -- looking at your student population, and all the work that you have to do just to get them on track, is whether the IB program is the right program. Matter of fact, I would like to hear you comment on what you all think about that.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Absolutely. I'm pulling up information for you right now, as I speak, about our IB program. I can speak -- I'll start, and then, Ms. Simms, if you want to follow-up with me. Hot Springs has had the International Baccalaureate program in

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1 the district for sometime.

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PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

MS. TARYN ECHOLS: Probably more than 15 years. The PYP program at Park Magnet School has received numerous accolades. You know, part of the struggle that we had, as a district, was the continuation of that program through the Middle Years Program, MYP.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: So, when we had our last visit, IB allowed us to do a school-within-a-school. And so right now our IB program is middle years, 7th grade through 10th grade, because we reconfigured our district. I think this is the second year that we've been under the reconfiguration. So all of our elementary's now are K-6. Those four elementary's feed into our -- I mean, yeah, I said K-6 -- but four elementary's feed into our junior academy now, which is 7-9. And then, our high school, we actually came last year to do an addendum to the high school, for it to be 10-12. Those students take those courses, the MYP classes, starting in 7th grade. That is an area -- and I will have to agree with you, the IB program is the right program, but you are absolutely correct that leadership matters, not necessarily to the standpoint of the building principal, but to the

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standpoint of the teachers who are teaching that curriculum.

So we have done -- this is my second year in my role as assistant superintendent and we've done some very intentional work on making sure and ensuring that our teachers understand the MYP program and curriculum, with fidelity, as that relates to our IBCP program and IBDP program. So what we were seeing, in Hot Springs, is that not many students were taking those DP courses --

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: -- once they got to 11th grade, which is why we wanted to branch off to the career-related program. We have such a strong partnership with National Park Technical College that a lot of our students can't do both. They can't do DP --

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Yeah.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: -- and do the college courses at National Park, so they were having to choose.

And, obviously, a lot of them were choosing National Park. So, for us, the CP program was an addition that supported our students. Because if our students leave us, in 12th grade, with that certificate from National Park Technical Center, they can attend

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National Park for free -- and that is a huge impact

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Oh, huge, yes.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: -- (INAUDIBLE). Yes. So I do feel like the IB program is worth it for us. We are working currently on increasing the number of students who are in the diploma program. But ultimately we want our students to be exposed to that college level course. So, for us, the number measurement is not 50% of our students to graduate with that IB diploma program; it's for our students, like Ms. Simms said, to be exposed to that rigorous level of college course work.

Excuse me. You asked me a question and I'm looking for the data all at the same time. So I'm trying to make sure that I'm talking through it all at the same time.

So, last year, we had 23 students go for IB diploma program and we had 13 out of the 23 earn their diploma. We had 13 students go for an IB CP certificate; 10 of those 13 earned their certificate. So, yes, we have increased the number of students that are exposed to the courses, but, really, you know, it takes a finite type of student to really

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want to do the diploma program.

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PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Absolutely.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: And, you know, we have real school here, in Hot Springs, and so we want to make sure that we're educating all of our kids. And if IB, the diploma program, is not for them, we do have that extra option of the CP program, or we have the option of them going through National Park to do the Tech Center courses or concurrent credit.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay. Good answer.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: I hope that answers your question.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Yes.

Knowing that it's a school-within-a-school model, and it's not the lead program within the school --

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: The schools I was familiar with are ones that they are really IB schools. Uh-huh.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes. So our Park Magnet School, the PYP school, is a full PYP school. Every child in that school is exposed to the content and curriculum through the Primary Years Program. Once we reach 7th grade, we really tailor it to the

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school-within-a-school.

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PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay. Good answer. Thank you.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Uh-huh.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Mr. Baldwin?

PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: All right. Thank you. So just a couple of questions. And I enjoyed the last discussion, and you may have answered my question in that. I was trying to decide. And I'm not an educator, so you all know a lot more about all the details of this than I do. But, just in looking at your new goals, I had a couple of questions, and one was on Goal Number 2, which is the 38% of graduates will have taken at least one college preparatory class. And I guess I would think that if that's Goal Number 2, that may be your second most important goal -- and maybe it's not presented that way, but maybe these others are -- maybe they're all equally important. But, when I looked at 38%, I really thought that's not a very high number and I know it's more than you currently have. But if you step back from maybe the current reality of your students, and of your situation, what would be the ideal percentage that you would like to have in there? I mean, would it be -- I like the one above

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this, said 90% of students will graduate with a value-added diploma. And I guess I'm wondering why is it not 90% of graduates who are taking one college preparatory class; so that's question one.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Ms. Simms, do you want to answer that?

MS. KILEY SIMMS: I can start, yes. So the national average for students who are taking APIB courses is 38%. And not to say that I would like to settle on the national average, because that's definitely not my vision or my goal, but I did -- we felt like that was a good starting point. In our Excellence in Equity course work, we actually set a five-year goal that 85% of our students would take IB courses -- an IB course, and that's why we began to expand our IB electives. We added IB chemistry, IB sports, exercise, and health, IB literature and language, and IB dance, to really try to capture some of our students' interests and help them get interested in taking these advanced level courses. But that metric is there, because that is the national average, and that is what we do want to make sure that we prepare our students -- not to be average, but we want our students to have that -- not only access, but to take advantage of what we have to

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PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: Okay. Thank you. So question two is, you talked a lot in the beginning about the challenges with record keeping and making sure that you had the right system in place. And I guess I wanted to ask -- and, when I think of systems, I think of to train the people, and I also think of the technology systems that enable you to retain information. Do you feel like you're in good shape with that now or is that still an effort that you're having to work on?

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: I would say I think that we are in good shape, but we still have to have people that are doing the right work, and I mean you'll find that all across the state, when it comes down, specifically, to the graduation rate. Those cohorts are so important and it's so important for the people in the buildings to know when students enter your school and when students exit your school. One of the unique challenges that we face is that our school is highly mobile. We feed into JDC, which is a juvenile detention center; we feed into Ouachita Children's Center, which is a -- kind of a group home, 45-day max stay. So any time those students enter our cohort, we have to make sure that we track

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them, because we can't go based off of just "Well,
I'm leaving to go to another school." If they never
enroll in that school, and then they don't graduate,
we end up taking the hit for that. So it's educating
our people on all of the factors that go into the
graduation rate cohort. I think I have done a pretty
good job of educating our people on that, but it's a
continuous thing that we talk about every year.

Ms. Simms can tell you that we have more of a backwards plan approach now. We start hosting conversations about graduation rate in the summer, in July, based on the current year's seniors that are coming up. We have people that are tracking that data now. We put a lot of those systems in place when I became high school principal, and we've really refined them over the last -- I guess this will be four years now -- refined them over the last four years. But, as Ms. Simms stated to you, with a change in leadership -- there was someone before me and someone after me, other than Ms. Simms and I. So, when you have change in leadership, sometimes that takes out some of the protocols and policies that you've put in place. And so she -- this is her -- end of her first full year as high school principal. She has worked very hard on making sure

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that our staff is well-versed in that language, again, and ensuring that they are sticking to the policies and protocols of great record keeping for our students.

PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: Okay, thank you.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Uh-huh.

PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: And then, my last question, is in looking at your new goals that you have, on page 18, up here, the way I interpret this is that you are planning to put in place the things that need to be put in place to up -- to increase the letter grade by 2025.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Absolutely.

PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: So you think it's going to be a five-year process to get to a "C" or do you think you'd get there quicker?

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: No. No, sir, I don't think that. I mean you might be able to tell this from our call today -- I know this might be your first time meeting me -- but I am very ambitious and we have very high expectations for our schools, because the community that we serve deserves that. And so Ms. Simms and her team, they know the expectation that I have and that expectation trickles throughout the

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1 school campus. Most of the teachers that are in that 2 building started with me. I think they have maybe 3 had to hire five teachers over the course of the last four years, since I started off as principal there. 4 5 So all of the teachers that are there truly do understand where we are. I can tell you that it was 6 7 very gut-wrenching for them to receive that "D" both 8 years in a row. But they understood why, because I 9 explained it to them. And so, last year, I think 10 they all shared the same disappointment that we 11 didn't take that assessment, but it gives them the 12 opportunity this year to go out and shine and produce 13 the quality that we expect. So, no, sir, I don't 14 think it's going to take until 2025 for us to 15 increase our letter grade, but, you know, we're doing 16 great work. And I don't want the letter grade to overshadow the great work that is being done by our 17 18 staff on a day-in and day-out basis. There's a lot 19 of things that goes unseen, that we can't talk about 20 in a presentation, that our staff does for our kiddos 2.1 on a daily basis. So, you know, it's a balance for 22 us of ensuring our staff that, "Yes, we don't want to be a 'D' school, but I still value the work that 23 24 you're doing and pouring into our students on a 2.5 day-to-day basis." So my anticipation is that we

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will move a letter grade this coming school year, with state accountability, even despite of the pandemic. You know, it is what it is. And, you know, we didn't want to shy away from that when we talked through our presentation on today.

PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: That would be fantastic.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes.

PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: That'd be good.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I don't have a -- I have a commentary.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Uh-huh.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I was on the board when the letter grades were established. And I wonder -- listening to different schools and different positions, nobody wants to be a "D" or an "F", and some people would, you know -- scoring it at -- themselves at a "C". I'm wondering -- and I don't expect an answer -- but how schools feel -- or whether they feel this is really meaningful to them. I know there has to be measurements that have to be -- but looking back, would the department say, would the superintendents or the leadership of the school say, "You know, it's capturing some things, but it's not telling the story." So I just wonder, Ms.

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Coffman, at some point, if we -- you know, somebody would have dialogue whether or not the letter grades are truly telling the stories for the schools; is it helpful to some and more of a hindrance to the majority; or do -- you know, that some can support their existence by the letter grade, maybe. And, on the same hand, somebody in the same shape could, you know, have -- you know, have different stories. So is it really, truly, giving us a measure of what -- and if it is, what variables, or what impacters, or what influencers can switch a grade from a "C" to a "D" or from a "D" to a "B", and not really be the measurement that we're looking for?

And, like I say, I'm not an educator. A lot of things I -- I come from a social work background, so I think that comes through with the questions I ask. But I'm truly concerned that -- to know -- if I look at my child's report card it may reflect what -- the town I live in. But is it apples to apples and oranges to oranges, across the state, or is this as close as we can get? So that's -- I'm not asking for an answer, just some thought. If somebody could give me some hints --

MS. TARYN ECHOLS: Can I give an answer?

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: You know.

Laura Carnahan

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MS. TARYN ECHOLS: Would you mind if I gave an answer?

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: You know, they may say, "You just don't really understand and you'd never understand, or this is what it is, and go and do social work and let us do school stuff and data." But I'm wondering if it truly gives -- if I'm a parent and I get -- I'm thinking my son is doing really well and -- but the school he's in gets a "B", or an "F", or -- you know, so not to respond, or the opposite. So I could respond to what I needed to do and I can say, "Well he's doing good, because he's got an 'A' in it, but he's in a 'B' school, but he's got an 'A'." What does it mean generally? And how do lay people understand and evaluate? You know, people will say, "Go online, you can read these graphs and this" -- you know, that's never been -that never hit me. Or, you can -- "I will send you a report and you can see what your child does in comparison to other kids." And you can't -- it doesn't -- you don't -- you just don't get it. So I'm thinking the -- you school people get it, maybe, but the lay people have a more difficult time in understanding this and what does it really -earlier, we had an "A" school --

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DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Uh-huh.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: -- and they really look good. But does that -- compared from that school to this school -- you know, because it's -- the name is Tyson, so you would assume that some things go along with that, that might not be in Hot Springs. But, at the same time -- I'm finished. I'm finished, because I'm rambling.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Ms. Coffman, would you -PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS:

(INAUDIBLE).

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: -- mind if I responded to that?

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Before she responds, Ms. Coffman, I'd like to respond first, just to have some context here. Let me tell you what the letter -- we constantly need to look at the variables that go into calculating the grade. They need that. That's a given. From -- any statistician would tell you that; and even common sense would tell you that. But I'll tell one thing that the letter grades have definitely done, they have provided a sense of urgency for schools. Used to, schools did not focus on the school; schools focused on the kids. It was all about what the kids were not doing. Now

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1 it's about what the schools are doing or not doing, 2 and that is a major educational shift. You know, 3 used to, schools would just go along and have school. I used to be a teacher. I was in schools that we 4 5 never really -- it was always about why this class wasn't doing this or why that class wasn't doing it, 6 7 why this group of kids coming up aren't doing this or 8 aren't doing that. Now we look at each other. 9 look at the school as a unit. And I love the 10 leadership that we have on this call right now. 11 what can we do for our faculty to help our students. 12 And, for me, letter grades have brought that to the 13 forefront of "We really need to do something." 14 Before anyone was calling out a school it was 15 basically business-as-usual and you really didn't --16 and even for school leaders -- I hate to use this term, but I can't think of a better term -- there was 17 not a fit; there wasn't anything that you could point 18 19 to and just flat-out say "we've got to do better, and 20 here's why we've got to do better." Now I love what I hear about the data, what they're looking at now; 2.1 22 it all makes sense. They could even pinpoint to what classes, what subjects they need to work on. That's 23 24 what the -- now we may need to adjust the grades for 25 this and that, but we've never had this type of a

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focus on what actually goes on in the school, in the classroom, and so-forth. So that was my commentary on that. But I agree, you know, the grades may not — the variables may not be the right mix. Dr. Echols?

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DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Sure. You know, like I told you before, the ESSA School Index is very robust. it gives schools the opportunity to pinpoint several indicators that you need to focus on, or whether that is your graduation rate, all of the components of SQSS, or growth in students, or weighted achievement. However, I do not agree that that letter grade defines the work of our teachers, and I do not agree that that letter grade defines the holistic academic experience that our students receive at our school. But we're not excuse-makers, and so what we've done with that letter grade is we have created a plan and that plan is being implemented daily. Dr. Nehus holds me accountable for my role as assistant superintendent; I hold our principals and assistant principals accountable for their roles in implementing the things and structures that we have put in place to ensure that our students have a very vast educational experience. Because, at the end of the day, that's what we're here for is to provide an

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educational experience for our students. And, as we stated in the mission, we're willing to do whatever it takes to do that.

So I hope that that gives you the perspective of a school. We wear that and we internalize that letter grade. I know I did, when I was high school principal. Now I do that for six schools in the district as assistant superintendent. I internalize that for every one of our campuses, because, whether you're an "A" school or an "F" school -- if you're an "A" school, obviously, you're going to wear that "A" proudly. But when you're a "D" school, it's a tough pill to swallow, when you know the work that has gone on internally --

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: -- within the building. But we don't make excuses for that; we pull up our boots and we keep going, because our school community deserves that. So, whether that's providing more job-embedded professional development, whether that's me getting into a classroom and co-teaching with a teacher, we do it all. But those are things that we can't put in a presentation.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Thank you.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Newton?

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PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Yes

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: You know I can't let this conversation pass without speaking to it. So anytime you have one data metric -- for example, a letter grade, that should -- that can never tell the full story.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh. Right.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: What that should do is start a conversation. And so if you have an "A" student going to a "C" school, then, what I would hope that you would want to do, is start a conversation with the school. And I think if you started a conversation like that with Dr. Echols, then she would certainly explain, as she has done so well today, is she's not just satisfied with knowing she has a "D"; she has unpacked that, why do I have a "D"? Are all of the metrics -- and we do have many indicators that come together, many different data points that fold into that final letter grade. she has unfolded those, looked at every one of those -- and even those don't address every part of the story. So I think, over the last two days, we've heard from charters that just say, "Our first priority is to have a safe learning environment."

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PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: And safety is not one of the indicators, but it's one of the critical indicators if you're a parent looking for the right place for your kid. So our school report card is quite comprehensive, so beyond the letter grade. And then -- and we've built our reporting that way. You can go to that school accountability, at-a-glance, you see the letter grade. Do you want to know more? You can look at the equity going on in that school. Do you want to know more? Open up the full ESSA Index; that tells you a lot. If you want to know more, go to the school report card. You're going to find out about finance and teacher certification, and you're going to find out a whole lot more. But if you really want to know the most, you need to start a conversation with the people in the school -- the kids, the teachers, the administrators, the other parents and families that support that school. And I think that's the only true way to have the multi-colored picture of a school. But the letter grade is just -- it's the conversation starter. PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: But who does the onus fall on, Deb? And I'm not trying to be

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1 controversial; I'm just saying, you know, you hear 2 something, you know it, but to break it -- got to 3 dissect it. You're saying we need to dissect, but the average parent -- and I advocate for parents, 4 5 because they are the ones that are more confounded when they leave a conference -- parent/teacher 6 7 conference -- than they were before they went in. 8 So, is -- you know, I know -- and I -- sometimes I 9 feel like I have just enough information to be 10 dangerous. So, you know, even though I may have a 11 little bit more information than someone else, I 12 still don't have enough. I'm just wondering if you 13 ref -- if -- what's your impression; what does this 14 say; how does it interpret? You know, if an industry -- and I'm belaboring this beyond where it should go 15 16 -- but an industry is anticipating coming into my hometown and they look at letter grades, you know, as 17 it relates to the quality of employees they're going 18 19 to get, the quality of education their kids are going 20 to get, what does it say? You know, and that's --21 you know, it did not spell out. But I'm just 22 wondering if we're all looking at apples and oranges -- and clearly, we're not, and because there's so 23 24 many levels that we have to peel back to be able to 25 know what's what. And so I don't know how we get the

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information out or the word out. It just -- if
you've got a "D", that's doesn't mean -- you know, my
kids would come home from school -- I was thinking
about this when you were talking about letter grades
-- they'd come home, "Well, Mom, I got a 'D', but I'm
just two points from a 'C'," and I said, "That
doesn't matter to me; you got a 'C'." Y'all remember
having those conversations? They'd just have this
point they want to drive, "I'm one point from an
'A'," you know, or one point from, you know, from -you know, whatever.

So that's what I -- and that's somewhere else, another time, another place, another conversation.

But I think it would be helpful, in communicating with parents, and other community people, what it really means.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Agreed. And I think, as our educators become more refined in their understanding, they are passing that along to parents as well.

(CHORUS OF UH-HUH'S)

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: And I don't want to belabor the thought, but I can just share with you, at our State Board meeting, last Thursday, our Parent Engagement Committee shared data during a taskforce

Page 174 1 meeting that in the previous year we saw very few school districts submit a parent engagement plan that 3 even addressed reading, and this year well over 100 of our districts had very explicit information, about 4 5 reading, in their parent engagement plan. So I 6 think, as educators, like Dr. Echols and like Ms. 7 Simms -- as they're assimilating this conversation, 8 putting this vocabulary into this conversation, it 9 just can't help but spread. So thank you, for that. UNKNOWN: Yes, ma'am. 10 11 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Any other questions or 12 discussion before we have a nomin -- a nomination -before we have a motion? 13 14 (NO RESPONSE) 15 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: All right. I will 16 accept a motion then. 17 MOTIONS AND VOTE: 18 PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: I move to approve. 19 PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: I second. 20 PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: I Second. CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: I have a motion from Ms. 2.1 22 Newton, a second by Ms. Wright-McMurray, to approve 23 the Hot Springs World Class High School charter 24 renewal for five years. Any discussion?

(NO RESPONSE)

Page 175 1 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: All those in favor? (CHORUS OF AYES) 3 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Opposed? 4 (NO RESPONSE) 5 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: All right. Motion 6 passes. 7 DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Thank you, so much. 8 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: And we'll pause for a moment for our panel members to put in their 9 comments. Dr. Williams? 10 PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Yes. 11 12 know, the --before I read this, and just a thought, 13 we appreciate all the work that you all are doing, in 14 trying to pull all these different pieces together. 15 So I was listening to you talk about it. It -- my 16 grandfather used to say "it's more than a notion." 17 DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Yes. 18 PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: To get this 19 done. My comment, support the motion. There's work 20 to be done academically. And I have in --2.1 parenthetically, three years of a "D" grade, 22 excluding 2019-2020. The current leadership has a 23 handle on what needs to be done and has developed a 24 plan. 2.5 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Wright-McMurray.

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PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Sorry. I couldn't get the unmute button. I recommended approval. Although the school has received a "D" rating over a three-year period, I believe the leadership has made changes and has a plan to improve their outcomes; they have implemented strategies that will address their current concerns.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. Mr. Baldwin?

PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: Well that's about

exactly what I said. And I do think the difference

is leadership. And I think you guys have convinced

us that you're on top of it and that you're going to

fix this, and I think we believe that you will.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. Ms. Newton?

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Yes. I'm for the motion. My explanation is very thorough plan to maintain progress leading toward continued improvement, impressed -- it should be in cooperation between administration, staff, and student body.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: All right. Well, Dr. Echols and Ms. Simms, thank you, so much for an excellent presentation. Congratulations to you for your --

DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Thank you, so much. We -- CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: -- approval. This

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1	information
2	DR. TARYN ECHOLS: We look forward to
3	CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: will be shared with
4	the State Board next month, and they will vote to
5	review or not review. And I just want to say you
6	have been a great model of explaining what school
7	improvement is all about. So thank you for your
8	work.
9	DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Hard work. Hard work, but
10	it's the right work. So we appreciate you all, so
11	much, for giving us the opportunity to show you what
12	hard work can do in the community that we serve.
13	CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you, so much.
14	Panel, let's take a quick 10-minute break and then
15	we'll come back and complete our review. Thank you.
16	DR. TARYN ECHOLS: Thank you.
17	PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Well done.
18	(Thereupon, a break was taken and the
19	proceedings resumed as follows, to-wit:)
20	AGENDA ITEM II(5): CONSIDERATION OF CHARTER SCHOOL ANNUAL
21	REVIEW DATA
22	CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: All right. I think

everyone is back. Ms. Webb, if you'll introduce Number 5.

MS. TRACY WEBB: So last month we did a review

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of charters and, when looking at the data on the spreadsheets, we had seven district conversion schools that were identified and thirteen open-enrollment schools -- that was eight charters that had thirteen schools between them all -- that were identified as having at least two "D's" or "F's" -- consecutive "D's" or "F's" in the last three years. From those seven district conversions, we have had two that have surrendered their charter, effective immediately. And so that was Harrisburg School District, Harrisburg College and Career Preparatory School -- and I've included the letter in the agenda -- and, also, the Blytheville School District has Blytheville High School, A New Tech School; they also surrendered. Blytheville had intended not to renew at the -- their charter was up at the end of this school year, but they decided to go ahead and surrender their charter now. And both letters are included in the agenda.

So the additional information that we -- so that leaves, really, five district conversion charters that we collected additional data on. So the additional data included a set of questions that you requested, from the last meeting, that included:

What factors contributed to the "D" or "F" letter

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grade; what the challenges were; and what is the plan for addressing those challenges. And so you'll find that in the agenda as well. Those were all listed consecutively in one document for your review.

Excuse me.

In addition, there was also some documentation regarding the open-enrollment charters. We get a report every year of the students that are enrolled in a charter school, how many are enrolled in each district. So, for instance, Arkansas Virtual Academy could have students from all over the state, and so they had lots of different school districts. So we chose the ones that were -- the most students lived in and included those in the sheet to show you the letter grades for those school districts. So we did that for each of the open-enrollments that were identified. So there were thirteen schools that had that information, in the agenda, for you to review. So if they only had two or three students that lived in a district that attended that charter, we didn't include those; we only included those that were above -- I believe it was ten. They had to have ten or more students attending the charter, from a district, to include that in the review information. Does that make sense? Okay.

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CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you, Ms. Webb.

Panel, if we'd like to start with the open-enrollment charters, there are eight listed for review. Two of those, the Future School of Fort Smith and the Imboden Area Charter, we have already talked to them, and hopefully you got all your questions answered.

So that would leave six for you to look at today.

For lack of a better way to go through them, were there any questions that you had or any concerns you had after reviewing Academics Plus, Scott Elementary School?

(NO RESPONSE)

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: And probably the two documents that you'd be looking at are -- is the open-enrollment comparison data and the open-enrollment response to questions.

PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: Well I have to say, in looking at this, I was -- you know, you guys are a whole lot more familiar with educational standards and expectations and there was a lot of information, in this, that I got lost in. And, really, all I was trying to do is figure out -- get a comfort level that they know what their challenges are and that they have the resources and the ability to overcome that. And there was so much data, I couldn't tell.

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I couldn't answer those questions. So I'll probably throw you off, I mean, a lot on this.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: I think one of the things that I was encouraged by on all of the schools is -- having read through these, is that each one has really identified specifically the areas that they were struggling in, and have put forth plans within their school improvement plans and district support plans to address those. I think one of the challenges we face today is that, because of the impact of Covid-19, we have -- we did not assess for the 2020 school year and therefore, have new data for 2020. We will also have that same level of concern even with 2021, even though we, as a state, do plan to move forward with our statewide assessment, and we do plan to calculate the ESSA School Index for the 2021 school year. But, until we do that, we don't know the impact of Covid-19 on our learners.

So, just listening to Hot Springs, just a minute ago, I'm just encouraged, you know, that they were thinking that, by all accounts and all the metrics they have, they're improving. But, as I look at all of these, we really don't know, and we won't know until that data comes in, just what the impact of being out of school and having remote -- that quick

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remote learning in the spring, and then all of the various types of learning options that they have provided this school year to the students, they -- I mean, I think they've all tried to do their very, very, best, but they've certainly encountered lots of unknown situations that just their simple -- I know, let me rephrase that word -- what their normal rigorous efforts for school improvement are, are unknown yet what the outcomes of those will be, because of the impact of Covid-19, and our school districts still having to pivot, due to illnesses within the school or probable close contacts. there's still so many unknown variables, as Ms. Newton pointed out, that may not show themselves with a numeric value, but they certainly have a huge impact on student learning.

So I felt confident, as I read through these, that our schools had really put a lot of great thought into their work.

Ms. Wright-McMurray, I see you nodding your head; did you read similar?

Laura Carnahan

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: I do. I'm glad that we're thinking on the same page. I almost feel like, by us asking this additional step, it motivated them to start thinking through, "What do we

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need to be working on to address these concerns?"

And then, the two schools that decided that this is something they needed to do differently, I think they made that decision on their own. So I think that us taking this step has addressed my concerns and I feel like that they've outlined that in their responses.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: You know, here's -- am I off mute? Yes, I am. Okay. thought the questions were extremely helpful, by their response to the questions, because what I really wanted to see is whether they had a good understanding of what's going on. And I tell you what, I think we made a great decision about Hot Springs. Their response is much more detailed than some of the other responses, as listed out here, and that's really what I'm looking for for the schools, is that they understand and own what needs to be done. Uh-huh. No one wants to have a low letter grade and -- but, in just looking at their response to the questions, they are really detailed. I saw a lot of -- a lack of understanding of certain things, in reading some of the response to questions. You know, so my next question would be what can we, or the Department of Education, can do to assist these school districts in some way? That -- it may be

Laura Carnahan

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something as simple as following up to make sure that they have the resources or are aware of the right training. I tell you one thing that stood out to me, in the discussion, was Dr. Echols, and she referenced some program that she didn't name that was not quite as successful for her school -- for -- it may have been the middle school, but it was one of the -- a feeder school instead of to the high school -- that some other districts may be using. And I wonder whether they are having some of the same issues, but are not aware of it.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: You know, I was thinking the same thing. And I use analogies a lot, but you can't put motor oil -- the same oil in a car that you put in a lawnmower.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Absolutely.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: So it's about the weight of different things. You know, sure, everybody understands that you've got to have gasoline, but then gasoline -- it has to be a higher octane, in some cars, or it just screws them up. So I think having -- I don't know if it's professional development, or if it's what, but we can just make some assumptions. Dr. Echols was very, very, impressive in terms of understanding what happens.

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1 And I think the one before -- the pre -- one of the 2 presentations before talked about the impact on 3 graduation rates and this, that, and the other, but do you understand all of it? Like I said, the weight 4 5 of the oil, the octane of the gasoline, and just what it takes to make something run. You know, because if 6 7 your car is sputtering it may be that you need to 8 raise your octane and you may be overdoing something 9 on the other end. So I think just having a well-run 10 machine, as it relates to there are some basics --11 and I'm completely out of my expertise -- but there 12 are certainly some basics that apply to everybody, 13 and then some others that may be adjusted according 14 to -- you know, you don't want Imboden doing the same 15 thing that Hot Springs does, because something's 16 (INAUDIBLE) and vice-versa. But, somewhere out of 17 that, they can pull -- and that's what the technical assistance, I think, could say is, "You know what, 18 19 Imboden, you really don't have to worry about this, 20 because, you know, you're okay with this part. But 21 you need to concentrate on that." So it's just where 22 you put your energies, where you put your resources, depending on, you know, what you're driving. So that 23 24 I think would help -- be helpful in -- just in 25 response to the questions, see the differences.

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know, this is -- you know, the seriousness of the response is one thing, but then the appropriateness of it, based on where you need to go, is something totally different. I don't know where that comes from or how -- you know, I don't know whether it's the school -- one school, this class/school mentoring this class/school, with the number of students, and the courses. You know, culinary -- you'd be hard to find another school in the state that offers a culinary certification program. So, you know, who are they going to talk to if they have a problem?

But I -- that's just -- I think understanding what -- to what extent and, you know, and, you know, what it takes for different people is going to be a different thing -- different schools, rather.

PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: You know, Toyce, I like the comment you made about technical assistance and peer assistance. Is there a structure in place at ADE or somehow between the schools, themselves, that they -- if they had a couple of years of "D's" that they are automatically eligible for some type of TE -- you know, technical assistance, some type of help? Is that in the budget anywhere?

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: So some of our school districts have qualified for additional funds and

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additional training. And so I think you've heard, from several of them, talk about they've been involved in PLC training. And that is really a collaborative effort to examine student data. And "student data" being, not just test data, but everything they know about kids.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: And so, as I read through here, I'm -- what I'm seeing is these schools are trying to get all of their teachers trained in reading, through the RISE. They're really concentrating on examining their student data and making student appropriate interventions based on that data. They talked about that quite a bit. And then, so I feel like they've put the appropriate professional development in place to improve. And, if you think about school improvement, really there are three factors in school improvement. You either have to teach at a more rigorous level -- and one of -- several of the schools addressed that; they said, "We're not teaching at the rigor of our academic standards," and they recognized that, and they talked about how they were realigning their curriculums and putting in better instructional methodologies. So you either have to teach at a higher level -- your

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teachers have to receive training in order to better understand what the rigor is. And the third thing is kids have to be more engaged in learning.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: And what I saw consistently, through these, is those were the highlights of what they had recognized and are addressing.

The other thing that I'm really super excited about, and I believe Covid-19 really brought this to the foresight, is the need for parent engagement in the learning process. And I heard examples from all of our schools of more thoughtful, more focused parent engagement. And they're not talking about, you know, what are the compliance rules that they have to meet; they're talking about real engagement, real conversations with parents, check-ins with kids, check-ins with parents, meeting their needs very specifically. And I saw that addressed in these plans as well.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Well, you know what?

We -- I'm just going to brag on Phoenix. I'm retired and do some consulting work for them, but the parent engagement is a big piece of what we try to do, because we realize until we do that, and unless we do

Laura Carnahan

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1 that, things are not going to have a major change. 2 But they've gotten a grant from DHS, through the 3 CARES Act, and Christy has decided to buy 40 Chromebooks. And I said to her, "Forty Chromebooks? 4 5 Don't kids have Chromebooks?" She said, "Yeah, but 6 parents don't." So when you go into the parent 7 engagement -- so I thought that was a unique 8 opportunity for us, then, to get those to the 9 parents, so that our staff -- or their staff -- I keep saying "our" -- their staff can work with 10 11 parents of what your kids are working on. Because 12 kids may be at school with their Chromebooks, or 13 whatever. But I thought that was ingenious to come 14 up with an idea, like that, that would -- that would 15 solidify and encourage -- you know, so we only get 16 40, because that's what the grant -- but I thought, in terms of parent engagement, that's not coming to 17 18 PTA meeting now, and it might not be for a long time; 19 it might not be a phone call; it might not be for a 20 long time. But we work with our providers here, our 21 internet providers; we have -- Southwestern Bell has 22 a program, AT&T, you know, for \$5.00 dollars for broadband access for parents. So there's some things 23 24 like that I think that are going to make some 25 difference in the measures. And, you know, 40 is a

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drop in the bucket, but you just think about the things that parents -- they could be learning some things along with their kids and, you know, get ahead of the curve, to be able to help the kids out or just help themselves out, in the long-run.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: To add to that, Ms.

Newton, one of the other things that I think has

changed as a result of this year is I hear less

conversation about parent attendance and more of

parent engagement in the learning. And so, while

having events at school -- and it's great for parents

to attend, they can't always attend. And --

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Well, you know, and I think the efforts, Deb -- you know, to be perfectly honest -- have to happen outside of the school system, because school personnel, that is not what they do. And we find it increasingly difficult to have that funded through different entities, or whatever, when we say "that's a pivotal part of it; it's going to impact." But you can't measure the effectiveness of -- the possibility of the effectiveness by saying we had 20 parents come to the school, and listen to what they thought -- it turned out to be Greek, like some of the stuff that I hear, the acronyms and all that. But I'm just saying

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that's a big piece, it's a critical piece, and, in light of what's going on, it's just -- it's necessary.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Probably one of the other items that I saw really addressed well is this idea of recruitment and retention of highly qualified teachers. And, as you read through here, what you saw is that, while many of these charters have asked for waivers of teacher licensure, they're really working to get good people in the classroom and get them licensed. And so they're not just saying, "Oh, I've got a waiver; I don't have to do that;" they are taking the steps to try to get the people that may be coming in on a waiver, get them licensed during the time that they're working there at the school, and that's really an advantage for our students.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: So, given this information, what are our options of just, really, you know -- I tell you, getting this information is extremely helpful to me. One, it kind of validates the fact that the districts are doing the things they need to do to improve education, is what really comes out. They understand what they need to do. So I'm -- as I read some of these that -- especially the -- kind of the -- well, they all

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have "B's" here -- I'm trying to figure out ways to help versus looking at whether they need to continue with their charters or not. That's kind of where I've moved. I was thinking if they're not getting it done, with a charter, then can we justify them keeping a charter. I just try to call it the way I see it. What I see now in reviewing this information, especially their answers to the questions, is that they understand; they have a decent handle on what's going on. I would like to know, maybe from ADE in the future, is can they validate -- are they in agreement with what the districts are saying. It's not -- nothing we need immediately, but, when you read these answers, does that make sense to the Department of Education?

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: But, you know, the flipside of the coin, too, is how do we measure it? Can you -- you know, at some point we'll have to measure; someone will have to be able to measure improvement. So if we get these now, the explanations now -- is it at semester, or at nine weeks, or whatever -- so it's corrective action. If this is suggestive of them making corrective action, then how -- what do you -- what will you show us in six months, you know.

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PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: What will you show in this period of time; you will have improved 100 -- you know, two one-hundredths of a point or something. But, to say that, and it looks good and sounds good, but we've got to have a way to -- or somebody, not we -- but someone has got to see if it's actually happening. You know, your kids say they study more; did they pass the test; were -- are they -- did they make a high "F", or a low "D", or whatever, you know. So that's the other part of it is because some people could put things down on paper that answer all your questions, but it --

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: -- by the same token, it doesn't materialize in improvements.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: I saw that.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: At the state level we only have the statewide data and we only can calculate that one time a year. And so the next time that we will have a metric statewide to provide to these schools will be in October of 2021.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: So you can't do anything in the interim or individually with the schools?

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CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Oh, certainly, we can work with them, but we would not have a state metric that would --

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Right. Right. Correct.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: -- be comparable to a letter grade or anything, because you would have to have all of those components. What you're going to see come out in early January will be graduation rates. So you'll -- we will -- we have continued to calculate graduation rates. But the other components of the ESSA School Index are not calculated again until October of 2021.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: And, you know, my fear is that it's going to get worse before it gets better.

PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: Yes.

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Then, what? Given, you know, some of the stories you hear or the frustrations you hear from teachers or students or parents. So I -- you know, the idea that this will -- the situation we find ourselves in will improve, our concern's is it's not likely, as far as I can see.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: That's why we need data,

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so we know for sure.

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PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: You know we -- sure. Absolutely. You know, I can't remember which district it was that we were -- I remember talking about looking at them in two years. You know, one year is going to be for a true measurement of improvement; this year, you know, we're just going to probably -- when we test this year is just find out what the loss is, more than anything, than, necessarily, what the gain has been. And then, the following year it's going to kind of get things back to normal almost. And then the next year would be the year that I really expect to see some changes. Just to be fair. If you're going to give folks a letter grade we've got to at least be fair about how we go about doing it. Now it doesn't mean we don't assess now; that's not my point. But I mean we just need to take it into proper consideration of what we're doing. And I want to give this board -- this panel credit. I think that we've been doing a great job of finding that right balance between -- even though the grades say it's this -- Hot Springs was a great example. We understand. We got into the details with the leadership in such a manner that we have confidence in what the leadership can do. But,

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speaking of the grades, even with these districts, there's almost three things that jump out at me:

One, when they get a "D", graduation rate is usually an issue; and how well that they are performing from a percentage of proficiency in reading; and the math areas; are kind of the two -- the three things that really jump out at me when I see a "D" grade. So I tend to go straight to what are you doing -- what causes it, what are the deficiencies, and what are you going to do to improve it, is what I'm looking for.

I think they are understanding what's missing. It would be great to know that they have a plan in place to address these issues, would be my next step as a panel member; would be some type of validation that they have a plan that reflects what they put down in their answer to the questions; that they are addressing the issues and any other issues that ADE may also identify.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: As you read through these, most of these also linked their school improvement plan and their district support plan. And what we do see is that they are consistent in what they've said they're going to do --

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

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CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: -- with what they've submitted us, as well, in addition to this. So I think that alignment is already there.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Okay, good. In that case, then, is there anything else for us to do, from an action, related to individual schools, other than review them when they come up during their normal cycle?

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Well and we will review again next year, after we have a new set of data.

So, in November of 2021, we will come back and look at all of these charters again.

Ms. Hyatt, if you want to come up and address the rest of that question?

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Mary Claire Hyatt,
Arkansas Department of Education. In the past, if
there were particular schools that you were concerned
about you would call them in for a review; so you
don't necessarily have to wait until their renewal
hearing to call them in for a review. We have done
that with a couple of schools in the past. You can
just state the kind of things that you want to know
about at the hearing, any major concerns that you
have, any information you want them to present. And
then, at the next panel meeting, we could bring them

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in for a review, where they could give you a presentation that addresses those things. And then, of course, you have a wide variety of actions available to you at that time, including putting them on probation, accepting the presentation and doing nothing about it, asking them to work closely with the Department in particular areas, and revoking the charter.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Webb, if you would come up as well. Ms. Webb works directly with our charters; she oversees that office.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: But she oversees our state and federal monitoring, as well. And so I know that you've started doing risk assessments and starting with monitoring. Do any of these, on either list, open-enrollment or district conversion, stand out as something that is beyond our normal risks, or things that we'll be monitoring for; any that you're like, "Oh, I have heartburn about these?"

MS. TRACY WEBB: No. I mean, there are probably a couple that were identified on our risk assessment, at the top that we have currently done a desk review on; that we can dig deeper on, to look at those.

Given the situation, you know, I don't know that

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we're ready to send a full team onsite to those campuses, but we've collected the data that we could from our desks. We could also do some virtual monitoring or we could ask them some deeper questions; maybe not be onsite, but we could ask those questions to the charters to gather some more information.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: But if you saw something, then certainly we could bring it back to this panel?

MS. TRACY WEBB: Absolutely. Absolutely.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: So, today, we just need to have a motion -- Ms. Hyatt, do we need a motion if we're going to review or not consider any -- what do we need for the record?

MS. MARY CLAIRE HYATT: Sure. So if you're not going to do anything, you don't need to make any motion. If there's a school that you would like to call in for a review, that would need a motion, as well as you to state kind of the general things that you would like to hear or have them address at a review. And you would need to do that by school, if there were multiple schools; otherwise, nothing.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: So at this time, Panel Members, what is your will?

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PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: My individual will is to do nothing. I don't know if there's going to be a motion. But, I'd -- looking at, you know, where, you know, the schools are now, in a state of confusion and chaos, and to further exacerbate that by bringing them in, and all the anxiety that goes along with that, I think if we can, that we could just wait and call them in individually if we -- if you guys have a concern that you need for us to address. I would look for that recommendation from the ADE.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: I agree with that, you know, especially during this -- we're in the middle of Covid and I think the schools are doing the very best that they can right now. I see what Ms. Newton was saying wholeheartedly.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Sorry. I couldn't get to that un-mute button. No, I agree. I think I'm comfortable where we are right now and there's no action that needs to be taken further than what we've done thus far.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Ms. Wright-McMurray?

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Mr. Baldwin?

PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: Yes, I agree also.

I -- you know, truthfully, I think that, by asking

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Page 201 1 the question, action was taken, and the reports that they put together were extremely thorough, which 3 meant they took them seriously; and then you had Blytheville and Harrisburg that probably made a 4 5 decision, that needed to be made, on their own, 6 because of our questions. 7 PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Uh-huh. 8 PANEL MEMBER PHIL BALDWIN: So I think we have 9 shown good oversight, and I agree with the panel that anything else is probably not needed right now. 10 11 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: All right. Any further conversation or discussion? 12 13 (NO RESPONSE) 14 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: If not, I'll accept a 15 motion for adjournment. 16 AGENDA ITEM 111: ADJOURNMENT 17 PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: So moved. 18 PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Second. 19 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Motion by Ms. Newton and 20 a second by Dr. Williams. All those in favor? 2.1 (CHORUS OF AYES) 22 CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you. 23 PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: Boy, that's 24 the fastest motion we've got all day. 2.5

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: Merry Christmas,

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everybody.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Happy holidays.

PANEL MEMBER SONJA WRIGHT-MCMURRAY: Nobody had a problem finding the un-mute button on that one.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you, so much for your work over the past two days. I think we've made excellent decisions and have been extremely thorough. So, great work. See you --

PANEL MEMBER TOYCE NEWTON: You know it's -- I have to say this is extremely taxing to do this online, for me. Other people might be more comfortable; I'd much rather see people. And maybe that time will come soon again.

PANEL MEMBER DR. NACCAMAN WILLIAMS: I agree.

CHAIR DEBORAH COFFMAN: Thank you all. Thank you so much. Have a happy holiday.

(THEREUPON, the meeting was adjourned on Wednesday, December 16, 2020, at 2:36 p.m.)

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L	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION
2	BEFORE THE ARKANSAS DIVISION OF
3	ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
1	CHARTER AUTHORIZING PANEL

DECEMBER 16, 2020

9:00 a.m.

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I, Laura L. Carnahan, a Certified Court Reporter in and
for the aforesaid state, certify that I reported the
proceedings by StenoMask Method in the aforementioned case;
that said recording has been reduced to a transcription by me,
or under my direct supervision, and the foregoing pages

numbered 1-202 constitute a true and correct transcript of the

proceedings held, to the best of my ability.

WITNESS my hand and seal as such Court Reporter on

16 | 12th day of January, 2021.

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LAURA L. CARNAHAN

Supreme Court Certified Reporter No. 569