NEVADA STATE PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL AUTHORITY

TELECONFERENCED OPEN MEETING

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 2016

CARSON CITY, NEVADA

THE BOARD: ADAM JOHNSON, Chair

PATRICK GAVIN, Executive Director MELISSA MACKEDON, Vice-President

KATHLEEN CONABOY, Member

JACOB SNOW, Member STAVAN CORBETT, Member JACOB GUINASSO, Member

FOR THE BOARD: GREG OTT, Deputy Attorney General

ED MAGAW, Deputy Attorney General

DANNY PELTIER, Management Analyst I

TANYA OSBORNE, Administrative Assistant III

REPORTED BY:

CAPITOL REPORTERS

BY: NICOLE HANSEN,

Nevada CCR #446

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1	CARSON CITY, NEVADA; FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 2016; 9:12 A.M.
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4	CHAIR JOHNSON: Call the meeting to order. I
5	will start with roll call. Member Guinasso?
6	MEMBER GUINASSO: Present.
7	CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Snow?
8	MEMBER SNOW: Present.
9	CHAIR JOHNSON: Vice-Chair Mackedon?
10	VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: Here.
11	CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. We will stand up
12	and say the Pledge of Allegiance.
13	(Board recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance.)
14	CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. Deputy Attorney
15	General Magaw, have you reviewed our agenda today?
16	DEPUTY AG MAGAW: Yes, I have, Mr. Chairman.
17	CHAIR JOHNSON: And does it comply with the
18	opening law?
19	DEPUTY AG MAGAW: Yes, it does, Mr. Chairman.
20	CHAIR JOHNSON: And so I take a motion to
21	approve today's agenda.
22	VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: Member Mackedon.
23	Move to approve.
24	MEMBER GUINASSO: Second.
25	CHAIR JOHNSON: All in favor?

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1	THE BOARD: Aye.
2	CHAIR JOHNSON: Also, we want to take a
3	motion for a possible flexible agenda.
4	VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: Member Mackedon.
5	Move for a flexible agenda.
6	CHAIR JOHNSON: Second?
7	MEMBER SNOW: Second.
8	CHAIR JOHNSON: All in favor, aye?
9	THE BOARD: Aye.
10	CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Snow seconded that
11	approval for the flexible agenda, and then the motion
12	before, Member Guinasso approved seconded the approval
13	of the actual agenda.
14	We will move to Agenda Item 1, which is
15	public comment, and please be reminded that you will be
16	limited to three minutes to each of your public comments,
17	and so we have three public comments here. I think this
18	first one is Mike Montandon, Chris Orme, and then Africa
19	Sanchez. All three of you can come up at the present.
20	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: If I could request
21	anyone making public comment to spell the first and last
22	name for the court reporter. That would be most helpful
23	for her.
24	MR. MONTANDON: Thank you. Mike Montandon:
25	M-I-K-E. M-O-N-T-A-N-D-O-N. At our last Board meeting

here, your last Board meeting here, there was an item on the agenda that, apart from the NACSA presentation, was the longest discussed item on the agenda, and it ended up being continued to this month, and it's an amendment to a charter for one of the charter schools called Founders Academy, and what was ended up discussed there was the fact that kind of built into the discussion is the definition of an EMO, and a fairly contentious item, contentious enough to be pushed off to today, and I see that it is included on your consent agenda.

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And I feel the need to come forward and share with you a few years of my experience in chairing government boards here, and I understand that the control of the way an agenda is written, your vote for a flexible agenda have a great deal of influence in the way you run a meeting, and I just want to share. I thought about trying to make this politically correct and say I'm not going to try and educate you, but I am.

I'm going to tell you that you can't put items that are contentious on a consent agenda. It is for perfunctory items that by definition don't need any discussion. If you feel they don't need any discussion because you've already made your decision, then put them on the agenda, explain why you've made your decision, and make the decision. That's fine. But don't poke the

public in the eye by saying, "We don't even want to hear what you have to say." That is not how it's to be used.

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I am not even going to speak on the issue itself right now because I'm not really in the business of pushing water uphill. But I will share with you that philosophically, the whole reason this Charter School Authority exists is to advance the idea of privately run charter schools and an alternative to the public school system as we currently know it, and yet you're adding layers of bureaucracy to make it look exactly like that. And again, this is just a comment I did not feel could go without mentioning it at this meeting. That's all I have to say.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Thank you so much.

MEMBER SNOW: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIR JOHNSON: Yes, Mr. Snow.

MEMBER SNOW: I am new to this Board, and considering the discussion at my first meeting last time, I was actually very surprised to see us put this on the consent agenda. I would hope that we would not be intentionally provocative as I feel like this action was. I'll just leave it at that.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIR JOHNSON: Yes, Member Guinasso.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Typically we're dealing

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with public comment, we don't respond to the public comment, but when we do get to the consent agenda piece, there are some items I'd like to pull from that.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: Noted. Thank you. Mr. Orme?

Orm. Apologies. Good morning, Mr. Orme.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Speak and spell your name.

MR. ORME: My name is Chris Orme, and my last name is spelled: O-R-M-E. I'm an attorney with the law firm of Hutchison & Steffen, and we represent a landlord called Tower Distribution Center, the landlord of Quest Academy at the Torrey Pines campus. I'll read the following statement to the Board, in particular, to the representatives from the Attorney General's Office and request that this letter be included in any minutes of this meeting.

At its August 24th, 2015 public meeting, the Board determined that multiple breaches and other infractions of Quest necessitated closure, dissolution or other remedies to protect students and taxpayer funds.

However, after much discussion, the Board approved Quest's request -- that's a hard one -- Quest's request to remain open and specifically approved the Torrey Pines campus and lease with Tower. The lease which is now -- which has been approved by this Board and also approved

by two attorneys is under attack by the receiver. The Board has made it abundantly clear that it reserved the right to close the school or take any other action necessary to protect Quest's students including enrollment preference at new schools. Sadly, Quest failed and should have been closed as the Board originally decided.

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At the receiver's appointment, Tower was unaware of Quest's insolvency and other issues, having relied on financial disclosures a few months earlier, which are now known to be false and misleading. At the receiver's appointment, the Board, parents, students, vendors and others were hopeful that the financial challenges and the legal quagmire would end.

Inexcusably, the financial challenges and legal quagmire has exponentially increased in dollars and dimensions.

Under the receiver, rent has not been paid to Tower, the landlord, for over nine months. Equipment and furniture lease payments have also not been paid, and professionals and vendors who rendered quality service to Quest have been left high and dry only now to be wrongly accused of causing Quest's downfall. The reality is that the Board's decision over approximately a year ago has added significant additional debt that has been incurred by Quest under the direction of the receiver and his

lawyers. The school is still facing eviction proceedings in district court, and the receiver is now using taxpayer and student dollars to engage in what can be called shakedown litigation. This Board reviewed and approved Quest's lease with Tower, and the receiver has failed to honor its terms. This Board cannot condone the actions which deepened Quest's insolvency.

instruct the Attorney General's Office, not the receiver and his lawyers, to independently review the claims and determine their merit. The non-payment to vendors and spending taxpayer dollars on litigation over a lease which was approved by this Board is not what this Board intended by appointing this receiver. The Board is about education and not litigation. The Torrey Pines campus is less than a year old, and Tower intends to lease it to --

MR. PELTIER: Three minutes.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Orme. If you can submit that with the letter in the back, we'll make sure to have it included.

MR. ORME: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Thank you. And finally,

Mrs. Sanchez?

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MS. SANCHEZ: Good morning, Chair Johnson,
Members of the Board. My name is Africa Sanchez:

A-F-R-I-C-A S-A-N-C-H-E-Z, and I am here on behalf of Beacon Academy, which is actually agendized under Item No. 8. And I was just informed this morning that I would not be allowed to speak on that agenda item, even though it states in there that it will be an information, discussion, and possible action.

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I was informed that I would not be allowed to speak because Beacon Academy representatives are not -it's not listed on the agenda item, and therefore, we cannot speak on this agenda item. And I would just want to put on the record my objection, that I would like to speak on this item because -- for many, many reasons.

One is it violates the Nevada Open Meeting Law. We have big concerns in regards to a motion that was just filed last month that we want to bring to this Board's attention, who has the final authority. We want -- I want to put on the record that I believe that this is the contested case for -- pursuant to NRS 33B.033, and that we will seek whatever administrative remedies that we may have.

The other issue is that we want to be treated similarly as the other action items that are on your agenda, which includes 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, and we seek clarification because those entities are not listed on your agenda item. They will also not be

allowed to speak during that agenda item, and in the three minutes, I will not be able to address my concerns that I have with the update, discussion and possible action regarding the proposed improvement plans in Section No. 8.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: Thank you, Ms. Sanchez. All right. Is there any public comment in the north, Danny?

MR. PELTIER: We have one person, Laura

Granier, Nevada Connections Academy.

MS. GRANIER: Good morning, Mr. Chair,
Members of the Board. For the record, Laura Granier on
behalf of Nevada Connections Academy. I have not been
advised that the school would not be allowed to speak
during its agenda item. If that is the case, I too would
lodge an objection and ask the Board that you absolutely
hear from the school during the agenda item for Nevada
Connections Academy. Thank you. If not, the school
reserves all legal rights to object to not being heard.
Thanks.

CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. There is no additional public comment in the south, and we will move to Agenda Item No. 3. So it was my mistake in my haste to get to all of the fun during the August or the July meeting that I actually did not introduce our three new members to the Board, so I apologize. Member Corbett,

Member Guinasso, Member Snow all bring a wealth of diverse talent and expertise to the Board, so I really appreciate you stepping up to be a part of this work. Do any of the three of you have anything you'd like to add to that?

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MEMBER SNOW: Are you expecting a rebuttal from us, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIR JOHNSON: You know, I just want to make sure I'm being as equitable as I can with this microphone and sharing the floor. So Member Snow, not only does he bring expertise in business but also humor as we could all determine. Welcome all of you. Thank you for your service to this point.

All right. We will move to Agenda Item No.

4, which is the consent agenda. Do I have any items that
would like to be pulled for discussion?

MEMBER GUINASSO: Yes, Mr. Chairman. There are three items from the consent agenda I'd like to have pulled. I'd like the -- under Section 4, the second dot there, the Founders Academy matter, if we could pull that from the consent agenda. I'd like to pull the -- it's one, two, three, four, the fifth dot, the consideration and possible action regarding the expansion amendment, and then the sixth dot, which is the American Preparatory Academy relocation amendment.

1 CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. So before we 2 actually move to approve this consent agenda, why don't 3 we go ahead and begin some discussion on those three 4 specific items. 5 MEMBER GUINASSO: I believe the procedure 6 would be if we would agree to pull those from the consent 7 calendar. Maybe our attorney general can help us out, 8 then we would place those in the regular agenda and 9 discuss each one of those on their own merit. 10 DEPUTY AG MAGAW: Ed Magaw with the Attorney 11 General's Office. It's at the Chairman's discretion on 12 the agenda. 1.3 MEMBER GUINASSO: So are we going to pull 14 those or not? 15 CHAIR JOHNSON: Yes, we will pull those, and 16 then we will go ahead and discuss them. 17 MEMBER GUINASSO: Okay. Which order? Can I 18 choose the order? 19 CHAIR JOHNSON: Yes. Since you have the 20 floor, you're welcome to discuss. 21 MEMBER GUISSANO: Thank you. I'd really like 22 to start with the Preparatory Academy agenda item, and I 23 just had a few questions for Mr. Gavin. With regard to 24 applications for relocation, isn't it -- aren't they

supposed to present these before they move?

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1 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Thank you for the 2 question, Member Guinasso. The contract requires that schools do receive prior approval for closing a campus or 3 4 -- and that's required contractually. And then with 5 regard to acquiring a new or additional facility, that is 6 set out in the NAC, and yes, there is a requirement of 7 prior approval. So in either case, there is an 8 expectation of prior approval before taking any action. MEMBER GUINASSO: I'm glad you said it 9 10 because I'm looking at the contract, and it says 11 specifically that, "Charter schools relocation to 12 different facilities shall constitute a material 1.3 amendment of this charter contract and shall not become 14 effective, and the charter school shall not take action 15 or implement the change requested in the amendment until 16 the amendment is approved in writing by the Authority." 17 Is that right? Is that part of the contract? 18 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: That is part of 19 the current executed contract. Yes, Member Guinasso. 20 MEMBER GUINASSO: And so this application I

MEMBER GUINASSO: And so this application I have before me, it appears that they've already completed the relocation without following the terms of their contract. Is that right?

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MEMBER GUINASSO: Okay. And then the regulation that you cited is NAC 386.3265. That, too, appears to provide for mandatory filing of an amendment before there's a relocation. Is that right?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Yes, Member Guinasso, that is correct.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Okay. Did they provide any justification for presenting this application after they already went and relocated?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: They stated that

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: They stated that they did not believe it merited an amendment, so they did not file one. We have worked closely with the school to remedy this issue. We identified it back in the February-March time period based on concerns we heard from parents related to the relocation of a school for a distance of approximately 8 miles at a point after parents -- at a point when parents would have had very limited opportunity to apply to other schools because many of the application windows for schools had just -- that were in the area like Doral and Somerset had either closed or were about to close.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Thank you, Mr. Gavin. Now, another thing that disturbed me about this application was I note in about 20 different places there's specific questions asked, but it doesn't appear that those

questions are directly answered. One of the most egregious places I found that was under the strategic planning section. It says, "Specifically identify the risks associated with this relocation or consolidation plan and describe the steps the school is taking to mitigate these risks."

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And in the response to that, the answer is:

"The facility is complete. We have a Certificate of
Occupancy. The building is ready for school to
commence." To me, that seems nonresponsive to the
question. It's a bigger question because it asks for an
analysis of the risks of taking this -- making this
relocation. And that's a part of, I think, our
responsibility to review their plan and make sure that
they've identified, you know, risks associated with
relocation or consolidation. And we can't do our job
unless we get answers to these sorts of questions.

I'd like to have your thoughts on that. I mean, do you feel like they're responsive to your questions? That's one of 20 examples. I won't take us through all 20, but to me, that was one of the more egregious ones because by not answering the question, I don't know how I could approve an application like this.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Thank you for the question, Member Guinasso. No, I do not believe that

these answers are responsive. I believe that they are cursory or dismissive at best. I can't speak to what the motivation for that is. What I can say is that we are -much as was the case as was raised during public comment with the Torrey Pines situation a year ago where a relocation of a campus was presented as a fait accompli by the Quest Board, this school has chosen to forego approval and to put kids into a building and close the building and move kids into a newly constructed wing of a building which was also not done with approval of this Board, of this body. And those kids have been in there, my understanding is, since Monday. So currently, we're in a situation where they are not where -- they are in breach and they are occupying a facility that they do not have approval to occupy, and our goal is to remedy this so that the school can get back into good standing with the Authority, but certainly, it is up to the Authority what action it wishes to take, given the decisions they have made with regard to timeline.

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I will note that my deputy, Mr. Scroggins, has worked very closely with the governing body and management organization of this school in the last several weeks in particular, and I think we've made significant progress in the recognition that they need to come before the Authority for these things. As to

whether these -- why this application is the way it is was simply a matter of time or lack of expertise on the person completing it. I will note that I did communicate to the chair of the governing body upon receipt of the draft of this document on -- I believe we received it on Saturday. I responded on Sunday that I did not believe that this document represented either the school or the Authority well. I certainly don't think it is -- it speaks to a strong and collaborative relationship where the concerns of the public with regard to dramatic changes to a school's operation are taken seriously.

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MEMBER GUINASSO: Now, and help me understand this. What would be the remedy -- if a school chooses to ignore the regulation and to disregard their contract, what would be the remedy for us as a board? Would it be to revoke the contract?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: That could occur, Member Guinasso. There are provisions in statute, and I'll ask counsel to weigh in on what those are if you want the specific citations, but essentially, there is always a cure period. The cure is essentially to get back into compliance by getting paid back, which is effectively what we're doing here.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Forgive me. My training as an attorney, words matter. When you make an agreement,

you keep the agreement. If there's a regulation on point that says you have to do something, in my world, you have to do it, right? And so probably revoking the charter would be an extreme action in this matter, but I think I'd like to ask or make a motion to --

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Member Guinasso, there are actually a couple of other things the Authority can do under its performance framework. Under our organizational framework, which deals with compliance with matters of law and regulation and sort of just general good operating or organizational operating processes, there are three stages to our intervention letter. There's the Notice of Concern, which is, "Hey, there's an issue here." There's Notice of Breach saying, "You have violated a material term of the contract. You need to get back into compliance." And then finally, there is the Notice of Potential Revocation or Termination of a written charter or termination of a charter contract.

So certainly, one of the things that this body could do is determine if it wishes, for example, to issue a Notice of Concern related to this or issue a Notice of Breach and require some corrective actions in terms of a plan to make sure that this does not recur. I will -- and if counsel disagrees with that, certainly

that -- but those are the kinds of things that exist in our intervention later to deal with that kinds of issues.

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I will note that this is a replication of a high quality school network from Utah. We do not have any performance data from them yet that has been -- ACT Aspire data is still being analyzed, but we have no reason to believe that the school is not performing well academically at this point.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Thank you, Mr. Gavin. I guess that that helps. If we did a Notice of Concern, would that require them then to respond and say something to the effect that we recognize what the contract provides. We recognize what the regulation provides. We didn't do what the contract and regulation required because of whatever their extenuating circumstances are, and then some assurance that they're not going to disregard the contract or the regulation or statutes again? Something to that effect?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I would like to defer to counsel on what the Board -- on what we can actually impose as part of a Notice of Concern.

DEPUTY AG OTT: Deputy Attorney General Greg
Ott. So the question is what sort of action could be
mandated as part of a Notice of Concern?

MEMBER GUINASSO: Yeah. So like I was

thinking of something like an order to show cause. I know that that doesn't apply here, but something to say, you know, come and show cause as to why you disregarded the contract and the regulation, and tell us, you know, if you did do that, why you're not going to do that again.

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DEPUTY AG OTT: I think that would be something that could be accomplished through a Notice of Concern. That sort of detail would allow the school the opportunity to understand what was being asked of it and to make those remedies. I don't know that that could be done today under the agendized item because it doesn't look to me like it would have that sort of breadth, but if the item was denied, that would seem to be something that could be done through a future agenda item.

VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: This is Member

Mackedon. Would it be fair to say -- I mean obviously,

it's not agendized that way. Their academic record is

good. I'm not sure we want to necessarily drag this

thing out for four months, but would it be fair to say

that going forward, that if there's a situation like this

that the Board could tell staff, "Look. If this comes up

again, we just want that to automatically happen. It's a

Notice of Concern." You know, right off the bat.

I mean, we've been working with them, so

maybe the first step should have been before we even started working with them, here's a Notice of Concern. You didn't follow regulation. You didn't follow the contract. You know what I mean? And then what's already transpired would have met the requirements of that Notice of Concern. You know, just make that the initial first step. Does that make sense, Jason?

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MEMBER GUINASSO: Yeah. I think I just want to make it clear. If I ever get an application that's not in compliance with the contract and not in compliance with the regulation, I'm always going to be a no vote on that without exception. And so I just find it hard to understand, you know, especially because this organization is represented by a group that purports to be experts in this area, why they would just disregard their obligations and not bring this to us so that we could have the opportunity to review this before they actually make the decision.

It's like that old adage where it's better to ask forgiveness than to ask permission. And I just don't want to set a precedent as being one of those boards that rubber stamps things after the fact. I think that's why authorities get bad raps is because they don't hold these organizations accountable for these sorts of indiscretions. And so but I think, you know, if that's a

lesser approach, that is, you know, a way to get our message to these folks that where they'll be responsive, great. But one of the things, I think there has to be some sort of cost to them. And by them having to spend how much ever time they have to spend responding to my questions as to: "Did you know that this was a part of your obligation? If you did, why did you not follow it?" And then some assurance that they're going to follow both the contract and the regulation again. That requires them to answer. And we don't need them to come back, but if they put that in an amendment to this application, I think that would be something that would -- I would appreciate in terms of fulfilling what I think is their essential obligation to this Authority.

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just so I can try to make sure I'm absorbing what you're saying, sir, you are essentially saying it should be approved on the condition that the school essentially says, "Here's how we will ensure this does not recur again," to basically go back and do an analysis for sort of why this failure happened and then how it's going to ensure it does not recur?

MEMBER GUINASSO: Yes. Oh, Member Conaboy?

MEMBER CONABOY: I would suggest that the contingency also needs to include a proper submission

even retroactively of a request for amendment that is responsive to the questions. I had no idea what they had done to prepare for this move, and now that I hear that their parents were up in arms, I think it's especially important that they go back and answer the questions appropriately, as Mr. Guinasso has pointed out.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: And to be clear, Member Conaboy, one or two calls from parents which is what prompted us to reach out. This was not something where we had 400 calls or something like that. I can't speak to what the magnitude of the parent concern was. The school has made representations in its document that it did reach out to parents. What that looks like and what the numbers were, there's nothing in there to tell us, you know, how many people said we're not doing this or we're doing it, but only under extraordinary hardship. I just don't know.

MEMBER CONABOY: Well, exactly. So if there is a re-submittal of the paperwork with answers to the questions, we'll all know.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Snow, did you have a comment?

MEMBER SNOW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Member Snow, for the record. I'm just curious what -has there been a past practice, or is this a consistent

thing where we will either not get notified or people we deal with will not follow the process, or if their applications and/or if their applications are incomplete, what's been the past practice of the staff and the Board in these types of situations? Is this common?

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Member Snow, thank you for the question. There is prior precedent for both of those issues. Yes, sir. With relation to this particular school, this school and the initial campus that it occupied, the one that was identified in the charter contract, was what the school has now characterized as a temporary campus, although that is not reflected in the contract. It may well be what they intended all along.

They did, without notification to staff and in violation of regulation, commence construction on what is currently called the Las Vegas II campus, the Patrick campus, which is now the only campus of this network in Nevada without prior approval or notification of staff or this body. The notification that staff received that that school was commencing construction on that facility and had personally gone through all of the acquisition process prior to that for the land, et cetera, was an invitation to a groundbreaking in late December of 2014, and I actually flew down directly. I think I had another

reason to be down there, but I changed my flight and flew down early and actually met with Mr. Glody, the board chair, on-site and expressed concern about their not getting the amendment in to us beforehand. I worked with them over the holiday break to get their -- to get them back into compliance. And that was again, it was an after-the-fact approval.

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At the time, I emphasized to them that this -- and that was done with delegated Authority to staff. This process by which we do things in a public process which I think is far more transparent and much more helpful is something that changed in March of '15 when the Board, for a lot of extraordinarily valid reasons, wanted to make sure that you had much more information about what's going on with our schools. But prior to that, this was something that was done through a staff approval process.

The school got everything to us, I think, by mid January, and if I'm wrong on the timeline, it was relatively quick. But again, after the fact. It was approved. They were informed that this is something that should not repeat and should not happen again. So this is part of a pattern with this particular school.

MEMBER SNOW: What about with other applicants?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: This was a pattern of conduct with Quest Academy in particular, and I think we've already heard some of the background on what's gone on there to the point where the final time that they did that, the Board did impose some very restrictive contractual terms on them as a condition of amendment. And again, that was a school that had many other serious organizational issues that this was part of a systemic set of issues.

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I will note we have another item on the agenda with regard to Nevada Virtual where the school recognized, "Hey, we didn't follow this process, and we need to come back before you guys and just" -
Ms. Hendricks, their counsel, characterized it as, "Hey, it fell through the cracks, but we want to get back into compliance." That's not something where staff had to chase them down, which has been the case with other schools. But yes, this is a pattern where schools know that they can or know that effectively, there is limited consequence for this because there's -- what are you going to do, close them because they didn't follow the rules?

CHAIR JOHNSON: I had a question for you,

Mr. Ott. You said that there would be no way for us to

-- on the way that the agenda item is written currently

for us to have an approval and/or also direct staff to issue a Notice of Concern; is that correct? I want to just make sure I heard that properly because I think what Member Guinasso was asking was do we have to approve and then get no sort of consequence, but then what we move to is now we would simply be able to approve with a consequence of they'd have to effectively answer to why they didn't do it properly and then re-fill out the application. But I think with trends that have happened that Director Gavin just talked about, this isn't just a one-off, and so --

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DEPUTY AG OTT: Sure. Deputy Attorney

General Greg Ott. So the way that I read the statute,

staff can issue a Notice of Concern without Board

direction at all. It's within their discretion to do

that. They don't need an action from the Board to do

My opinion that I rendered earlier was just that the way that it is currently agendized for approval of this item, if you were to go outside of that and say we don't want to act on that. We want to instead issue a Notice of Concern, which you don't have to do. Staff can do instead, could arguably be outside of the scope of the way it's agendized. So that is what I was trying to get across, not --

1 CHAIR JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you. I just 2 want to make sure I understand properly. 3 MEMBER GUINASSO: Mr. Chairman? 4 CHAIR JOHNSON: Yes, Member Guinasso. 5 MEMBER GUINASSO: I'd like to make a motion 6 to reject this application with instructions to re-submit 7 it and to provide an explanation as to why they didn't 8 comply with the contract and the regulation and to 9 re-submit that at a later date. 10 MEMBER SNOW: This is Member Snow. I'11 11 second that motion. 12 CHAIR JOHNSON: Is there any discussion or 1.3 questions about that? All in favor of rejection of the 14 application until resubmitted with explanations of 15 deficiencies? 16 THE BOARD: Aye. 17 CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. The motion 18 passes. 19 MEMBER GUINASSO: The second matter that I 20 pulled from the consent agenda has to do with what was 21 mentioned in public comment, and that was that Founders 22 Academy amendment. We had some discussion last meeting, 23 and I'm new to this, and so I'm still learning some of 2.4 the language and the terminology, but understanding, you

know, what an EMO is versus what an EMO is not.

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initially, when we talked about this last month, there was some concern that if we required both the charter school management corporation and the Founders Education Legacy to be a part of the amendment that they would -- that we'd be treating them as if they were an EMO, and we would be somehow making a regulation. But in looking at what the definition of an EMO is over the last several weeks under the NRS and looking at what these entities purport to be, it would seem to me that it's within our discretion as to how to interpret that regulation and to require them to file amendments.

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So I guess my first question for Mr. Gavin is, in their letter, Founders said that both CSMC and FEL would provide an amendment if we required it, and I'm assuming because this is on the agenda, we're requiring them to provide an amendment. Is that right?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Staff believe that both of these entities qualify as an EMO, so yes, we do believe that it requires an amendment, sir.

MEMBER GUINASSO: And our understanding of EMO really comes from the statute. And it appears, it says, "Means a corporation, business, organization, or other entity, whether or not conducted for profit, with whom a committee to form a charter school or a governing body of a charter school, as applicable, contract to

assist with the operation, management, or provision and implementation of educational services."

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And so it's our assessment or the staff's assessment that both of these organizations fit within that definition, right?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Staff's assessment is that Founders Educational Legacy, which essentially provides employee leasing services to the school, including at this point instructional staff, and at least in the past was also the employer of record for the school's lead administrator, constitutes an EMO because the provision of educational services and instruction, teaching and learning, is clearly the core business of the school. So that's an outsourcing of all core function of educational services.

Similarly, CSMC is essentially the school's CFO and provider of back-office services. It is not simply payroll processing or check cutting. Because one of the three pillars, one of the three sort of drivers of our performance contract is financial management and how well you actually care for public funds and how you use them, that also, I think, is very clearly a core business function of a school. We're not talking about IT. We're not talking about like Gmail services or something else that sort of just everybody, that lots of entities and

governmental agencies and lots of other folks outsource. We're not talking about private cleaning services. These are core business functions that are statutorily required of schools. So that strikes me that these are -- this is core stuff that meets the definition of EMO.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Got you.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: I just had a question,

Director Gavin. I was talking to some colleagues who

also operate a charter school space nationally. In

trying to understand, you know, I know this is common

practice across other places that are more mature than

our current charter market.

Is there a way, though, for us to be somewhat innovative in how we look at -- not necessarily in terms of the definition because right now, the definition is very broad. It can include a lot of different things which I think what concerns to many of us who read the definition of it. Is there a way for us to -- I know this can't happen through this body, but figure out a way that we could look at whether one of these contracted services represent a percentage of per-pupil funding or -- because I think a dollar threshold actually would allow for wiggle room for people to come until one dollar below the threshold.

But anyway, if it's -- how can we get to that

point where we don't over -- we're not overregulating, we're allowing for autonomy in the schools, yet we as a Board are allowed to do our job and provide good oversight where rules are flexible enough that, you know, schools can operate as they needed to and we get involved when we see flags or triggers that might need to involve us.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Really excellent question, Mr. Chairman. So I just want to put a couple of points down. So first, this school did a really articulate job of pointing to the -- of making a really good slippery-slope argument that goes, you know, that comes out of CERTA. But these two entities are clearly squarely within the definition of EMO. I think if people start coming back and going, "Hey, does Busy Bee Cleaning Service have to be this?" That's when we can have that conversation from the perspective of the blocking and attacking them piecemeal.

The larger question you're asking about sort of establishing essentially a Bright-line standard of some kind, that, I believe, is the job -- is the role of regulation. And that is something that as my understanding is currently within the purview of the Department of Ed. So certainly, the Department of Ed, as part of the rule-making process, could establish and

actually really should clarify in the NAC this definitional stuff.

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I don't believe that they're in a position to do that right now because we are in the quiet period for rule making, so we're talking a ways out. This could also be tweaked in statute, and I think part of the reason for the conversations I've had with the school is this is a very broad definition, and it's broad for a reason, and that is that we've seen in the past and we have seen nationally that there are many different ways of slicing and dicing contracts and creating layers and SLCs and whatever else with all of these separate agreements so that in broad strokes, this thing looks like an EMO, but then if you actually dig into each individual contract, they somehow don't meet the definition. There's a lot of ways to wiggle. And I think the legislature chose to make it a very broad definition because of the concern about what some people view as privatization. I don't think that's what I view it as or this body views it as. This is a legitimate mechanism for allowing schools to do their core business with more efficiency. But it is something where you're talking public funds and putting them into another entity, and I think one thing that is very different about Nevada's charter school versus charter schools in

other states, including our two neighbors with very large charter school marketplaces: Arizona and California, is that charter schools in Nevada are first and foremost public entities. They are created through the process of the issuance of the charter contract versus in Arizona, you and I can go and start a charter school as Adam and Patrick Incorporated -- as Adam and Patrick, sole proprietors or as an S Corp or an LLC or whatever else, for-profit entity, individual, whoever can hold a charter in as Arizona.

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In California, it can be -- a 501(c)3 can go and get it. Again, so it's the granting of a license to operate what was effectively a private entity and creates a public/private hybrid. Our legislature, from the inception of the charter school law, has chosen to create charter schools first and foremost as public entities.

Now, whether that is good policy, whether in fact they should be more private in some way or another, that is a question for the legislature and not for us. But I do think that's one of the issues that does come up that is a trip-up for folks coming in from other places or they're used to sort of looking at the broad landscape nationally on this. Our law looks a lot more like places like Massachusetts or New York where they're public entities first and foremost versus California, Arizona,

or Colorado or Ohio.

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So did I answer your question? I feel like I rambled there a bit, sir.

CHAIR JOHNSON: I'm just trying to figure out, how do we get to a place where there's a medium here, right? I think there needs to be --

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I think it happens through the process. I think it's when people come to us and we look at something and we say -- and some of this is staff saying no, this is clearly not EMO, and if we're concerned, and if we're concerned, we can bring it to you.

But the other thing I would say is that the Board has significant authority to delegate these decisions to staff. I think one of the -- certainly, you know, we have had a practice in the past of bringing material amendments like this to the Board so you're informed of them, and I think that that is an important part of the process because I don't like the idea of keeping my Board in the dark about significant material changes to contracts. But the flip side of that is staff also has some ability to -- I think to say, "Yeah, this clearly -- this is a cleaning company." This is not what we're talking about here, guys.

CHAIR JOHNSON: I guess I'm also just trying

to make sure that from the perspective of our schools, I wouldn't want them to have to come to you with every single thing either, right? They have more important things than that. So how do we, again, find the medium where they don't feel like they are again acting as we are in a traditional school district where they have to bring -- and even in traditional school districts, they don't bring every single, right -- so making it clear so that everyone understands that, you know, this is what fits into the definition and that is what does not. These are things we may have to kind of run up the flagpole, et cetera.

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And I don't think -- again, I don't think
that a dollar amount on a contract might be the best way,
but I also do think when you start to talk about a
percentage of your per-pupil fund, and because we are a
public entity, that actually gets into more of an area
where we might want to be more concerned about what the
school is doing and how it might affect their day-to-day
operations or their financial solvency. So again, just
we have limited resources all around, and time is the
most limited. And so I don't want our schools to have to
come -- and I'm sure Vice-Chair Mackedon would agree with
that wholeheartedly.

VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: Melissa Mackedon,

for the record. That's what I was sitting here thinking as you were talking. If I'm a school sitting out there, how do I know? How do I know what I need to bring? And I think Patrick kind of led us to that when he said if it's part of one of the frameworks, it needs to be recognized as an EMO. If it's not something that we measure in an organized -- in one of the frameworks, then I'm not going to worry about it. I mean, would that be --

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CHAIR JOHNSON: I also think that leaves it open to interpretation. This circumstance right here was the reason why it was left to interpretation and the school interpreted it as not a core function, and so it kind of operated as such.

VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: That's a financial framework. I mean, that's a major function. That's one of the three things --

CHAIR JOHNSON: I don't disagree. I'm just saying I think the way they read what they were actually doing, they didn't actually see it as a -- and so again, because it was left to their interpretation of it, they could then determine, "Oh, we actually don't need to have any more discussion." So maybe we're not going to probably solve this right now, but I also think that it's important for us to think about how do we move forward so

we don't get into this conundrum again.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Thank you, Member So I think part of this is precedent helps. Precedent is a guideline. So anyone who wants to work with CSMC going forward knows hey, if we've got a contract that looks pretty similar to the Founders one -and this is effectively what Coral did. They said, "Oh, my gosh. We need to make sure we do this." And they've been super collaborative on this process, as has Founders. And I want to emphasize that. They're not bad guys. They're not trying to -- I don't think they're trying to pull a fast one here. They're just sitting here going, "Help." We want to make sure this doesn't turn into overregulation and overreach, but we also want to make sure we follow the rules, too. So I really want to emphasize that.

I mean, we don't have a lot of people who are out there who are bad actors in this space. We've got people who are doing this and could be doing a lot -- making a lot more money and working a lot less hard than they are at every one of our schools.

CHAIR JOHNSON: I don't disagree.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: So I want to emphasize that. So but with regard to this whole issue, so precedent will help. The second piece is -- and I

think that's -- so things we're going to start seeing.

We are going to see precedents like, okay. Clearly, just like Academica. Okay, clearly an EMO. Everyone works with them. They have to go through this process. They do it. Now we'll have the CSMC and probably other entities that do the same thing, whether that's charter school business management depends again on the scope of the contract or other folks. If you're just providing advisory services and you're not really accountable for much, then that begs a lot of questions about whether you're really an EMO or not. It's not really an outsourcing.

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I think the one that is going to be the sticking point, the one that really keeps me up at night and that I want to make sure schools really think about is we have a number of -- so we have large national EMOs that hire and compensate and direct the work of the school here. K12 and Connections do this, and they have -- and that's a part of -- they have business that's been a core part of their work for a very long time. And certainly, they know they function as EMOs, and anyone who wants to contract with K12 and Connections for management services and all of that knows that they're an EMO.

What I think about when I look at the

Founders Legacy situation is this is a nonprofit, but it could also be like a single person LLC, so Retired School Leader A., LLC, which essentially a former superintendent or a former principal who wants to be able to collect his or her PERS while still doing work, that's the kind of thing where you've now turned your school leader into an EMO, which raises all sorts of important questions in terms of the compensatory controls that that governing body needs to think about. Can you delegate authority to execute a contract to a vendor which is essentially what you've turned your principal into, or does that now need to be somebody else who does that, and that raises all sorts of questions about how contracts are structured, how the process of boards are run. Those are the kinds of things that I think I want to make sure our schools are being really thoughtful and strategic about because this raises all sorts of legal issues that come up.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Conaboy?

MEMBER CONABOY: Mr. Chairman, I think there isn't any more that we can do on this topic today. I think the language in statute, not just reg, but statute is very clear, and it says that, "A corporation, business, organization, or entity that directs employees, directly employs or provides personnel to a charter school." And that's what Founders is doing. So and

they've asked us now for permission. I'm happy to grant permission.

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I think as a young agency, what we are seeing is what we see at almost every meeting, which is an issue that becomes an issue as our schools mature and then have to face these kinds of decisions. But this is in statute, so if people want it changed, I happen to know that the Charter School Association is working on a legislative agenda. Its members are schools sitting in the audience, can go to their leadership of CSAN. on my radar now as we look at refinements during the next session, and they can request a definition. And in fact, as CSAN, our schools could help write that definition and suggest something that's workable. But today, given the construct of statute, I think that it's appropriate and important that the Founder's amendment be considered a material amendment and we go forward on those grounds.

CHAIR JOHNSON: I'll accept a motion. I'm sorry. Member Snow? I apologize.

MEMBER SNOW: I was just going to make a motion to approve the item and with the understanding that we're going to have to rely on staff to be judicious on what's going to apply and what's not. And I think until we have a change in statute, I'm comfortable approving these on the consent agenda and moving forward

1 and use your best discretion and try not to be overly 2 bureaucratic about it. I'm going to offer a motion to 3 approve the application. 4 VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: Melissa Mackedon. 5 Second. 6 MEMBER GUINASSO: Member Guinasso. Just a 7 brief discussion point, and I won't belabor this. 8 reason why I pulled it is just so we could have this 9 discussion, and I think it was important not only for my 10 edification as a newer board member and for us as a board 11 to discuss, but I think it's just really important to 12 those that we're governing that they understand how we're 1.3 thinking about this statute and these rules so that as 14 they're considering their operations, they know how to 15 bring their operations into compliance. So I don't want 16 there ever to be any mystery about how we do these

22 CHAIR JOHNSON: Thank you, Member Guinasso.
23 All in favor?

complying with Nevada law and the way that we are

things. And so I'm hopeful that that discussion has

provided some guidance to those who would be listening

and would care to make sure that their operations are

THE BOARD: Aye.

applying that law.

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25 CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. The motion

-CAPITOL REPORTERS (775) 882-5322 —

passes. And then the last item, Member Guinasso, consideration and possible action regarding Fall 2016 expansion amendment.

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MEMBER GUINASSO: Yes. I just had a question. I didn't really understand what the fall expansion relocation cycle was. It says -- in the first piece, it says, "Utilize the same templates with minimal changes based on staff and applicant feedback."

Mr. Gavin, could you just -- I just wanted to understand this better before we approved it. I didn't really understand what was going on here.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Thank you for the question, Member Guinasso. So there's a requirement in both statute and in regulation that schools get approval to acquire new or additional facilities. And particularly, in the case of a school that or -- and also, of any amendment that is going to result in a significant increase in enrollment. Typically, that's what happens when you open a new building. You could double in size or increase by 30 percent or what have you depending on the size of your school. This is essentially the expansion process that was used to approve both the Coral High School change at the last Board meeting, and the Somerset pursuit of new facilities also was approved at the last Board meeting.

What staff has done, based on what the requirements are in the regulation, and has attempted to identify what are the other areas of the charter contract and of the business plan, the charter application that can be -- that wind up often getting changed materially by replication? Certainly your organizational structure, your financial structure, what your human capital pipeline looks like. And it is intended very much to be much like the conversation that we had with relation to the document for APA, is what are the risks that happen when you grow?

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We have had schools that have grown willy nilly, sometimes without permission as we've talked about, the Quest situation, and have had huge missteps. Building doesn't open on time because they didn't manage their timeline appropriately, so they don't get a DSA payment for all of those new kiddos until December or maybe it was November, like really, really late, and then they're going out and getting bridge loans at usurious interest rate to make payroll. So that's the kind of risk issue; schools that wind up having to hire school leaders that are not aligned with their mission and vision because they don't know enough about what they want to be when they grow up, and they get stuck in this place where the school leader who isn't the right fit and

they have to make a change midyear or end of year that can be extraordinarily chaotic.

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This is not intended -- this is much more about, "Hey, guys. We want to support you and make sure you're thinking through what the risks are here and also figure out what are the pieces that are important to the charter." So it's really intended to be both things. It is intended very much to be a support conversation, and it's also recognition that this agency has limited resources, so what we've tried to do is essentially give -- we've asked schools to submit these sort of in October and in March so that they have two periods of time when they can really focus on this.

But let's be very clear here. This is not saying this and trying a regulation at this point. If the school wants to do something different, they can certainly come before the Board and say, "Hey, we don't want to do this." What I'm trying to do in this process is that what I've experienced in the past is there's a bunch of questions that really smart folks like Kathleen Conaboy and Melissa Mackedon and folks who have been at this work for a really long time go, "Hey, have you thought about this?" And a school goes, "Oh, gosh. I haven't. We'll have to come back to you." Let's try to anticipate what those issues are so that people sit there

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and go, "Yeah, all of my questions are answered here, and
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      I really think these guys know what they're doing."
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                 MEMBER GUINASSO: Yeah, that makes sense.
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      Thanks for that. I'll just move to approve the expansion
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     amendment timeline.
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: Do we have a second?
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                 MEMBER CONABOY: Second. Member Conaboy.
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                 CHAIR JOHNSON: All in favor?
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                 THE BOARD: Aye.
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                 MEMBER CONABOY: Mr. Gavin, may I ask when we
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     have consent agendas going forward that under the number
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     of the agenda item, we have -- instead of bullets we have
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     like 4A or something so that we can refer to that.
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                 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I think that's a
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     really helpful suggestion. Thank you, Madame Chair --
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     sorry. Madame Chair Emeritus.
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. All in favor of
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     approving the remainder of the consent agenda or
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      actually, I'm take a motion to approve the --
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                  MEMBER CONABOY: So moved. Member Conaboy.
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                 MEMBER SNOW: Second. Member Snow.
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: All in favor?
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                 THE BOARD: Aye.
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                 CHAIR JOHNSON: All right.
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                 DEPUTY AG MAGAW: Ed Magaw of the Attorney
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1 General's Office. I had a question on the previous vote, 2 the vote before this last vote. 3 CHAIR JOHNSON: Yes. 4 DEPUTY AG MAGAW: I believe the commissioner 5 said it was on an expansion amendment, but from my 6 understanding, we were talking about the sixth bullet 7 down, which is about academy relocation or --8 CHAIR JOHNSON: No. We had actually 9 discussed that one first, and then we had come back to 10 this one. So this was the third from the -- dot number 11 -- it's a little confusing, but it's third from the 12 bottom. 1.3 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I also just want to emphasize I'm also slightly confused here. Maybe I 14 15 sort of like spaced for a second here. We've had --16 there was clearly a vote by the Board to approve the Founder's EMO situation. 17 18 CHAIR JOHNSON: Correct. 19 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: There was clearly 20 a vote to deny the APA issue. I feel like we've just had 21 -- maybe again, they are so close together I got 22 confused --23 CHAIR JOHNSON: They are close together, but 2.4 we did have two separate votes. 25 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: We did the

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expansion amendment --
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Guinasso --
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                  THE COURT REPORTER: One at a time, please.
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                  EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: And then everyone
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     voted, and then we did this other one.
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: Correct.
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                  EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I just really want
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      to be clear because I want to come back. I'd like --
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: Not a problem.
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                  EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: -- Oh, my God.
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     didn't do something right.
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: So Member Guinasso motioned
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      to approve the consideration of possible action for the
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      fall expansion, and then Member Conaboy then moved to
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      approve the remainder of the consent agenda.
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                  EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: So you combined
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      the two items?
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: I did not combine them.
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     were two separate actions.
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                  EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Okav.
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                  DEPUTY AG MAGAW: I apologize for the
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      interruption.
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: No problem, Mr. Magaw. All
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     right. I'd like to actually move to Agenda Item No. 7,
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      so Quest Academy and Silver State receiver update from
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Mr. Kern, if he's still in the audience up there in the north. He is. Perfect.

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MR. KERN: Good morning. I'm sorry I'm not in Las Vegas in person to be with you, but I've been working most of the week at Silver State, so I thought it just made more sense to stay up here for today's meeting.

Good morning. My name is Joshua Kern, and as you know, I am the receiver for both Quest Preparatory Academy and Silver State Charter School. I'm here today to provide a brief update on both schools.

Let me start with some very good news. When I appeared before you last month, Quest was opposing five-day notices to pay rent or quit at both the Torrey Pines and Bridger campuses. Today, I am pleased to report that we have defeated the Torrey Pines' summary eviction in court, and the landlord at Bridger has withdrawn his eviction notice. I will provide more details later in my testimony, but for now, all three of the school's campuses are open.

I suspect that most, if not all of you, have by now seen John Oliver's bit on charter schools.

Whether or not you find it funny, it's an important reminder of how a few bad actors can delegitimize the entire charter school movement, which now serves over 3 million students on 6,500 campuses throughout the United

States. It's why protecting the integrity of the movement is of the utmost importance. We all must be vigilant. And it goes without saying, but I will say it anyway; that John Oliver could have just as easily used Quest's previous administration as an example in his long rant. Unfortunately, none of us can change the past at Quest or at Silver State. We do, however, have an important opportunity to help write the next chapter at both schools. For Quest, the next chapter will be about what happens with the Torrey Pines and Bridger campuses.

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Quest was duped into moving into these two properties through undisclosed insider deals and under terms and conditions that unduly enriched the conflicted property owners and were unreasonable and unfavorable to Quest and unaffordable to Quest, but now the jig is up. The foundation is defunct, and the ugly facts are all in on full display before the Court.

Quest initiated litigation against the landlord and Tony Windsor for, among other things, constructive fraud and breach of fiduciary duties and bad faith in order to reform the lease and collect damages. The denial of eviction by the justice court speaks to the merits of the pending litigation. Now what? Will landlords continue to try to evict Quest from these properties, or will they do the right thing and enter

into fair, long-term arrangements with the school? I will, of course, do everything in my power to insure that the latter occurs. What happens next will largely determine whether Quest can serve as an example of effective charter school oversight or whether it will be the butt of the next late night comedian's joke.

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Before I get to my more specific school updates, let me just say that your jobs as authorizers are critical to the success of the movement. John Oliver highlighted some uniquely egregious examples of the exploitation of charter schools, but there are also far more common varieties that occur with little or no consequences: large severance packages to departing executives, sweetheart arrangements with developers and landlords, CMO/EMO fees based on percentage of revenue rather than scope of work. Any one of these relatively common arrangements may one day end up on the front page of the paper or as the feature in another news story concerning the charter school sector's waste, fraud and abuse of taxpayer dollars.

Okay. So now here's where we stand with

Quest and Silver State. Let me start with the easier of
the two: Quest. I never thought I would say that.

Quest is operated on three campuses: Torrey Pines,

Bridger and Anderson, with a total of 737 students. I'm

sorry. Alexander. Excuse me. Quest is fully staffed at all three locations. As I mentioned, Quest defeated the landlord's application for summary eviction. To quote Judge Bita Yeager's order in the matter, "The Court finds that there are genuine issues of material fact and that this action is not appropriate for summary eviction."

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We've heard nothing from the landlord since that court hearing on August 15th except for what I just heard from Mr. Orme this morning in public comment. One likely explanation for their silence is that they are scrambling to address the concerns of the David McKay School. After Monday's hearing, the David McKay School posted on its website that due to circumstances outside its control, its northwest campus was no longer available to the school.

At Torrey Pines, Quest executed a 12-month lease directly with William Scottsman for the eight portable classrooms and one portable restroom. These portable classrooms accommodate approximately 291 students from the over 600 students currently at Torrey Pines Campus.

At Bridger, we continue to negotiate with

Larry Ryder for the purchase of a building. Remember

that this is the campus where Larry leased the site to

the CFE Foundation, and the foundation then leased it to

Quest with a \$14,000-a-month markup. The foundation then defaulted on its lease payment to the landlord. Larry sent an e-mail this week stating that he's in talks with the City of Las Vegas to purchase the property. It would be surprising if the City would consider purchasing this building once it learns that doing so would mean the eviction of 144 students, largely from disadvantaged homes, and faculty and staff. I continue to believe that he has a moral and ethical obligation to sell the building to Quest at fair market value.

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What Quest needs at both Torrey Pines and at Bridger is stability. That stability requires either a long-term lease arrangement or a negotiated purchase price. I remain hopeful that Quest can achieve stability at both campuses. And while I would prefer to work collaboratively with the landlords, I remain to zealously defend the rights of the school if we cannot reach an agreement on our own. Finally, I encourage you to visit Torrey Pines this fall. While there is still certainly a lot of room for improvement, I think you will be very pleased with what you see.

Now on to Silver State. When I appeared before you last month, I said that the school faces three immediate challenges: student enrollment, teacher hiring, and refinancing. Unfortunately, I underestimated

the number and severity of these challenges. On enrollment, Silver State opened on Monday, August 22nd, with 165 students. Since then, four new students have enrolled, and one student withdrew. So as of yesterday afternoon, the school has 168 students enrolled. This is well below the 280 students that the school budgeted for this year. As for staffing, the school needs to hire a nurse and a counselor, but is otherwise fully staffed and able to run its program.

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On the refinancing, I spoke with a Bank of America representative this week. Silver State will need to find takeout financing, as Bank of America is not interested in refinancing the loan. I suspect that another traditional lender will be skeptical about providing takeout financing under the current circumstances facing Silver State. We are exploring both traditional and non-traditional sources of financing and have informed such to Bank of America.

In the meantime, we are exploring the possibility of selling the vacant lot and vacant structure that comprised the entire Silver State property. I met with a broker earlier this week who could list both properties for us. We also met with a potential purchaser yesterday which expressed some interest in the vacant lot and the unused building.

start of school the following Monday and that the teachers and staff worked all weekend to get ready for the start of school. There is a core group of talented teachers and staff at Silver State that have kept Silver State afloat under the most trying of circumstances, and I want to take this opportunity to publicly acknowledge and thank them for all of their hard work over the last week.

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In summary, there is a lot of work to do at Silver State, but it's manageable. Once the immediate issues are addressed, we can start to think about program design and how to better serve the educational needs of students who would benefit from a primarily distance education model. That concludes my prepared remarks.

I'm happy to answer any questions you may have on anything I discussed or anything else.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Any questions from members of the Board? Member Conaboy?

MEMBER CONABOY: Can I just ask Mr. Kern, I think I heard you say that the school put the executive director on paid administrative leave. Who at the school -- is that you? Because there isn't a board anymore.

MR. KERN: Right. That's correct. I did.

MEMBER CONABOY: Okay. Thanks.

MR. KERN: Sure.

-CAPITOL REPORTERS (775) 882-5322-

CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. Thank you, Mr. Kern, for the update.

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MR. KERN: If you don't mind, I am going to leave with you -- because in response to Chris Orme's public testimony, I think it makes sense for you to read the pleadings yourself, and I think in my last testimony, I actually said I would leave these with you or give these to you. So I have -- I know these are big documents, and I'll work with your staff to figure out how best to exactly do this, but here I have our answer, Quest's answer in opposition to the summary eviction which the judge denied on August 15th, and I also have our complaint, and I have the court's ruling. And I think you don't have to read all of it obviously, but the first few pages, my declaration and the complaint and the judge's ruling, I think, will allow you to consider for yourselves whether or not this litigation should move forward.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Guinasso?

MEMBER GUINASSO: Yeah. I was wondering about with regard to Quest, are they paying the rent under the lease agreement as they agreed to originally, or is that not happening? And is that the reason why we have this litigation?

MR. KERN: We are not paying the rent. We

offered to put the rent payments into a performance bond pending the decision on the merits that are in front of the court as we speak.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Are there any other provisions of the lease that aren't being complied with?

MR. KERN: I don't believe so.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Thank you.

MR. KERN: Sure.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: Any further questions?

MEMBER GUINASSO: Not for the presenter, but these are two charter entities that aren't performing or haven't performed, and it seems to me a lot of grace has been extended to both of them. And I just wonder if a part of these updates and reviews, if we shouldn't be -- and we can't within the scope of this agenda item because it's just an update, but maybe for future agendas, if we determine that it's -- the continuing to offer grace really isn't in the best interest of the school and it really isn't in the best interest of what we're trying to do in the charter world as regulators or overseers of that, that we shouldn't be considering revisiting the issue of whether we should close these schools down.

Because at some point, I think charter entities have to fulfill their obligations to people that they contract with. And when they don't, that gives all

of the rest of the charters a bad name. I think that
they have an obligation to deliver on what they promised
to deliver on when they submitted their original
application. If they're not doing that, it just seems
like we should have some ability to just say, you know,
this really isn't working. Let's get this on a track for
closure. And so maybe in the future updates, if we had
that as an ongoing question as to whether we should
continue to perpetuate the track we're on with both of
these entities or whether we should start moving in a way
to a closure.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Thank you for the thoughtful question, Member.

MEMBER CONABOY: May I ask what Patrick -Mr. Gavin to address specifically a point that maybe is
on your mind as well, but maybe for the benefit of our
new members, you could talk about our new authority for
reconstitution.

particular point, Member Conaboy. I'd like to actually talk about these sort of in reverse order. We talked about Quest first and then Silver State. In the situation with Silver State, as members who are -- and members of the public will certainly recall -- who love to attend our meetings because they're so exciting -- and

as our veteran members will certainly recall, this body voted to revoke Silver State's charter, written charter, back in January of last year based on the systemic financial mismanagement of that school.

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That school retained counsel from an eminently qualified law firm. Actually, a partner from that firm is in the audience for other reasons, and they objected to the circumstances surrounding that closure and raised a number of procedural issues which may or may not have had merit. This body chose to enter into settlement negotiations that resulted in a settlement agreement that provided for the rescission of that closure. The renewal of that school for a six-year -- for a full six-year term. There's no statutory mechanism for doing sort of a short-term renewal, but also setting performance targets for particularly in the area of graduation rates from now through 2019.

It also specifically provided for receivership and trusteeship with both of the -- with the trustee to serve as a watchdog for both the actions of the receiver and the conduct of the Authority with relation to this matter and put primary -- and place the court in a position where it must ultimately approve all decisions made by either the school or this body related to sort of what happens with Silver State including

changes to their charter contract or whatever else.

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I don't believe, based on the terms of that settlement agreement, that we are in a position to initiate a closure unless there is some change, unless there is some real violation of that settlement agreement, and I'll defer to counsel on that, but I can certainly make sure we get you a copy of the settlement agreement as well. I know it's posted on previous sections of the website. We can make sure you get a copy of that, Member Guinasso. With relation to Quest --

MEMBER GUINASSO: Stop you there for a second on that --

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Sure.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Member Guinasso, for the record. I guess that's part and parcel of what these updates really should be, is are the terms of the settlement agreement being complied with? And be able to have some way to monitor that from month to month.

Because if they're not, then there's no reason to continue forward if they're not complying with those terms. If they are, then, you know, good faith certainly will continue to monitor and hope for the best, but maybe in the future agendas, we could really be analyzing that as a part of these updates.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Sure. With

relation to Quest, Quest is a little bit more of a sticky wicket for many of the reasons that have been discussed both in public comment and in Mr. Kern's testimony. The Quest situation is one where this body was placed in a position where it needed to intervene midyear to prevent the imminent dissolution of the school. It was within weeks of not being able to meet payroll in the middle of the school year and put over a thousand kids out on the street in a district that is dramatically over capacity.

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This body chose to impose the receiver through the mechanism of the contract. The Board basically -- at that same meeting, the Board of the school essentially through its -- basically as a result of stacking its membership with individuals who are not qualified to serve due to the nepotism prohibitions, essentially put itself the a place where it no longer had a quorum and could not function, so it effectively abdicated all governance rules. That was not something I think that this body wanted to see happen, but it did happen.

This body has chosen to give the receiver time to continue his work in this area, and I will note that there were multiple points in this last six months when there was discussion about -- even just the closure of a single campus prompted sufficient outcry that this

body chose to defer some of that decision or give more time to it because of the concerns raised by both landlords and parents and families and staff.

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If this Board chooses to change direction and wishes to start looking at an orderly wind down of this institution, I think that is certainly within its purview and something we can talk about, but I would note that we have to keep in mind that it's going to be very hard to do this midyear. School has already started. I think this school, unless there is some external change that I'm not -- that we can't predict at this point, it's certainly in the position to continue to operate in some way, shape or form through the remainder of this year. Whether it should beyond that is ultimately at the discretion --

MEMBER GUINASSO: Let me stop you on that point there, and that's kind of the crux of my question is that every time we have these on the agenda because it's set up as an update, so our hands are really tied. There's not much action we can take on an update matter. But in the future on these sorts of things, I always want to have the option to take action on that issue because of the tenuous nature of their financial circumstances.

If we're not ready to act in any given month,

I don't think we would be doing our job as a board, you

know, monitoring their situation and making sure that they're keeping commitments to the people they have contracts with as well as to the students that they're serving. And so I'd like some mechanisms to every month — and let folks know that as far as it depends on my vote, they're on a super short leash.

MR. KERN: If I could interject, Member Guinasso, is it? Guinasso?

MEMBER GUINASSO: Yes.

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MR. KERN: A couple of things. One is I believe the school is meeting all of its contractual obligations. I think the one that you're referring to is the lease at Torrey Pines that we're now paying rent on, and that lease itself is the subject of current litigation as to whether or not it was entered into legitimately or not. And you'll see in the pleadings that I will leave with you that there is a very good reason to think that it is not a valid lease, is how the court is going to view this, and it's the reason why the court denied summary eviction.

So certainly, I appreciate the perspective that the school needs to be meeting its obligations with vendors, but where there is a legitimate dispute about what the obligation is, I would hope that this body would allow that process to play out and not to intervene in

that process. I think it's extremely important actually not just for the school, but for the movement to allow issues like this to play out and not to circumvent them.

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MEMBER GUINASSO: I apologize. I didn't mean to suggest otherwise. I was actually just talking in broader terms, but I appreciate the clarification.

CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. We thank you, Mr. Kern, for the update.

We can move on to Agenda Item No. 9:

Updates, discussion and possible action regarding status of Nevada Connections Academy charter contract incorporating the terms of the proposed improvement plans. So Deputy Attorney General Greg Ott and Mr. Gavin.

DEPUTY AG OTT: Thank you. Deputy Attorney Greg Ott. As you heard in public comment, the school, and also in the Beacon item, wanted to be heard in an effort to -- when I saw how this was agendized for an update from me, I, in an effort not to hide the ball from the school, I sent them my proposed language of what I was planning to tell the Board. Connections did provide some comments, so what I'm going to read has been sent to them and is my characterization of the status of the negotiations. So apologies if I'm reading and not making eye contact, but that's why I'm doing it.

So representatives from the school,

Connections Academy, expressed surprise that I

interpreted the SPCSA Board action as requiring the

school to transition to a charter contract. I told the

school that the SPCSA Board motion, in my opinion,

clearly made the transition -- clearly made the approval

of the presented goals contingent upon the school

entering into a contract, and that the form for that

charter contract would be the contract agreed to by

Beacon Academy but that the terms could be negotiated by

both parties. I also informed the school that in the

event that a contract was not agreed to, the matter would

be brought to the SPCSA Board.

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A draft contract was submitted to the school on 8-15, and while the school is explicitly reserving all of its legal and other rights, specifically including, with respect to the issue of whether it can be required to convert its charter into a charter contract under these circumstances, the school has agreed to produce a redline of the contract as soon as it is able. Though it did not commit to a firm deadline, it will attempt to submit the redline by September 19th.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Can we just take a small break? I just want to have a couple of internal discussions really quickly with Member -- five-minute

bathroom break. We'll reconvene --1 2 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: And to be clear, 3 you mean a conversation directly with counsel? 4 CHAIR JOHNSON: Correct. 5 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Okay. I just want 6 to be very clear. 7 CHAIR JOHNSON: So we'll be back in about 8 five minutes. (Recess was taken.) 9 10 CHAIR JOHNSON: Let's reconvene so we can 11 move forward. All right. So, Mr. Ott, did you have anything further on your portion there? 12 1.3 DEPUTY AG OTT: Deputy Attorney General Greg 14 Ott. No, that's my comment on the status of the 15 negotiations. I expect to know more sort of 16 substantive -- I realize that that wasn't a very 17 substantive update for the Board, but I'm hopeful that 18 we'd get the redline as soon as possible, at least by the 19 time in which Connections said that they would effort to 20 get it to us, and then I would be able to have some more 21 substantive updates about what their concerns were or 22 maybe whether they were just in agreement. 23 CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. So we've been, I 2.4 guess at this process now for a couple of months, and so

I would love to make sure that we have a deadline on when

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this contract is all actually signed and move forward so we can again have benchmarks in place and we can start to monitor progress. You know, I know the September 19 is the day that they anticipated having the contract back to you, but then we have another meeting in September, and I don't want it to get to the same point where we are today where we're a day and a half before the meeting, we're getting negotiations still happen.

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So is there a way for us to set a deadline of when that negotiation will be completed and then when we come to our September meeting, we have a contract that we can then begin to review, or if not, we can look at what other actions we might need to have so staff needs to come back with an agenda item that looks like something different, whether it's move forward with some sort of revocation of the written charter? Because I just think that we've gone through this process now for several months, and we've provided a lot of leniency in terms of how we want to work with the school, and I want to make sure we can come to some sort of closure here.

DEPUTY AG OTT: Deputy Attorney General Greg
Ott. The only thing I would ask if the Board wants to
set firm deadlines or timeframes by which things be done
that it be clear that if it's just a redline that you
want to see that that be clear. If it's you want the

negotiations to be concluded by a certain date that
that's clear just so that counsel on both sides are very
clear about what the Board's intent is by the deadline
that is set.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Mr. Chair?

CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Guinasso?

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Again, just to address the concern we heard in public comment, really the whole purpose of the agenda item was just for you to give us an update on the status of negotiations. No further scope really was intended by this agenda item; is that right?

MEMBER GUINASSO: I was just wondering.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OTT: That was my understanding, and that's why my comments were relatively brief.

MEMBER GUINASSO: And so ultimately, if we do set a deadline to get a contract back to approve, that would be a time where we might hear from you as well as the school? Would that be correct?

DEPUTY AG OTT: Certainly, the way that item was agendized, it was in the discretion of the Board and the Chair, but I would anticipate if we have a contract that both -- that I would be recommending for approval, then it would make sense to have the school there as well. And if we're unable to reach a contract that we

can recommend for approval, I think it would make sense to have the school there as well. So without impeding on the discretion of the Board, I think it would make sense to have the school participate in that conversation.

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MEMBER GUINASSO: Mr. Chair, given the notation about the history of these negotiations, would it be reasonable to impose a deadline so at the next meeting, we would actually have a contract to approve?

I was going to ask the question before you were talking. Actually, what is the actual date of our September meeting? Is it the 24th? 23rd? And so at present, it's been proposed that they actually have a redline to you only five days before that. So actually, that's not actually going to be fast enough, at least I don't imagine it will be fast enough for you to internalize that information and then go back with Aspire, which has been taken at this point once.

So I would like to see if we could have that actual contract done by the 19th, and so which would mean that you need to work back to get back to Connections and say, "Hey, look. This is what needs to happen, and we need to have a contract in place by the 19th." So if I could have your negotiations done far in front of your meeting, we can analyze information as we need to, and

then we can have a robust discussion at our meeting on 1 2 the 23rd. So contract complete by the 19th, not a 3 redline to you by the 19th. So that's three weeks from 4 Monday. 5 MEMBER GUINASSO: Consistent with that, I 6 would move to have the contract negotiations completed by 7 September 19th. 8 CHAIR JOHNSON: Do I have a second? 9 VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: Member Mackedon. 10 I'll second. 11 CHAIR JOHNSON: All in favor of directing 12 deputy attorney staff to actually have a contract 1.3 completed by the 19th of September, which means we can 14 have a robust discussion on the 23rd, all in favor? 15 THE BOARD: Aye. 16 MS. GRANIER: Mr. Chair? 17 CHAIR JOHNSON: Yes, Ms. Granier? 18 MS. GRANIER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 19 the Board is taking action and not just getting an 20 update, I would ask for the opportunity to comment, 21 please. It will be brief, but it is relevant to the 22 motion you are voting on. CHAIR JOHNSON: Well, we've already taken 23 2.4 action. But actually, I would like for you and Mr. Ott

to continue that conversation, as we're going to move on

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to the next agenda item, Ms. Granier.

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MS. GRANIER: And I'd just like for the record to say that that would be an okay timeframe if all we were discussing were benchmarks and contracting over benchmarks, but what has been sent to the school is an entire rewrite of their charter that governs the entire operations of the school. So that is an extremely abbreviated period of time to try to work through that and complete that by the 19th.

CHAIR JOHNSON: And I appreciate that, but I think that you've had several opportunities to work through this, and so I think the three weeks will be enough time for you to decide to put the resources necessary towards finding a way to come to an agreement by the 19th. So thank you.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Or alternatively, as you mentioned, if there is no agreement for one reason or another, to have the discussion as to why there's no agreement and to hear Mr. Ott's recommendations related thereto.

CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. Thank you. We will move on to Agenda Item No. 8, which is update, discussion, and possible action regarding the status of Beacon Academy charter contract incorporating the terms of the proposed improvement plan. So Deputy Attorney

Greg Ott again.

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DEPUTY AG OTT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Deputy
Attorney General Greg Ott. And as with the last item,
this language that I'm presenting in an effort to be
transparent was sent to the school in advance so that
they're aware of my comments except for the last portion
which is based on conversations I had with counsel this
morning, and I'll let you know when that comes up.

So with regard to Beacon Academy, representatives from the school expressed surprise that the SPCSA Board action included a provision that judicial review of any decision to reconstitute the governing body or install a receiver would be limited to whether the school met the agreed benchmark. The school indicated initial opposition to that limitation but otherwise agreed that the proposed contract language was in accordance with the motion and would likely be acceptable.

As counsel for the school did not attend the July 29 meeting and we did not discuss the matter prior to that meeting, the school requested additional time to respond to the draft. I informed the school that in the event that a contract was not agreed to, the matter would be brought back to the SPSCA Board. A draft contract was submitted to the school on 8-9, and this is the portion

that reflects my conversations with counsel this morning.

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This morning, counsel for the school informed me that conditioning the benchmark approval on any agreement of the school's part to any limitation of any rights that they may have would be unacceptable.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Sounds like we're in the same position as we were on Agenda Item 9 where we have to go back to you to finish the negotiations so we can actually move forward with any decisions that need to be made?

Mr. Ott?

abbreviated conversation this morning about whether the conditions were in fact completely unacceptable. Counsel told me that they were. I always like to make sure that you have time to negotiate things. I don't know if there's any flexibility on the school side to agree to any sort of a limitation on judicial review in accordance with the motion that the Board made, but certainly, that would be something that could be explored between now and the next meeting.

CHAIR JOHNSON: I think we could go in the same direction in having a deadline or a date by which we would like to have contracts, negotiations complete so we can actually begin to take action here as a body as opposed to kind of spinning our wheels and being in the

same spot. So again, unless there's an issue with you, I think the exact same date would be reasonable?

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DEPUTY AG OTT: That date would be reasonable. I would note that the area of the disagreement on this one is much narrower. As counsel for Connections stated, they do have a transition from a written charter to a charter contract which involves many more issues.

With Beacon Academy, there really is just the one phrase in there. So I think the 19th is more than enough time to get it done. I think that we will know very quickly whether or not we could have agreement. I think we could have it by the 12th or even earlier if the school wanted to set a more aggressive -- or if the Board wanted to set a more aggressive deadline.

CHAIR JOHNSON: It seems that things always seem to snowball here. So why don't we set the 19th, and you can overdeliver and underpromise here. So why don't we do that. So the 19th will be the date that we still stay with, and I'll be very pleased if you came back early next week and had this completed, but I will take it on the 19th. That's when your homework is due. All right. Is there any other discussion on Agenda Item No. 8? Member Guinasso?

MEMBER GUINASSO: Should we take a motion?

I'll make a motion to have the negotiations with Beacon
Academy completed by September 19th.
CHAIR JOHNSON: Do I have a second?

MEMBER CORBETT: So moved.

CHAIR JOHNSON: All in favor?

THE BOARD: Aye.

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THE COURT REPORTER: Who was that?

CHAIR JOHNSON: The second was done by Member Corbett, for the court reporter. All right. We will move on to Agenda Item No. 6: Discussion and possible action regarding Nevada Virtual Academy Performance Improvement Plan. Director Gavin?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman. You have in your packet an overview of

basically the background on sort of why we're here, the

concerns that were raised by staff and discussed by the

Board beginning very early this year, and some of the

statutory background and backgrounds in federal and

federal process as well and federal law with the old ESSA

waiver, among other things or ESC waiver, my apologies.

This is a school that has had some -- that recognizes a need to improve academically and has authored an improvement plan that they believe will get them to where they need to be. We have continued to have very thoughtful conversations with the school with regard

to goals. I will note that this is a more complex set of issues than is the case with Connections and Beacon.

Connections and Beacon both have -- both are performing at a higher level academically than this particular school is, although I will note that this school has a significantly higher graduation rate and has shown more improvement in that area. So that is to say, where is the issue with Connections and Beacon right now is their graduation rates are far too low, and they need to improve, which is a metric that they're performance managing towards.

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With the case of Nevada Virtual, they have looked at both significant programmatic changes, some of which have already been approved by this body and others which they've worked through in their sig plan and whatever else, but those are more complex. How we measure student performance, particularly in a situation where we will not have -- we've had a huge delay even this year in getting our ASPAC data. We don't know what the State performance framework will look like between now and possibly as late as 2019 with between the -- with between getting federal approval and whatever else. So we need to be in a position where we're actually setting some really thoughtful benchmarks and targets based on the assessments we do have that we know are stable. So

in our case, certainly ACT Aspire is one of those, and the school has offered some potential goals related to that, and the school has also meant because they are implementing, as part of the Read by 3 Initiative, which is a statewide thing that the State Board has mandated, they are implementing mapping grades K through 3.

They've made some initial attempts at goals and for that.

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I will say I've had multiple conversations with Mr. Dos Santos, the school leader, over the last few weeks regarding these goals, and they've made significant progress in being willing to put things down on paper.

We're not there yet, and I don't think that's a result of a lack of effort on the school's part. This is a harder thing to do in terms of figuring out how we define what's measured and what it means than something that is already set forth in statute and regulation and federally required like the cohort graduation rate. So the lack of a final set of numbers here is something that I think is a result of just a more complex issue. And so I hope that that characterization is consistent with what the school believes.

I would ask that we be given additional time to do this, and I certainly think if you wish to set a deadline for when you want to see those goals done that that would be eminently reasonable. And if that means

the school needs to tweak its board calendar and have a 1 2 special meeting to make sure it gets to what it needs to 3 do, I anticipate that they'll be willing to do that 4 because I think they want to get this nailed down and 5 resolved as well. If I'm mischaracterizing anything on 6 behalf of the school, I certainly invite Mr. -- oh my 7 God, Rich, I totally forget your last name. 8 MR. GORDON: Gordon. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: God, no. 9 Thank 10 you.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Conaboy?

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MEMBER CONABOY: Chair, I just need to recuse myself from this conversation since I represent K12 Inc., the EMO for Nevada Virtual, so I will not participate in this conversation or any vote that may be taken.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Thank you.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: So I would like to turn it over to the school, but really my recommendation is allow us to continue negotiations, and I think since you've been setting deadlines, I think that's reasonable here, too. But again, I'll --

MR. GORDON: Chair Johnson and Members of the Authority Board, my name is Richard Gordon, and I am the vice-president of the governing board for Nevada Virtual Academy. And with me today is Orlando Dos Santos, who is

our head of school for Nevada Virtual Academy, as well as Karen Hendricks from the firm of Greenberg Traurig, board Nevada Virtual Academy counsel. Some of the agenda items, as you know, have involved and I know Karen has been involved in negotiations with Mr. Ott. So to the extent that there are any contractual issues and items that may require her assistance, she's here to chime in.

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Before I -- the substance of what we hope to do today is really to give you a bit of a summary presentation of the steps and the progress that the school has made since its last charter renewal in 2013, but before I turn the microphone over to Mr. Dos Santos, I just want to take a moment to thank the Authority Board for giving us this opportunity to share with you a great deal of the progress that the school has made in these last three years and chat with you a bit about the steps forward for the school.

As noted in I know the materials that you all were provided, and particularly in the executive summary from Mr. Gavin to you, it's noted that what is captured is sort of a frozen picture in time since there really has not been new data for evaluations since the 2013-14 year. But in that timeframe, the school has made significant efforts, and by no means has the school been frozen in time. We've taken several steps, many of the

steps you are all very well aware of, but we'll take this opportunity today to tell you a little bit about those steps and the progress that's been made, steps that I know on behalf of the Nevada Virtual Board we're very proud of and we're just now starting to evaluate and digest the fruit of some of those new initiatives specifically -- and you'll hear more detail from Mr. Dos Santos, but specifically, the school, as this Board knows, in the summer of 2015, we came to you pertaining to a blended learning initiative. And we've now completed that first year of blended learning and the blended learning pathway, and it's been, from preliminary analysis, a very fruitful experience for the school.

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We, as a governing board, have taken steps to enhance the wraparound support we have for our families through the FAST program. I'm particularly proud of the partnerships that Nevada Virtual has been able to forge with several of our schools of higher learning, particularly the Jump Start program we're in partnership with Western Nevada College, and it's been a very successful program. And as Mr. Gavin has previously mentioned, we've been the recipient of several grants that are supporting some of these steps forward for us and that have certainly enhanced, I think, our STEM program, and we're very proud of that as a school.

And finally, I do also just want to thank
Director Gavin and Mr. Ott. I know in the last four or
five months, we've had a lot of communications, a lot of
negotiations and discussions. And frankly, better, I
think, discussions and a more collegial negotiation than
we've ever had before. And so I thank the Board for
helping to make that possible and for Mr. Gavin and
Mr. Ott. I know the time commitment that it is for all
of you, but we appreciate the process. And with that, I
will turn the microphone over to Mr. Dos Santos.

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MR. DOS SANTOS: Thank you, Chair Johnson,
Members of the Board. And just before I get going here,
I do want to echo Director Gavin's statement or
interpretation of the discussion we've had over the last
several weeks. They have been very productive, very
fruitful, you know, good conversation about what metrics
we need to be looking at going forward. So I absolutely
agree with what he said there.

So certainly very pleased for the opportunity to show you what we've done since 2013. And just to give some of the new board members a little bit of context, 2013 is when our charter was renewed the last time, and so that's why 2013 is kind of the beginning date for a lot of data that I'll show you here.

MEMBER GORDON: I just want to ask. I don't

know if the Board has the PowerPoint. I can turn the screen, if that would be helpful, or if you have it in front of you. I don't know. So okay. I'll turn the screen.

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MR. DOS SANTOS: All right. Orlando Dos
Santos, for the record. So just as a general sort of
snapshot of who we are, definitely our school is
committed to promoting college and career readiness for
all of our students and just a general commitment to
getting better, everybody from top to bottom, bottom to
top, committing to being better at what we do to serve
the students at our program. And it could be from
instruction, engagement, professional learning,
commitment to teacher professional learning, which I'll
talk about in a little bit as well.

So again, some of the things that we've done since 2013 to show some of the improvement that I'll show you here in just a second, first of which is our Pathways program that Mr. Gordon alluded to. I think that the adage is that you can't please everybody, but I think that our job as educators is to try. And so the Pathways is sort of borne out of that notion that students come to us with varying degrees of skill and deficiency on the other end, and so we need to do a better job of being proactive and meeting the students where they are and

tailoring the program that we have to them so that we can get the most out of them, and that's kind of where the Pathways have come from, and I'll explain that in a little more detail in a second.

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Part of that is our increased commitment to student and family engagement as well, and Mr. Gordon referred to the FAST program. And again, this is sort of a introduction to the item that I'll go through in a little more detail in a second, but our FAST program, by way of introduction, is just the stat student wraparound services that we provide all of the students and families that enroll with us. And it's our way of sort of meeting them on the front end and making sure we get that support with them right off the bat and not necessarily wait for them to fall through a crack or, you know, need a safety net. It's something that we've taken great care in trying to provide initially.

know, sort of analyzing where students are when they come to us. We certainly made the very easy determination that a lot of students, particularly in high school, come to us credit deficient, and so providing a solution to that from the get-go is a way to get them caught up.

Having students just pass their six classes in a year isn't getting them any closer to making up the credits

that they needed, and so developing a credit recovery program and a remedial pathway for students who need additional support for state testing and some other general sort of credit accrual type activities, that's been a real lever for change for us as well as our heightened dual credit and ACT exposure, and I'll talk about that in a little more detail later as when well, but ACT is certainly something that's come up in the news recently as being an issue where the graduation rates for students in the state are going up, but the ACT readiness is going down, and it's a strange pattern. And I think that we have gotten ahead of that curve a little bit in terms of our ACT prep over the last couple of years. think we -- well, I don't think. I know. We absolutely recognize the importance of ACT and what that means for students at the next level, you know, being able to get out of the remedial courses that they'll have to take in college if they don't get the right score, and so we've been proactive in that regard as well. So a snapshot of our graduation rate growth over the last several years, you know, certainly, very proud of the upward trend that you see there.

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And as I'll show you a little bit later,
we're trending -- our 2016 cohort grad rate, we believe,
will be higher than 63.6 that it was last year. So

definitely going in the right direction, we feel there.

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And again, just another sort of grad rate metric. Looking at some of the schools across the state that are very similar to us in demographics, you know, we're kind of right in the mix there in terms of what the grad rate was last year based on other schools, Clark County, other state charters that have our similar demographics.

This might be my favorite slide to show you, going back to ACT here. I think that you can see here the blue is our last year's 11th graders. The orange is this year's, or sorry, 2016, 11th graders or no. Grads of 2016, grads of 2017 is the orange and the state average for ACT. So we outperformed the state in English, reading, science, and the ACT composite score, so definitely very proud of that and have closed the gap in math. So we're certainly making growth there in what's pretty widely recognized as a pretty legitimate measure. So we're certainly proud of that data there.

A few other items that are also measured in the old performance framework that certainly we wanted to bring to your attention is the ninth grade credit sufficiency rate. So that has gone up quite a bit, nearly doubled since 2013, so we've certainly taken better care of the students in ninth grade over the years

and making sure that they -- once they -- if they're going to start with us in ninth grade, we're ensuring that they are on the right track going forward. And then the last two data points there just kind of talk about where we are with our sort of upper-end offerings for students who need to be challenged a little bit more. So we've made some great strides in that as well. Jump Start, another piece of data that that I'll show you a little bit later, it kind of contributes to that.

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So Mr. Gordon talked about the sort of the frozen data a little bit, and this captures a little bit of what happened during the frozen time.

So HSPE, as you all know, has now gone away, but from the last time before we got the renewal in 2013 through last year as a group of seniors who were the last group to finish or to have to pass the HSPE, you can see there that we've made growth in all areas over that span.

As far as our middle school goes, the last time that the NSPF was not frozen, our middle school was the 11th highest growing school from 2013 to 2014 in terms of its score, and I'll note that all of those schools above us on the list have a significantly smaller in size than our middle school did. So that, I think, is quite impressive as well. So our pathways then. If we sort of turn to the --

1	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Mr. Dos Santos,
2	can you just clarify? Back up one slide for a second.
3	So can you clarify what the status so just can you
4	explain the difference for the record what the difference
5	would be between growth and status and then touch on what
6	the status is? Because you're putting yourself up there
7	with Coral, which Coral Middle School, which is by most
8	metrics, the highest-performing middle school in Southern
9	Nevada. So I don't wish to in any way diminish the
10	accomplishment, but I just want to make it clear in the
11	context of sort of growth versus status of where you were
12	relative to your peers on the other side if you can.
13	MR. DOS SANTOS: Sure. So basically, it's
14	we grew the 11th most in the state from our 2013 score to
15	our 2014 score. So this is a growth measure, not a
16	status measure.
17	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: But what was the
18	status relative to other folks? Or do you have just a
19	ballpark?
20	MR. DOS SANTOS: From two to three star? Is
21	that what you're
22	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Yeah, or just the
23	overall, yeah.
24	MR. DOS SANTOS: Yeah. So the middle school,
25	the last time that the framework came out was a

three-star school. Yeah. So moving from a two star to a three star.

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So kind of turning the camera slightly more forward in terms of last year's data and what we did last year, the largest change would be our Pathways program. So the Pathways -- the blended instruction is a piece of the Pathways. And so again, that's that sort of individualized program that we try to provide students, depending on where they're at and what they need, and to remind the Board, that program was approved last summer for us to go ahead and do that, and the blended instruction was approved for Clark County. So the instruction -- the blended instructions are placed in Clark County tutoring and other areas of the state.

So again, this idea was kind of borne out of the sort of unofficial research that sort of conducted over the last several years of what families want when they come to us. And so we have an element of families who want that virtual experience, students who want the virtual experience, some who need a blended experience, and some who want a blended experience, and then others who want a more independent, self-paced style. And so that's kind of where the notion of these differentiated pathways came from.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Mr. Dos Santos, just a quick

question. So is there a way for you all to determine what might -- I know we want to kind of work with families to determine what might be best for a student given where they are as they come to you. So you said parents or families prefer one or three. But as the school, would you then, when they come to school, kind of help evaluate and guide?

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MR. DOS SANTOS: We do absolutely, and that's what this slide sort of addresses here in those smaller bullets at the bottom. We basically conduct our orientation and our conference between the counselor and the families and look at a number of factors to see where we think -- what pathway we think the student should be in.

At all points here, it's a collaboration with the family and the school staff. Some of the items we'll look at would be state assessment scores, our initial school diagnostics, so the pathways are fluid. So just because you start in one pathway doesn't mean you stay there. So if you start in a remedial pathway, for lack of a better phrase, you can test out and move to a more virtual pathway and vice versa. If the bottom drops off, then maybe you slide into a more blended one. So there are a number of items that we look at, and family preference is certainly a large piece of it, but I don't

know that we're doing our job if we aren't giving a recommendation based on the data that we have where we think a family or a student is really better suited to meet their needs.

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So quick snapshot of the K through 8 pathways. So blended, virtual, and independent. I've kind of sort of explained what those mean. The sort of the nuances of those, the virtual paths has some specific requirements, virtual requirement, so students will attend their math class at 8:00 o'clock, for example, English class at 9:00, for example.

The blended piece, students have that virtual requirement plus an additional blended, so based on their level of need, they might come to our site four hours a week at either a morning or an afternoon, and we sort of base -- we sort of schedule that based on all of the students who need algebra help, for example, might come on a Wednesday morning. Geometry help might be Thursday afternoon. Third grade meeting might be Monday morning, something like that. We sort of schedule it out that way.

And then our independent students and families who want a little bit more of a self-paced style, this is generally reserved for the families who have demonstrated that they can succeed and excel in this

format, but not limited to.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: Do you have any broken out sub data about the achievement of the students in each of the pathways? You do?

MR. DOS SANTOS: Yes, it's coming.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Oh. Sorry for asking questions before things are happening. I apologize.

MR. DOS SANTOS: That's okay. So here's a snapshot of our high school pathways. Slightly different. So we've got our ACT pathway, which is the NCRC, National Career Readiness Program. That was the smallest of our pathways. That's sort of a college and career readiness partnership that we have with ACT. They helped us create a curriculum based off the ACT WorkKeys Assessment, and so we use their key training assessment to develop a curriculum that these students participate in, and then they take the NCRC or the WorkKeys assessments.

Our readiness is our pathway for students that need some sort of support in English, math, or science. That's the blended piece or a blended piece.

Our Jump Start program is also a blended piece. Those are -- we have 19 students who are participating in the Western Nevada College jump start program. Nineteen last year -- 18 last year and 19 this year, so we're on our

second cohort there. Those students come on campus four half days a week for their instruction in one of those courses. The rest they take online. Our advanced dual credit are students who take courses either at UNR, UNLV, Great Basin or CSN. We've had students at UNR as well, but not this past semester. And so those students either go to those campuses or they take virtual courses. And then virtual students still make up the majority of our school population. That's sort of the, you know, the more "traditional" probably is not the right word, but the more -- I'll use it -- "traditional" distance ed student is still there.

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VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: I have just a quick question about the Jump Start. So the kids you have in Jump Start, they're not taking online classes offered by the schools? They're actually going onto campus?

MR. DOS SANTOS: They are. They take their electives with us. They take their cores with Western Nevada.

VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: Online, or not online, but like at the actual campus?

MR. DOS SANTOS: Mostly online. They take their like the lab version of the classes, that's face-to-face with a Western Nevada teacher's assistant on-site.

1	MEMBER GUINASSO: Mr. Chair?
2	CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Guinasso?
3	MEMBER GUINASSO: I'm not familiar with
4	virtual education. Do you profile the students and their
5	families before you put them on a pathway, or do they
6	direct which pathway they go on?
7	MR. DOS SANTOS: I'm not sure what you mean
8	by profile.
9	MEMBER GUINASSO: Just do an assessment, I
10	guess.
11	MR. DOS SANTOS: Well, no. I mean, we go
12	over the data with the families with, you know, the
13	previous test scores, report cards and then sort of have
14	that conversation live. It's sort of not predetermined
15	necessarily before they come in if you have, you know, if
16	the transcript looks like this or if the test score looks
17	like this it automatically goes this way. It's not that
18	way.
19	MEMBER GUINASSO: Thank you.
20	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: So to be clear
21	then, the school does not prescribe the interventions.
22	They're done by essentially mutual consent between the
23	school and the family; correct?
24	MR. DOS SANTOS: Well, the family ultimately

has to agree with the recommendation. So, I mean, it's

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collaborative from start to finish. I mean, generally, we've found that when you say your son is deficient in math and we want to give him more math help, generally, they don't say no.

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Okay. So data from last year. So here's sort of the distribution in terms of where our families — where our students lie in terms of pathways. So the blended pathway includes the Jump Start because they come on-site. So that makes up 30 percent of our population. 70 percent are still in the more virtual format. So I think, Chair Johnson, this might answer your question or begin to answer your question as I move through the next few slides.

So our assessment we used last year for K through 3 was STAR, which was approved, is no longer approved. We're now moving to MAP, which Director Gavin and I discussed. But based on last year's STAR assessment, kind of broke it down here by pathway and then by growth. So you can see there that every student grew or the average score of our students grew regardless of pathway, but the blended pathway students grew the most there, which I think you might expect based on the fact that they are deficient in some skill, which is why they're in a blended pathway to begin with. But again, the largest growth by far there. And so here's the STAR

math growth. The last leg you saw was English. This is math. So again, the same pattern where we've got growth in every area. The highest growth in the blended group, K through 3.

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iReady is the assessment that we used for middle school. And again, the same pattern holds true. Growth in every area from beginning to end, and the highest growth in the blended group. So high school pass rate again, so that was sort of our K-8 analysis in terms of the high school. Now I know pass rate is not the be all end all, but it does contribute to credit accrual, which contributes to graduation rate. And so we felt it was absolutely worth mentioning that -- so the pass rate from '14-'15 school year has gone up in the '15-'16. So about 7 percent increase there. And then the pass rate, virtual versus blended, is there as well. The blended pass rate obviously lower because again, you've got the students there who have traditionally not achieved in school. And so we've kind of got that. I mean, they're the lowest for a reason. That data is the lowest for a reason. But again, I would contend that without the blended support that we offered these students that that pass rate would be quite a bit lower than it is or than it was last year.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Orlando, I have a

question for you on that blended piece. For what percentage of kiddos who are in the blended program do you have previous data from a prior year with your school so you can see here's how they were performing before? Is that inside really small, or like I just don't know. So if you could help us understand.

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If this is an intervention that's primarily benefitted kids who are new to the school or who are persisting or if this is something that no, this is like you had a cohort of kids who you've had in the school for X amount of time so then you could actually do sort of a before-and-after comparison of the treatment.

MR. DOS SANTOS: Certainly with our 11th and 12th graders, we do have that data because we were able to determine -- I have haven't got it here, but over the last couple of years, we've averaged about 60 to 65 percent of our graduates may not have graduated without this intervention, you know, whether they took a piece of our credit recovery program, they came to blended for support for HSPE, so a large percentage of our graduates over the last two years graduated because of this blended intervention. I can tell you that.

As far as the younger grades, I mean, I get that, but I necessarily don't have that here. But anecdotally, I would say that we've helped a lot of kids

this way. So again, a larger sort of blown-out version of grad rate. We sort of anticipate our grad rate for class of 2016 to be in the 65 percent range. Again, the bighorn list isn't out yet so again, that would be the official list from the State of which students count as the class of 2016. We don't have that yet. But based on our internal counting, we think we're going to be in that 65 to 67 percent range for grad rate for class of 2016. So again, continued uptick there.

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So from our ACT pathway, we've got -- we had 15 -- 16 students in that group, and these are their sort of ACT WorkKeys results. Over half -- well, yeah, just slightly over half tested gold, which was great. Some improvement there from the start of the year. And I think, you know, based on my observation of what some of our other kind of sister schools do, specifically Nevada State High School where we're kind of inspired to move on to expand our ACT WorkKeys offering and have all of our 11th and 12th graders participate in this in some way, and so that's kind of a jump to where we're going to be next year by having more students participate in this.

Our Jump Start results are here as well. So again, we had 19 students this year in Jump Start. We've got 18 starting already now for our second cohort of Jump Start. And of all of the 15 schools participating in the

Jump start program, Nevada Virtual students were fourth best in terms of achievement, pass rate, course completion for those college courses. And you can see the Western Nevada College average for college students taking the same courses that our 11th graders took. So we're certainly very proud of that group and the partnership that we've developed with Western Nevada College.

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So in terms of expanded view of dual credit, so we had 40 students participating in dual credit in some way, shape or form. That includes the 19 Jump Start last year. Four NSHE schools that we had a partnership before, and I mentioned those before -- Western Nevada, Great Basin, UNLV, CSN, all 40 students in those four schools.

And, you know, the next -- that last piece there I think was probably the most profound experience I've had in education in almost 20 years. Being in those meetings with the dean of Western Nevada and families to when they sort of pass their admissions into the school to let them know that we were providing this kind of boost for students that may not have attended college otherwise for financial reasons in particular, but to be able to help students in that way and to see the look on the mom's face really, mom and dad's face more so than

the student of this opportunity we were providing was just the most fulfilling experience I think I've had in education. So really, really proud of that partnership and what we've been able to do with Western Nevada to help students in Nevada Virtual.

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Okay. So new for next year and that sort of continued renewal, continued commitment to wraparound services. This is what our FAST program is all about, our Family Academic Support Team. We have a 13-person team assigned to support students that need it, whether it's academic, whether it's social/emotional, whether it's providing community resources, you know, getting them to places in the community that can help them, just generally getting them through some of the issues that have been roadblocks for them in their previous experience, so that's what this FASTeam is all about and some of the roles that are played on the FASTeam.

We've got our family resource coordinator, which is kind of social worker, our family academic support liaisons. We have six of those that are sort of assigned to school and different grade levels, so if we had a fifth grade student that needed support in an area, then we've got one person that is attached to K-5 that they would go to and sort of spearhead that process.

Our compliance liaison is kind of responsible

for the attendance tracking and making sure that the students that we've assigned or that have been assigned to either blended or they're some other level of required attendance virtually that that person helps keep track of that and notifies the FSLs that they need to contact the people and the homeroom teacher, so it's just that point person that can help coordinate our intervention efforts. And then our family education coordinator is another important piece. He's someone who coordinates the family events: our back-to-school events, our reading nights, you know, those kind of efforts.

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So again, the next step for ACT readiness.

So again, I mentioned before the goal here is to make sure that the students that leave us are prepared for college and career, in particular, get out of that remedial option, meaning math and English at the next level, and we want to give value to ACT. And this is a partnership, this program here, this initiative is a partnership that we've developed with Western, or sorry, Nevada State College that they've given us some resources, EdReady in particular, that we've sort of provided to our 11th graders to help get them ready for the ACT. It's the golden ticket. And I think that we've missed the boat as a state in general by putting value in this.

1 CHAIR JOHNSON: Really quickly, what's the 2 difference between giving value to the ACT and then 3 making it relevant to students? MR. DOS SANTOS: Well, I don't know that 4 students and families understand the true value of ACT. 5 6 If you score a 22, then you don't --7 CHAIR JOHNSON: You mean like a monetary 8 value of scoring well on test of just --9 MR. DOS SANTOS: Well, it's monetary and 10 If you have to take a remedial course in college, 11 you have to pay for it. So we can get them out of that 12 option to begin with, then that helps everybody. 1.3 CHAIR JOHNSON: Thank you.

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MR. DOS SANTOS: So next steps, and this is the last slide I have for you. Again, Director Gavin mentioned this at the start. We've continued discussion with him on developing cohort-based targets. That was a great conversation we had just a few days ago about how to tweak the goals to be cohort based. I think we're both on the same page in terms of the appropriateness of that, and that's something that we are definitely committed to and working with Director Gavin to do, and particularly to revolve those goals around ACT Aspire. There is certainly no objection on our part to do that.

We have four federal grants that Mr. Gordon

alluded to at the start as well that we're happy to be a part of to support the growth that I've shown you. We completed our first year blended, and I think of the possibility of looking at expanding that offering. If it worked so well for students in Vegas that first year in Clark County, the opportunity to do that in Washoe at the very least in the near future I think would be something that we'd like to explore as well and just an increased commitment to virtual instruction, to best practices, to getting every member of our organization to be the best that they can be so that we can provide the type of service to the families that they deserve.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: Any questions for Mr. Dos Santos or the NVA group?

MEMBER GUINASSO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Member Guinasso. I was reading, Mr. Gavin, your summary, and with regard to targets, you had mentioned in your summary that there was some concerns about the appropriateness, transparency and applicability of some of the proposed assessment tools, but you're still in ongoing discussions? Could you elaborate on that a little bit?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Sure. So a couple things. So with regard to -- so let's talk about the -- I think there are a couple of concerns that should get

encapsulated in that. One of those is certainly agency capacity. We don't have a dedicated assessment team that goes with it, so most of the assessment tools that we have historically used have been ones which are provided by the State, so, ASPAC, etcetera, they go out and do all of the validation certainly with extensive support from Joan Jurgensen doing an enormous amount of validation but then all of that analysis is really done at the state level.

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We made the investment into ACT Aspire and are working through how to ensure that we can provide the same robust level of analysis for that. Fortunately, it's also a pretty transparent tool that I think most schools have found reporting in it to be really helpful. But when we get into particularly this other tool, iReady, which is probably a perfectly fine assessment tool, but the more we add the sort of an a la carte menu of assessments, it's a heck of a lot more for us to be able to support without the resources or the statutory or sort of financial authority to do so. So that's always a concern.

The other piece is just we don't know enough about it like it doesn't really -- whether it really aligns to the Common Core state standards or how much.

Every assessment, every curriculum says it aligns to our

1 state standards. Whether it actually does, of course, is 2 a whole other ball game. I think anyone who has worked 3 in our schools can attest that you walk through a vendor 4 fair, and it's the same textbook with a new shiny sticker 5 on it saying, "Now aligns to Nevada academic content 6 standards," but it's the same everyday math book that's 7 been around since 1992 or maybe just a prettier cover or 8 something. So there's that piece. And the same is true 9 with assessments. So I think that there's that piece. 10 There's also just the more stuff we're trying 11 to measure, the more ambiguity there is. We already have 12 a three through eight or a three through ten assessment 1.3 now that we support Aspire, so I think we want to use 14 that so we are not having the ambiguity with Aspire. 15 (Brief interruption.) 16 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: This is what 17 happens when I start talking about boring stuff like --18 AT&T gets tired. Danny, there's no one on that line 19 anyway, right? 20 MR. PELTIER: No. That's why it went dead. 21 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Okay. All right. 22 So we'll just assume that there's no one mysteriously 23 listening on the line.

want to create ambiguity where it's essentially well,

So since we have already got one. We don't

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this assessment says this, and this one says this. doesn't help with trying to create really clear measures that we can all agree on. With regard to MAP, it's K through 3. It is mandated now by the State Board of Ed. I think those of us who know Member Mackedon well, and I think she's mentioned this on a couple of occasions in meetings, not her favorite assessment, frankly not my mine either, but it is the one that's out there and supported and there's going to be some ability to leverage to the Department's expertise on that. It's also something that is more of a known quantity to us for other reasons as well. And it has the advantage of not in any way overlapping with Aspire, which is great, so we are not duplicatively testing kids. It has the advantage of being something that is already being used for a high-stakes decision, you know, to eventually inform retention of kiddos. It will inform and as part of the Read by 3 program, so some of my reservations about MAP when it's used by a school district is just in the way that any assessment that's used for internal stuff where there's incentives for kids that could be gained or there are perverse incentives, there's now going to be testing security requirements which are much like what we see with a regular test, so a lot less issue with that.

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It also has the advantage -- and I think this

is particularly important for Nevada Virtual and for all of our schools that have high churn rates of kids, and this is something we do tend to see, for whatever reason, in online environments in particular, that it has a pre — there's a test in September, there's a midyear test that you can take, and Nevada Virtual has said that they're doing that, and then there is an end-of-the-year test.

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So what that means is you have a first -you have a baseline, you've got a midpoint, and you've got an endpoint, so you can look at growth over time. also means that for schools with high churn, there's one more actual snapshot in time with which we can either get an additional baseline for the kiddo who wanders in in November who wasn't tested in September, you can say, "Yep. Okay. Like Jason showed up in November and now we've got this information for him." Or also for the kid who leaves in January and you can say, "Okay. Melissa showed up in September and she left in January because her family's circumstance changed or she didn't like the school or whatever reason," but we now at least have some sense of whether this school had value for Melissa, at least in grades K through 3, given particularly for this school that its biggest -- the biggest threat to its ongoing operation is its elementary

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performance. It's the area that has been the lowest performing portion component of this school certainly in recent time, and it's the area that I will note was the most grave area of concern for the State Board of Education when I know it initially issued a -- granted a written charter to this school on a number of years -- back in 2007, and there were members at the time who expressed serious concern about the impact about whether this was something that would have value for kids in the early elementary grades.
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at this is really important for the school being able to build a business case for yep, we should keep doing this and we're getting better, or they can then decide no, we shouldn't do elementary. It's not working. Or we can have that conversation with them, "Do you want to not do elementary?" Or we need to have another much more serious accountability conversation.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Mr. Gavin, so the two primary tools that we would use for assessing that would be?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: MAP and ACT Aspire.

MEMBER GUINASSO: MAP and ACT Aspire.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: And there is a

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potential overlap because we do allow schools -- do you remember last month we said there's flexibility in terms of what grades you do ACT Aspire, and there's essentially a menu of three options? I think this is imminently appropriate for this school to say that -- I believe this is what you guys did and if you didn't, we'll talk about it -- since MAP is mandated by the State Board for K through 3, and one of our options is to not test in third grade because of duplicative testing concerns, that we could say that it doesn't make sense to do both, to do an Aspire in third unless the school wants to.

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I mean, I recognize they've got the same concerns any parent -- that any parent group has over testing, but that's really about their decision about if they want to do the investment strategy to get and provide for that duplicative testing because it gives them before data and more of a baseline, fine, but that's something we should certainly be flexible on, and Orlando and I've talked about that because we're trying to make this something that gives us actionable information without overly burdening kiddos and families.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Let me ask the school how

-- what's your thought process on these assessment tools?

Are these reasonable assessments tools that we can use as
benchmarks for success going forward?

1 MR. DOS SANTOS: The ones that are in the 2 presentation here or --3 MEMBER GUINASSO: That ones we're discussing now, the --4 5 MR. DOS SANTOS: MAP and Aspire? 6 MEMBER GUINASSO: Yeah. 7 MR. DOS SANTOS: I do think so. I think in 8 the absence of any validated state data the last couple 9 of years, we've used what we had at our disposal, and in 10 this case, it was STAR, and it was iReady. There was no other way to measure it. I'd have nothing to show you if 11 12 we didn't use that. And so we made a decision, and 1.3 that's the data that we showed you. 14 But certainly going forward, you know, we 15 certainly don't object to Aspire in any way. I mean, the 16 data just came out a few weeks ago, so I think that we've 17 -- and Director Gavin and I talked about this. 18 have to figure out a way how are we going to use that 19 Aspire data and sort of figure out the parameters about 20 which students we're capturing in those snapshots. And I 21 think that -- and we're certainly on the same page in 22 terms of how we want to make that determination, so in 23 short, I think that the Aspire and MAP are perfectly fine 2.4 tools to use.

Thank you.

Thank you.

MEMBER GUINASSO:

CHAIR JOHNSON: Any other discussion? The only thing I would love to see is the ACT and graduation rates that you showed, you know, were great and outperformed the state. I would love if moving forward we could also benchmark ourselves against the national average or what college readiness is so 21 on that test or maybe between 21 and 23 -- 22, which is between 21 and 23, but I think that's what we want to make sure we are continuing to set our bar so that we know that our students are coming out of our schools ready to achieve, and you talked about the value of it.

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It's important that we also have that same mindset that we don't want any student -- our goal isn't to have students not be at a 22. It is to be at a 22-plus. So if you could just -- as we continue to see data, make sure we're benchmarking against that average, what college readiness is so that we can ensure that we're doing our best part.

So I would love to be able to provide

Director Gavin and you all additional time to really nail

down what these annualized benchmarks would be so that we

can really see the progress you want to make, so I'm

willing to take a motion just to do that.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Yes, Mr. Chair. I'd like to make a motion to accept the update on the school and

1 direct the school and staff to continue negotiations and 2 assessments measures with the goal of establishing annual 3 growth targets for each cohort of students and to explore 4 how to leverage the mass assessment interim and annual data so it would be used to monitor the progress of 5 6 younger students over time including more transient 7 students. 8 CHAIR JOHNSON: Do I have a second to that 9 very eloquent motion? 10 VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: Member Mackedon. 11 I'll second.

CHAIR JOHNSON: All in favor?

THE BOARD: Aye.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: And I'll just make note that Member Conaboy had to abstain from the vote. All right. Thank you. If we could do Agenda Item No. 5 before lunch since they're here, we can talk about the consideration of Nevada Virtual Academy's amendment request to relocate and occupy new facility. Director Gavin?

Johnson. As I alluded to in the previous discussion regarding the relocation of the American Preparatory Academy, this is an item that I was coming before the Board, although the school is currently only occupying the site. So I think that's important to put that on the

table, but I think there's some larger context here.

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This Board approved, so this school did come to us and seek approval initially to pursue the acquisition of the Sandhill facility with the intent certainly of relocating, and staff requested delegated authority at that time to -- and the Board granted delegated authority for the school to do essentially follow-up technical amendments to get them into the occupancy side of things, but we haven't quite gotten where we need to be on a couple of things. And I think that's -- we've all just been working super hard in a lot of areas. And I would guess that Nevada Virtual is spending a fairly significant sum of change on Ms. Hendricks' very expert contributions to the work. And I think really the ball got dropped in terms of dealing with all of these problematic issues in getting us to what has been a really long conversation about goals and everything, but we've made huge progress on a lot of really tough issues.

But the school wound up occupying Sandhill, I believe on or about March 7th, that when your grand opening was, if I recall correctly, and had not yet executed the contract. Some of that is on our end. We took far longer to turn around getting an initial draft contract to the school than we had wanted due to the

capacity of this agency and at the AG's Office. We have to own that. And I know Ms. Hendricks, at the time they first got that express concern and public comment that it was coming super late, and we've -- there's been back and forth on that; probably not as fast as it should have been, but I think especially in the last several weeks, I think it's been something that she and Mr. Ott have knuckled down on, and I think we're really close on the terms there. So we think this should be granted, contingent upon execution of that contract.

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I will note that this will be -- that we're going to have two contracts with these guys, two sets of amendments: the one here which will be SB 509 language that was asked for -- that we asked for authority to put in back in Septemberish, I think, I don't recall exactly, of '15, and then this subsequent follow-on amendment which will deal with the goals issue.

And I think we want to make sure that both the agency staff and the school are comfortable that this isn't something where there's going to be a Lucy with the football situation where it's like, "Oh, well it says in here that we can do this, so now we're just not going to continue all of the stuff we've been doing in good faith here." But on the flip side, we get to an impasse that we also still have the authority to do. The Board still

has the authority to do what it needs to do so there's also not a license to sort of to stop. And I think that's where we want to be. And I think the intent is there from both parties to get that right, and if Mr. Gordon or Ms. Hendricks disagree with that characterization, I would certainly welcome their input on it.

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MS. HENDRICKS: For the record, Kara

Hendricks, Greenberg Traurig here today on behalf of

Nevada Virtual Academy. I would like to speak

specifically with this agenda item and would echo the

comments of Mr. Gavin that we have made some good

progress in negotiating the contract.

I think a couple of things need to be clarified for the record, so I beg your indulgence for just a few minutes, but Nevada Virtual Academy came before the Authority in July of 2015, and a couple of things were on the agenda. In July of last year, we talked about changing enrollment numbers and talked about implementing our blended learning and got approval from the Authority to go ahead and open a blended learning center. So the blended learning center is the Sandhill location that is referenced in this latest amendment, and the Authority approved that blended learning center.

What we had asked to do now is really some

mitigation on the part of Nevada Virtual Academy where they're trying to rent out their eastern location. Their mail is still sent there. We don't want the mail to be sent to eastern anymore. We've made improvements at the Sandhill location so that the administrative staff as well will now all be in one location. Everything will be at the Sandhill location. And that's really the crux of the amendment that's before you today, is to change the address and to move our administrators so that everybody is in the blended learning site, which you have already approved. And of course with that, to make sure the i's are dotted and the t's are crossed, we've submitted to the Authority a number of certificates and the building codes and all of those things have taken place in the last several months.

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And as far as the amendments that we're currently negotiating, that amendment relates to the changes that were approved in July of 2015, and in my discussions with Mr. Ott, we agreed let's put the address issue in there, get that all taken care of. And I think that is the contract we're here to -- we're close to finalizing, and I think we can get that wrapped up.

The new issues, as far as performance benchmarks, that's a separate issue. That's something that we haven't started to negotiate. That's not part of

this contract, and I don't think that should hold up the contract that we have on the table before us now. The tricky issues -- and I think Mr. Ott and I was able to work through them, our building which has been added pursuant to SB 509 and really some of what is the benchmark as far as data points so that we are all on the same page of when action will be taken.

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I do -- because the recommendation mentions the Beacon contract, I do feel compelled to address that. I don't think the Beacon contract is what's at issue here. We need to look at Nevada Virtual Academy, we're in a different situation than Beacon is, and it sounds like from discussion earlier today there may still be some issues there, so I don't want to get caught up in that, and I want the record to be clear we're discussing Nevada Virtual contract, and Mr. Ott and I are working on that based on very particularized issues which I've already addressed.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Mr. Chairman, can I interrupt really quick on that point?

CHAIR JOHNSON: Yeah. Member Guinasso?

MEMBER GUINASSO: Because I was confused by that. Why is -- it says, "Language similar to that memorialized in the Beacon contract." What does the Beacon contract have to do --

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Sure.

MEMBER GUINASSO: We don't have language memorialized in the Beacon contract.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: So I think -- so here's the -- and my -- what I was attempting to get at there, and just what my intent is, is not to just sort of cram someone else's contract down that has different circumstances. The same motion that was at the same time, the same date that Nevada Virtual received its approvals for this set of different amendments was the same day that Beacon also came before the Board to request some amendments as well. Primarily, I think theirs were around the enrollment stuff with the enrollment collar issue.

And so when the same -- the motion was made, the approval was made to basically do the same alignment, realignment of the contract with the new statutory provisions to make sure that there was nothing that we weren't sort of leaving old legacy language in there. So that was really the intent there. But that said, yes, Beacon and Nevada Virtual have different situations right now. They've got different performance issues that we're working through, and so the previous -- yes, the current executed contract with Beacon contains language which reflects the SB 509 changes, and I think -- and I would

say that Ms. Sanchez did an excellent job of working with Mr. Ott in making sure that the language was really clear about what the Authority could and couldn't do in a way that was consistent with the statute. So I think it's good language that could be helpful versus having to start sort of from scratch. So that's really the intent here, Cara, is not to -- is let's not reinvent the wheel on stuff, and if we can use it, so it's not like, "Hey, you have to do this." It's more, this is a good starting point.

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MS. HENDRICKS: And I guess from our standpoint, I guess I'm fine with looking at language that another school has used. I just don't want to be bound by that, and I want the ability to negotiate what's best for my client and to get the questions answered that my client needs. So I certainly don't want to recreate the wheel if we don't have to. I think we can use that as guidance. I just don't want there to be any kinds of assumptions or suggestions here that we are bound by what another school did.

And I think Mr. Ott and I can work through some of these other issues, and I then have some questions that I've asked him about the language that's been proposed that we can work through. So I don't think it's a big issue, but because it was specifically

referenced in here, I wanted to make sure the record was clear that we're at a different school, a different entity, and we're willing to negotiate to protect our interests.

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MEMBER GUINASSO: Consistent with what we've already decided the last couple other agenda items. I don't think we have any interest in involving ourselves with the negotiations other than to set a deadline, and so I guess what I would want to know is, what is a reasonable deadline for concluding these negotiations?

CHAIR JOHNSON: I'll defer to Mr. Ott. He's going to be doing the network.

Ott. I would characterize this negotiation as relatively close. I haven't looked in detail at the comments that you sent me yesterday, but I think that we're relatively close. I think that the same timeline would be reasonable, but if Ms. Hendricks disagrees, then let her weigh in as well.

MS. HENDRICKS: The only thing I would add is I think we can get some talking points and get a lot closer, but this should not come back to the Nevada Virtual Board, and of course they're going to have to weigh in and vote on it as well. So I want sufficient time to do that. Nevada Virtual Board is meeting next

week. They don't have another meeting scheduled until the end of September. I mean, of course this is -- or yeah, the end of September. This is going to be a priority for us.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: So I think similar to that where we actually had to expedite a timeline, others may have to rearrange meetings they're in. I think for us, we want to make sure we get the contract back in front of us as quickly as possible. So I'm willing to entertain a motion around a date that is similar to other schools.

VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: Are we trying to lump in -- do we also want the performance measures lumped into this?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: No. I would ask that we please not do that. I don't want to put this -- I don't want to rush that.

VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: That's what I thought. I just want to make sure we're all on the same page.

MR. GORDON: And if I could just have a brief moment to comment on the timeframe because I know Mr. Ott and Ms. Hendricks have been working closely and cooperatively in getting redlines. I think a redline, we got Mr. Ott's redline a few days ago, and Cara had a few comments, but I haven't even had an opportunity nor had

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      anyone on the Board even to look at it yet. So we will
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      obviously fairly soon, and we're going to be meeting next
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     week initially, but I just am a little bit concerned
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     because we -- from a board, we haven't even seen sort of
     the latest redline, and I'd like to have an opportunity
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      to do that.
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: I would certainly hope that
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      information is shared quickly. Again, this process has
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     been dragged out long enough, so I'm willing to
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      entertain.
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                  MEMBER GUINASSO: I'd like to make a motion
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     consistent with our other contract negotiations that we
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     have this contract negotiated by September 19th.
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                  MEMBER CORBETT: This is Member Corbett, for
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      the record. Second.
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: All in favor?
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                  THE BOARD: Aye.
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: I'd note that Member Conaboy
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     had to abstain. Do we also have to make a motion also on
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     the recommendations for the goals part? Is that
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     something separate, a conversation that we don't have to
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     have a motion on right now?
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                  EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I don't believe
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     you need specific direction. I think we just said we
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wanted more time. If you want to give us a deadline for

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      that, I don't think we talked about that.
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                  MEMBER CORBETT: I don't think we had that
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      agendized.
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON:
                                  Not on No. 5. We will take a
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     break at 12:09. We'll take a 40-minute break, so 12:49,
      forty-one minutes, so 12:50, we'll be back to resume.
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                        (Recess was taken.)
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: We will reconvene the meeting
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      at 12:54 p.m. and start with Agenda Item No. 2, which we
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     managed to skip over which is the approval of the July 29
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      SPCSA Board action minutes or Board meeting action
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     minutes. Any discussion on those minutes?
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                  MEMBER CORBETT: Member Corbett, for the
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      record. I'd like to make a motion to accept.
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                  EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I think there was
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      one correction that Member Mackedon had identified
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      regarding this motion that she had made where I think
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      there was the motion and then there was sort of a
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      spontaneous utterance of congratulations to the party,
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     and I don't think her congratulations was intended to be
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     part of the motion. Is that correct?
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                  VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: Yeah, and I
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      forwarded or I e-mailed Tanya about just taking that out.
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      It wasn't a substantive change.
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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I just wanted to

1 make sure that that was on the record. 2 VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: Yeah. 3 CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Corbett, motion. that you or Member Snow who seconded? 4 5 MEMBER SNOW: I didn't quite get there, but 6 I'm happy to second it. 7 CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. All in favor? 8 THE BOARD: Aye. 9 CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. Thank you. Wе 10 will move on to Agenda Item No. 10: Update on agency 11 budget requests. Director Gavin? 12 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Thank you, 1.3 Mr. Chairman. You have -- there are a couple of 14 materials in here that are worth reviewing, I think. The 15 second PDF is the one I would call your attention to 16 first just to provide some context for the level of 17 information you're getting, and that is an electronic 18 message from the agency the state budget analyst assigned 19 to oversee this agency and several others. 20 A couple of things that are worth noting. 21 The first is that budget per statute, budget submissions 22 are confidential until they are submitted to the 23 legislature. So that means that while the agency staff 2.4 create the budget and we -- or we create the budget

request and we submit it through the State's system, we

are not at liberty to disclose the contents of that submission in a public meeting nor to my knowledge -- and counsel can correct me if I'm wrong on this -- is there a carveout open meeting law to provide for agencies or for boards or commissions that oversee agencies to go into a closed session to be able to review those items. So that puts the Board at something of a disadvantage. It is an interesting conundrum, I think.

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My guess is to sort of how this evolves is that most boards and commissions are policy bodies versus operating bodies. Our statute prescribes that this Board does have some operating authority in terms of designating positions and other items in statute, and there's clearly a conflict here. But it puts us all at something of a disadvantage. I would also note that there is also a requirement that the chair of a board or commission sign the budget request as part of this. And Chair Johnson will thus -- will therefore be in the dark as to what we're actually submitting.

This is a peculiar situation, and I don't think it's something that was done certainly with malign intent by the legislature, but it is one that puts us at a rather peculiar position right now. So here's what I can share with you.

MEMBER CONABOY: Mr. Chairman, may I ask our

DAG a question?

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2 CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Conaboy?

MEMBER CONABOY: Mr. Ott, as the agency DAG, I'm asking you. It says at the top of the second page, "In general, budget submissions are confidential." Does that open the door to ask for an exception if we review the budget like in the closed door session or something like that?

Ott. So there's two questions: one, whether they would be confidential, and the other would be whether a closed session would be allowed for something like this. I do not believe closed sessions is allowed for a review of budgets. I don't see anything in open meeting law that allows for that. You could ask Mr. Magaw as well. And I believe the interpretation about it being confidential is something that has come from LCB, is that correct,

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I believe this is actually coming from the executive -- from the head of the executive branch, and so it's the Budget Office and the Governor's Office. So LCB, I think, would love to see this stuff earlier because they -- it gives them more time to prepare their alternative side of this, but it is generally from a constitutional level, and then based on

the strictures of the budget act, there is a mechanism by which the Governor has time to craft his budget.

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MEMBER CONABOY: I know that. I read this.

The issue is -- here is it says, "In general." It

doesn't say "unilaterally." It says in "general," which

to me indicates that there's possible exceptions. So I

was just asking if there are exceptions to explore.

of the word "in general" that that would imply that there are some exceptions. I have not been asked for an official opinion of something of this magnitude. I would probably want to run it through people who are several levels above me before I weighed in with any sort of a formal opinion on that.

MEMBER GUISSANO: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIR JOHNSON: Yes, Member Guinasso.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Yes. Along that same line of questioning, maybe we could get an official opinion is that because if we're dealing with a budget process that's confidential by statute, it would seem to me as it pertains to this body that there would be some latitude given our body to have a closed session to deal with that confidential information. It's mandated to be confidential by statute, but I wouldn't know unless I did the analysis either unless the AG's Office were to

provide some cogent analysis on whether the confidentiality of the budgetary process would allow us to meet in closed session over that like it does over other confidential matters like matters dealing with attorney/client privilege and litigation and that sort of thing.

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DEPUTY AG OTT: Certainly I can work with Patrick if that's your will to get an official request so we have some good language in writing, and I will warn you it's not a quick process to get an official opinion from the Attorney General's Office, but it's something provided for in statute that has at various levels of review.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Would you need a formal motion from us or just general direction?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I believe as executive head of the agency, I have the authority to be able to do that on your behalf certainly.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Thank you.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Sorry. Just totally zoned out there. I didn't realize there wasn't going to be another question. So here's what I can share with you. If you look at the second PDF, this contains of a couple of things. One is what is essentially deemed to be a glossary of what these categories that are set

forth in the state budget framework look -- actually mean, and then what you see on the second page of this document or I guess it's the third page, my bad. The ones that are presented in landscape format is a breakdown of what the agency's current or what the agency's fiscal year 2016 end-of-year budget was, which is to say we legislatively approved budget of \$9.758 million.

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I would note that the vast majority of that funding comes not from our fee revenue, but instead from the federal programs funds. So only \$2.4 million of that came from charter school fees. The vast majority of this money came from Title 1A, Federal Title 3, Federal Title 2A, federal special education funding, the State's Early Childhood Grant, and then a couple -- and then of course the SB504, which is Zoom school funding which is disbursed to LEAs, and then we disburse it to schools on a grant basis. So that is to say, the vast majority of our funds are state or federal funds that we actually draw down on a reimbursement basis.

This is one of the reasons why we do maintain a reserve of cash, is that we take the agency fee revenue cash to reimburse schools, and then we go back to the Department of Ed, and they then draw down federal or state money and reimburse us those amounts so that we can

be made whole out of our fee revenue. So this is -- we are a large -- we're actually a much larger agency than people recognize based on the overall funding that we deal with and the complexity of it, and this will only increase in the next biennium. This was based on a 26,000 student head count. Next this coming year, we were estimated right around 32,000. If we're at 40,000 next year, these numbers, especially on the federal program side, will only continue to hockey stick upwards.

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That vast majority of our funding expenditures as an agency in terms of operations is in this personnel services line, this \$1.093 million. have very modest amounts of in- and out-of-state travel budgeted. The operations functions are a whole bunch of things that are lumped into that, everything from facilities rent to technology. This number -- Line Item 26, information services, that \$308,000 is primarily two contracts, the first of which is Infinite Campus and then the add-on contract which is the Statewide Emergency Management Messaging System that we have purchased for schools to be able to communicate directly with parents both on emergency and non-emergency issues including something as simple as, "Tomorrow's new uniform day. Make sure your kiddo doesn't show up in uniform." I just had a quick question.

-CAPITOL REPORTERS (775) 882-5322 —

CHAIR JOHNSON:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Go ahead.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: So I see all of the categories, and I think we've discussed how the budget isn't quite sufficient. Where are the areas -- I think I would find most helpful is understanding the areas where we think we might need to have some significant changes to this budget like in terms of like FY17, like thinking about that.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Sure. So speaking conceptually, the NACSA recommendations which you endorsed at the last meeting which included a number of FTE's, those would wind up mostly in Category 1, the personnel category. There would also then of course be some additional costs that can come out in operations in terms of square footage for facility space, et cetera, et cetera. That's where you're going to see the main one.

You would also see, based on the NACSA recommendation, some potential increases to the training category, which is Category 30 which was budgeted in the last session at \$985. It is also worth noting, and I believe this is public because we've -- because it is part of -- it is basically part of work programs you've already done -- is due to things like the addition of the court reporter, which is something that was recommended by the Budget Office to ensure that our minutes were much

clearer and easier to follow and that they could actually make decisions based on what the Board actually voted on, that the charter school board expense line item, we will see an insignificant increase in this coming fiscal year FY17 because of that. That's, I think, approximately \$18,000 additional cost when annualized across the year, but certainly a heck of a lot better than having ambiguity about what was decided at a meeting, and I think it's providing a lot more clarity to other folks about what we actually do. So I think that's been actually an immensely useful thing.

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MEMBER GUISSANO: Mr. Chair?

CHAIR JOHNSON: Yes, Member Guinasso.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Thank you. Is there another way to look at these budget numbers to align our funding to what we're mandated to do so that we can evaluate insufficiencies in funding relative to our legislative mandate versus these categories? Because it's hard for me to assess well, are we adequately funded based on what we're mandated to do versus what we're doing now.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: There are many things that are technically possible. I don't think -- just to be very candid with you, Member Guinasso, I just don't think we're there yet. I think it's something we

can start thinking about. Part of this is we need to make sure we go through and identify everything we've mandated to do per statute because as a general matter, and I think we discussed this during the last meeting, what we are directed to do by those who ultimately control, have significant influence or control over us, whether it is the implementation of a statewide student information system or the validation of student data or a whole bunch of other things, most -- few if any of those things are actually explicitly required of us in statute. And in fact, there's an argument that can be made that we're not required nor should we be doing any of them. It is nonetheless what we spend the majority of our time and our business doing.

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So I would say generally speaking, if you were to look at what our statutory responsibilities are, particularly as a sponsor of charter schools, it represents a very, very small percentage, probably less than 5 percent of all of this.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Snow, I think you had a question or a comment you wanted to make?

MEMBER SNOW: Has there been any discussion amongst the Board members about approaching legislators and the Governor about helping us meet our needs, especially on the staff level in light of what happened

at last -- the discussion we had at the last meeting that there really is a disconnect between what the law says we're supposed to do and what we have the capability really to practically do? Has there been any discussion or opportunities to talk about how we can -- granted you've got to have your budget formatted according to how the State tells you you've got to have it formatted and they say yes, they say no, and it's a lot easier to say no than yes. Have there been any discussions strategically at the board level about how we can go about obtaining the resources that we feel we need? Has there been any discussion like that?

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I will -- it looks like Member Conaboy is about to chime in on that.

MEMBER CONABOY: Mr. Chairman, Member

Conaboy. I just wanted to point out that I think that

was the whole thought process behind the NACSA

engagement. We needed an outside expert to come and tell

us to put in writing what they observed. It's many of

the same things that we observe about ourselves and about

the capacity of the staff, not their personal capacity,

but the breadth of the staff. And I think that that's a

really good document. It's my understanding, Director

Gavin, that that went forward with our budget request or

some kind of correspondence to the Governor's Office.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: There was correspondence to the Governor's Office. And I will say that we have more flexibility than we did before to be able to least ask. So we were able to make the case based on the NACSA recommendation to at least be able to make a more ambitious ask than has been typical of other agencies, and I'm being very vague to make sure we don't put us in a position where we're violating statute, so I apologize for that, particularly we're in a public context. So yes, I think we have -- and our budget request will include some enhancements.

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Again, I'm going to be very careful not to be specific about what they are, but it will be -- we will be one of very few state agencies that has even the opportunity to have enhancements considered. So I think the NACSA recommendation and the outreach from individuals such as the Chair towards elected officials did have some impact on that. I certainly want to believe it did, or maybe I just wrote a really good letter to the Governor. I don't know. But I want to give the credit to Adam.

But that said, yes. I think it is extraordinarily important that the Board be in a position to advocate more for this. It will be -- and I think the particular opportunity will be once the

Governor-recommended budget comes out and we can crosswalk what we asked for versus what we got and then if there is a gap, then that can be part of the conversation.

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I will also say that it has been my experience that Gov rec is certainly not the end of things. We had a position the Governor's Office enthusiastically supported that we went through budget hearings and a variety of discussions about only to have it cut at the table on the day of budget close based on a recommendation from LCB fiscal division.

So it's really important that during this process that if there are critical needs, critical positions, whether it is on the authorizing side or in the sort of executive management level that the Board considers submission critical once Gov rec comes out that we push aggressively for those. And if there's stuff that didn't get in, then I think there has to be an appropriate conversation by members with appropriate folks including the Governor's Office to say, "Look. We don't want to step on the Governor's toes, but there's a gap here between what we really need versus what we got." I have to be careful about that as an executive branch employee. I believe you guys have a bit more flexibility on that than I do. So I think that is certainly

appropriate and something that as a policy-making group, it certainly makes sense that you're free to be able to do it.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Conaboy?

MEMBER CONABOY: I just wanted to point out line 86 in the budget to my fellow Board members which says we have a reserve of \$1.7 million, which indicates to me that there's flexibility in available funding levels to do some of the things that we've talked about as being vitally important, including training for our boards at our schools, including quarterly meetings of our principals to meet with Patrick and discuss challenges and solutions, so I think that we're not going to impact the general fund by asking — the future general fund by asking for the authority to spend existing money, and that's my personal take on mindset as the Board approaches budget conversations.

that this was the closing balance for FY16 and the reserve. Effective either this afternoon or Friday, we'll be transmitting direct to the Department of Education the specific dollar amounts for each school for the refund of the appropriate amount of excess reserve, and we have to keep some reserve on hand because we won't get paid again until the end of this quarter that we need

to have operating cash plus as we talked about, there's the federal dollars and all of that other stuff. But we charged last year -- we assessed our schools with a 1.5 percent fee. We will basically be reducing that by .4 percentage points, so .4 will be going -- reverting back to the schools which will mean we'll essentially have right around 92 days of cash on hand with that plus our federal special education litigation set aside.

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MEMBER CONABOY: I understand you, Patrick, and I appreciate that, and I really need to know that our schools will get their unspent money back. I like that. But there are things that our schools need from us that we're not doing now. I just want to make the case again that carrying 1.77 for a year as a reserve in the face of not having capacity to get things done that we need to do for our schools is, I personally consider to be a problem.

MEMBER GUISSANO: Mr. Chair?

CHAIR JOHNSON: Mr. Guinasso?

MEMBER GUINASSO: More a question for you and maybe the rest of the board members, and that is going back to my earlier point, having a budget revolving or at least a picture of the budget that gives us an idea of what our command dates and obligations are and how well those mandates and obligations are being funded would be

helpful in the analysis of whether we're accomplishing the purposes for which we've been created, and the response we got was, "Well, we really need to spend some time thinking about what those mandates and purposes are."

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And so I guess my question for you and the other board members is would it be useful in one of our upcoming months that maybe to have a Board retreat or something like that where maybe the day before our next scheduled meeting where we have an open discussion on what our mandates and obligations are, and so then with that list, we can then ask our staff to align how dollars are being spent relative to what we understand our role and responsibilities to be.

CHAIR JOHNSON: I don't think that would be a bad idea, but I'm just trying to reconcile the information that we got from NACSA in determining the broad category that they've -- as they looked through legislation and our function as a board or they provided I thought a pretty thorough analysis of what we actually are responsible for and then where we fall short and then actually other responsibilities that we take on.

So I don't know if that analysis needs to be done about determining the mandates and purposes of the authorities, but I think a more close analysis might need

to be done about where we actually foresee we need to actually put more emphasis on in making some recommendations. I think it would be for us to then determine, as we look at our own priorities and strategic plan, what we actually have to take on more of. So I'm agnostic as to whether we spend the day discussing it. I guess I'll leave it up to others whether we spend another day --

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responsive to Member Guinasso's question. In broad strokes, I think we do know what we're -- what our -- both what our job is. I don't sort of like sit and wonder, not knowing what I'm supposed to do, to be clear, sir. And we certainly know, based on the NACSA analysis, which confirms what I think many of us have long contended, which is that what we're doing and what we're expected to do is rather different, or what we're expected to do in practice is rather different than what statute and best practice provides.

What I was saying, what I said much less eloquently and much less clearly is, if we walk through all 4,000 lines or whatever it is of our statute and the specific activities that roll up to the different authorizing functions, or they're set forth in reg that roll up to those specific authorizing functions, so like

amendment -- you know, figuring out, like reviewing management contracts to see whether something is an EMO or not. There's all of those kinds of things.

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What I don't think we have done, and I wish I had the bandwidth to do it well, is to explicitly map here's a statutory regulatory requirement. Here's what it what it means to execute on that. Here's what that means as a business process, and then sort of benchmark what fraction of that are we actually doing? Or are we doing it in a way that's sustainable and consistent versus just completely reactive and ad hoc? And that's where I say we're not there yet. We know what we're supposed to do, but we're certainly not doing it in a systematized and businesslike a way as I want us to be.

I want to see -- I think in flowcharts and process diagrams. And instead, it's stuff flying in over the transmit like, okay. What the heck do I do with this three days before the Board meeting? So that's sort of the gap between where we are versus where I want us to be, if that makes sense in terms of sort of knowing what the CTQ items, inputs and outputs are for every step in that process. That's me sounding too much like a bureaucrat type person, Chair.

MEMBER GUINASSO: I appreciate the information just in assessing like how well equipped --

and I think the report you referenced was something we would be able to use as a framework for the discussion, but the piece of that discussion, I think, that's missing is as it pertains to how we're looking at the budget is with each of those items that we were told about in the report last month, you know, which pieces of those are funded well, which ones are not funded well and so we can make more targeted asks with regard to what our needs are that ultimately flow back to what our responsibilities are as a group.

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GHAIR JOHNSON: It sounded like, from what I gather from your question is how could you use that framework that NACSA provided to then align with the categories that we already have on our budget document today and then say, you know, similar to what I asked, I said "What are the categories we need more?" You mentioned 1 and 30, you know, other areas that we can target specifically based on the feedback from NACSA.

Again, if it's our third-party validator of our work, how do we align that with -- how do we translate that to the budget document they're already using? And I hope I'm articulating that well.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: What you're speaking of is essentially an activity of performance based budget, one that maps sort of what our core

business processes and how are they resourced and then looks at them, looks at return on investment. Super groovy idea. Would love to actually build budget units that do that. That was not the direction we were given in terms of how to actually do our enhancements. That's how I would have loved to do it. It was prioritize sort of A, B, and C in terms of like what's the stuff like you desperately need right now and what's the stuff which -- of course it's everything, but it's trying to staff rank that stuff. And I'm probably getting in too much detail about what our ask is, so I need to be very careful here because I don't want to put this Board in a bad position.

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MEMBER GUINASSO: Just talk about in terms of past budgets relative to what the information we got from NACSA so you don't run into that problem.

of past budget, less than 5 percent of our actual activities are aligned with authorizing. 95 percent of our work is school support or support for -- or support -- actually, in some ways, department or state or other state support on behalf of our schools. So whether that's Infinite Campus or data validation or special ed compliance or federal programs management or the process of just auditing original source documentation for federal -- to make sure our schools are getting

reimbursed appropriately for federal funds. That is the vast majority of work that occupies the time of staff at the agency at this point, which is to say, it's one line of the entire statute. The line that says that we are the LEA for the purposes of serving as a passthrough for federal funds, for state and federal funds, for state and federal categorical funds, to be very specific.

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And based on that line, there is an assumption from the rest of the universe that we should act like a district, that we should stand up a very complex student information system for which we do not have the resources to implement it the way a district does. You know, there are the multiple of FTEs that a school district uses and certainly a school district of comparable size would use to implement that system would be bigger than our entire staff. It's a really complex set of issues. And then there's special ed and federal programs and just fund accounting and all and -- and scrutinizing invoices and all of this other stuff.

We're doing a lot of work without necessarily

-- without having it be aligned to the results we're

supposed to get, and that puts us in a very tough

position because if we don't do it, there's nobody else

to do it. The schools can't submit things to the

Department of Ed because they're not -- that's not --

because that will result in a fiscal impact in Department of Ed. So it's either we do it or Steve Canavero goes and asks for a bunch more people to support charter, to support processing all of this stuff for charters, and that's a really hard sale for him for obvious reasons. Puts us in a -- this is one of the more vexing sort of structural issues we've got going on.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Conaboy?

MEMBER CONABOY: Mr. Chairman, may I just ask that staff to circulate to the whole board, but I think it would be particularly instructive for our new members, the NACSA Principles for Good.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I believe I provided a link to it in the last report, but I will send out the actual document.

MEMBER CONABOY: The reason I'm requesting that is because the statute says that we should be the model of best practices for authorizing in the state, and based on national best practices, and we use the NACSA model. They have a paper which, if Patrick hasn't already sent it, he'll send it again. It's worth reading because it outlines the scope of what a good authorizer should be doing, and then you'll see the distinction between, I think, what Patrick just described as state agency and LEA responsibilities, which are valid and

important, and our staff do a phenomenal job at it, but the authorizing things are the ones that come in third, and yet that's why they were created. So it's a really good document, I think, to study.

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MEMBER GUINASSO: I look forward to reviewing that. I guess just to underscore — this discussion underscores the earlier point though, and that is you can tell what an organization is by what they spend their money on, you know, so if we're spending the lion's share of our money on the activities that Mr. Gavin said, that that's kind of what we are. And I guess the larger question then is does that line up with what the statute provides? Does that line up with what the regulations provide? Does that line up with what the best practices are? And I don't know if I'm in a position to answer that question with the information provided.

else, I would like to ask that we make sure that Member Guinasso that has some -- keeps himself abreast, and we will do whatever to keep abreast, sir, of when we're going to be presenting before either the money committees in the next session because you just encapsulated the conundrum right there in a very eloquent and persuasive way, and I think that could be extraordinarily helpful to get that context because -- yeah. What you spend money

on is what you value, and if that's candy and shoes, then that says something different than if it's on charitable contributions or on saving for a house.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: Is there any other discussion around the update on the budget?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: One thing I do want to make really clear, and I danced around this, I want -- and this is the reason why I put it for possible action. As you may remember, we discussed that there is an expectation of what -- even though you can propose enhancements, there's also an expectation that you also are reducing funds or reducing expenditures in some core areas. That is something which the Governor's Office can either say, "Yes, we like that idea and you should cut that cost, or no, leave it alone."

The cost that staff have proposed would be cut from the agency budget and would be transferred as a direct expense to schools and would then allow them greater autonomy about how to implement is the subscription and support of the Statewide Student Information System Infinite Campus. That is an area where we have struggled and it's not -- I don't believe it is the fault of this Board or even of the vendor. I think it is a result of again, the context that we're in where we're basically -- we've created a -- we are being

forced to put our schools into a one-size-fits-all structure where we are essentially dictating core elements of their operation including how they structured their calendars and their school schedules to create a streamlined system that can be supported by one FTE.

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And I think -- and if you haven't heard -and I'm actually shocked you didn't get public comment in the morning about this. The level of vexation from the schools that we authorize related to the level of the lack of autonomy and the lack of flexibility they have in the use of a product which is extraordinarily flexible, but only if they are allowed to control their own destinies, is really problematic. Again, I'm shocked given the amount of calls and e-mails to the Governor's Office and to legislators regarding the agency's inability to support schools and their need for significant customization of that product and more autonomy in how to use that product. I think this is a really tough thing that we need to work through. And at least at this point, I believe that the best way to do this is to discontinue the subscription, at least our purchase of the subscription, and have the schools enter a -- create a consortium to do it on their own and build their own support system because we're just not set up to do it well. Member Mackedon, I think you want to make a

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VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: I will approve.

CHAIR JOHNSON: I guess I was going to say I'm curious to get some information from our schools around their like or dislike of it or their -- how well they'd be able to function if they had to add this to their budget, and I don't know -- I only have one school from which I've gotten feedback from, and that's the school where I spend most of my time, so that's a very limited perspective, and I don't know if any others have gotten information from schools before making a decision like that. And it seems like it's a small sample size in the room for us to be able to gather that type of feedback moment. And so is it something that needs to happen at the present? Could it wait until we figure out a way to try to get some feedback so that we can make more informed decision about whether -- because I think we --

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: My point is this is going into the budget request. It just -- and I would appreciate your support in putting it in there because we have to cut something, and I'd rather cut a contract than personnel given I don't have any personnel to cut.

CHAIR JOHNSON: There's no back and forth about it going --

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: It's a requirement, and you have to -- and you yourself have to sign that we are abiding by the requirement of the two times cut.

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MEMBER GUINASSO: Mr. Chair, I guess the problem is you're asking our chairperson if we go along with what you've said to make this request kind of in a vacuum because he doesn't get to see the consequence of that decision relative to other priorities or the consequence of that decision as it pertains to the constituencies we're serving, and that's kind of an unsettling place to be from a Board perspective.

VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: I will say the SPCSA staff did circulate to all of the schools the costs of what that would be if we became our own entity, and we didn't -- I mean, if it was super unsettling, I think we would have heard more public comment than we did. We've heard zero really, and this is just anecdotally. I'm just one person, but I can tell you the fact that I can't enter a new employee into Infinite Campus or remove an employee from Infinite Campus without paying my administrative assistant to put in a help ticket, and we can't even -- we literally are not operational as it is right now. We are nonfunctioning. It's a joke.

And so it's worth any -- I mean honestly, the

amount of money, I was like, "That's it?" I mean, I really was like, "Sign me up like tomorrow." So again, I'm just one school, but I know that what we've gone through has been a nightmare.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: I know there are pain points at the school, so I'm not disagreeing with you. I guess I'm just trying to understand A, has this already happened and now I just have to rubber stamp, or are we saying we still have a way to understand what could be possible for a school, could they just say their -- any feedback from schools to say, "Hey, we actually would feel adverse to this"? Because I know from the two perspectives that I have, I know there are significant pain points, and so from the two places that I know, it would not be an issue. But I don't know if that's the feeling of the larger group of our portfolio, and is it a decision that's already been made?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I would say this is -- a large reason for this is the fury from every single school that I've had contact with with the exception of two, which are the ones that already support their own systems because we were -- we somehow -- it happened, and now we're not being allowed to do it anymore. I can tell you that Pinecrest is beside themselves. Dr. Buck has reached out to half of the

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      state looking for assistance and support of this.
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      would not be shocked if she'd e-mailed some of you. I
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      can tell you that Doral is exasperated. I can tell you
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      that certainly Oasis is furious.
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                  John Hawk just came up to me right at the end
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      of -- right before the lunch break to express his
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      frustration with our inept support of Infinite Campus.
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      Leadership Academy of Nevada is weighing in. And Arjon
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      (pho.), who is too nice to ever complain about anything
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      is nodding his head. So in terms of just total -- and of
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      kiddos we serve, that's the vast majority of them right
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      there.
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON:
                                  So then would schools be able
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      to pick their own SIS then?
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                  EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: No, the --
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: They'd still have to go
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      through Infinite Campus.
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                  EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: They would still
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     be required to do with it -- go with Infinite Campus.
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: What's the benefit then?
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      quess I'm just curious.
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                  EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: They don't have to
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     work with me. I mean, really, it's really that simple.
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     Like I'm -- we are the problem. We are government, and
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     we are slow and we're sclerotic, and we don't have the
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tools to help them. And we are required to basically treat them all as one-size-fits-all entities instead of letting them do what they need to do.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: One more question. So then backing up on that one more time, I guess the bigger issue that Member Guinasso brought up, are there other decisions like this that are going to be made in a vacuum where we actually don't get the context before we have to kind of make a decision. While this one happens to be something that schools are in favor with, I wouldn't want to be put in a position where we are looking at things and we're -- all of a sudden, we have to think about well, how do we know --

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: So in terms of the budget question, there's nothing else.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Okay. Member Conaboy, you wanted to add a point?

MEMBER CONABOY: If I could just step back one little step, and I'll also need to disclose to my colleagues on the Board that I represent Infinite Campus, but I took them on as a client after they were contracted with the State, and this is not about my representation of them. It's about process.

When the Charter Authority Board voted to go onto Infinite Campus, we -- Dr. Canavero was our

executive director then. We piggybacked onto the Clark
County School District contract, and in retrospect, I
think what we did is set it up wrong. We set up all of
our schools as one database, and we have one part-time
staff person who has been on leave for quite a while as
the entirety of our IT support staff for all of our
schools. And I think what Director Gavin is talking
about here is a solution to a process problem. It's not
the system. It's not the capacity of our schools. We
just don't have a process in place that works for our
schools. There is a solution. Patrick and I have talked
ad nauseam about this, and I think what my sense --

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I would note,

Madam -- sorry, Member Conaboy, I started to call you

Madam Chair there for a second there. Sorry. Old habits

die hard. This Board voted close to nine months ago -
no, longer, almost a year ago, to authorize the split of

the databases so schools could contract with their own

support. We have been forbidden to implement that.

MEMBER CONABOY: That's my point, Gavin.

There is a solution to this. And I think the way you're proposing to budget for Infinite Campus by devolving that expense back to the schools and also giving them back that portion of their money would be to everyone's advantage just so -- that's just a simple explanation

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CHAIR JOHNSON: Thank you, Member Conaboy.

3 Member Guinasso?

MEMBER GUINASSO: Thank you, Mr. Chair. A couple of concerns. One, I'm reading this budget, or not this budget, this agenda. And with regard to the action you're asking for, I don't know that this clearly and completely puts it out so the members of the public would know to come and give public comment on this sort of thing. So maybe the reason why we don't have public comment is because the action we're taking hasn't been articulated in this particular agenda item. So that would be number one I'd be concerned about.

And then number two -- and this maybe just comes because I'm relatively new. I still don't -- even though with some of the context, I still don't understand what is going on here because I don't know that that's been -- I don't know that we were prepared for that, I guess is what I'm saying. And so it sounds reasonable, but I don't know that I've been given enough information to understand why we're making this decision and what the ramifications of it would be, and so it puts us at somewhat of a disadvantage where I certainly trust you to do the best job and make the best judgments, but you're asking us to --

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: I've put you in a difficult position, and I apologize. For a lot of reasons, this is a very -- this situation is particularly challenging. It's probably -- it is actually the hardest thing we're dealing with right now, which for something that is mentioned nowhere in our statutes, in fact, the statute that actually authorizes the State to mandate a statewide information system, we would appear to be categorically excluded from it because it says, "The school district shall do this." And then if you read the regulation how it applies to charter schools, it says that charter schools shall do it themselves.

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This is something we did I think in trying to be helpful and consolidate costs which has now -- when we had 11,000 or 12,000 kids in our portfolio. We're now almost three times that size and with the same resources, and also frankly a much more nuanced understanding of this system and how complex it is and how very difficult it is to do this well, particularly for an agency like ours, especially without putting -- and the other reason I'm being very careful is I am very concerned about a legal risk for how this is being done now, and I want to be very careful about what I do and do not say on the with record with regard to this. But just generally speaking, things like user rights and security and PII,

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these are all -- personally identified information --
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      like have both business process and cost implications,
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     but they also have significant legal considerations as
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     well.
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                  MEMBER GUINASSO: Excuse me, Mr. Chair.
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     Could we have a two-minute recess so I could talk to
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      counsel?
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: Yeah. We'll take a
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      two-minute recess.
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                        (Recess was taken.)
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                  MEMBER GUINASSO: Mr. Chairman, can we
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     convene again?
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: We can reconvene.
                  MEMBER GUINASSO: So based on advice of
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      counsel, I would just say that we can't really take any
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     action, at least the proposed action, we can't. It was
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     good that Mr. Gavin gave us the information, but at this
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     point, I don't know that we could take the specific
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      action that he had asked for that sparked this
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     discussion.
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                  CHAIR JOHNSON: Just to make sure we're
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     certain, Mr. Gavin, could you repeat your request of our
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     action then just to make sure we --
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                  EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: So the broad --
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what I was really trying to do here is one, inform you of

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a particular cut that you will become aware of, assuming it does survive the Gov rec process so that you're not blindsided by it. It is an agency budget request being developed by the director. We have this bizarre expectation that the Chair is supposed to sign this, which I think means there -- since he has no individual authority, there should be some collective action, but I would agree with counsel.

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I don't see how you can possibly make a decision to direct him to do something, to authorize him to do something without clear and complete information which includes the support document with this. So we're kind of caught between a rock and a hard place. So I'm just going to say, I'm going to ask Adam to sign the thing, and I hope he will because I don't want us to have us hold things up, but it is just where we are, and -
CHAIR JOHNSON: But there is no action at present.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: There is no action. I don't believe there's really any action the Board can take without a OML violation because -- Jason is completely right. Clear and complete it ain't, and there's no documentation to be able to actually support the decision.

CHAIR JOHNSON: I just wanted to make sure we

were clear. Thank you, Mr. Guinasso. Thank you,
Director Gavin. I appreciate the update. So we will
move on to Agenda Item No. 11. Vice-Chair Mackedon,
Charter School Association of Nevada Conference update.

VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: I just wanted to

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provide an update on that. I included a draft letter that you can tell it's in draft form. The links have been fully developed at the time this Board packet was put together, so but the CCM conference is coming up. It's October 1st. It's a one-day conference, and I think all of the details are in the letter from Colin Seale, the board chair, that are included in the Board packet. So hopefully, we'll see the majority of you there.

CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. Thank you,

Vice-President Mackedon. Agenda Item No. 12: Update,

discussion and possible action regarding the State Public

Charter School Authority's strategic plan. Director

Gavin?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Member Mackedon, sorry, Vice-Chair Mackedon went a lot faster on that than I was anticipating. I was totally trying to send out the Principles and Standards e-mail. Multitasking here. So give me one second, folks.

All right. Regarding the STRAP plan. So I've veered a little bit from what you guys had asked, and we've got actually two sets of goals in here, and this actually does relate to the budget request.

Interestingly enough, as part of performance-based budgeting at the State level, you actually do have to set quantifiable like -- you have to set targets or metrics, and then there are targets that are tracked along the way.

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For the first time in at least three biennia, there is an opportunity to actually revise those quantifiable -- those metrics, and I want to ensure that they are fully aligned with our STRAP plan. So that's why I wanted to make sure we lumped in sort of Goals 2 and 3 this time because they are so intimately tied to our performance targets, both our historic and our proposed revised ones. And then I also believe they actually link to Member Guinasso's larger question about sort of whether we're doing -- whether what we're doing is aligned to what we're supposed to be doing and how we're spending our money. So in retrospect, it would have been better to have this conversation before the budget, and I just wasn't thinking. I should have asked Mr. Chairman, so my apologies.

So goals. We were talking about Goal 2 and 3 today. Goal 2, the proposed draft and just -- actually, let me back up. I'm just realizing that at least two of

our members have not been through this process before because you had to sign off or you had to leave when we did this conversation the last time. So let me actually just back up and give you the overall context.

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In May of this year, the Board convened a two-day retreat. It was a public meeting. It was essentially a long work session. There was only one agendized item that required action, and that was actually a renewal item for a particular school, but everything else was essentially discussion. And it was spirited, it was contentious. Adam and I are still -- it's a good thing we're now talking to each other again, but we hammered out a lot of stuff, and we got to a point where we came to a broad consensus on the objectives and goals of the agency for the next three years.

Those objectives are, No. 1, by 2020, increase the number of high quality seats in State-sponsored charter schools to 60,000. A high-quality seat is defined below budgets. It's a four-or five-star seat or equivalent, depending on what the NSPF looks like. And then by 2020, enroll a statewide student population which is representative of our sending schools. So what that means for those who are not --sort of in SPCSA-ese, is sending schools means the schools our students -- the zoned schools our students

would have otherwise attended based on where they live. And when we talk about a population that is representative of our sending schools, that means if there are five schools that each pull 23 percent of our kids, that we do a weighted average of the student populations of those schools that our schools look -- that the school that's drawing those kids looks pretty close, within 10 -- like within 10 percentage points. That is what we mean by sort of student population is representative of our sending schools.

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Under that, we articulated four goals and some sub points. Goal 1 is the opening and sustaining of quality schools that reflect the demographics of their community, and we looked at three different strategies as part of that: proactive enrollment practices, equitable funding and focusing on local talent to open new schools. Secondly, an unwavering commitment to high-quality schools, and there we explicitly define that we mean that by four- or five-star schools. And there are five undergirding strategies for that.

The first is approving only the highest quality applicants. The second is rewarding high-quality schools in disseminating best practices. C is sanctioning low-performing schools, which could and should include closure of low-performing schools that do

not improve. D: the alignment of standards to assessments to ensure we're actually measuring what we think we're measuring, and then E, third-party comprehensive assessment of the quality of the sector. I think that's a longer-term strategy.

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Number 3. Fulfillment of public school obligations. And the first item under that is to ensure the equitable service to traditionally underserved populations. B is to reward schools that have equitably served such populations. C is to investigate and sanction schools that do not do that, and D, recognize problems and encourage partnerships to facilitate solutions to students' environmental challenges.

Four is facilitation of a community of practice among charter school operators and leaders to build a culture of innovation and collaboration, and there are two strategies that undergird this. The first is the leveraging of the authority's LEA role to encourage the development and dissemination of best practices, so this is essentially making sure our schools can learn from each other. So if there's a great policy like a really stupendous enrollment policy and we say, "Hey. Here's a link to Coral's enrollment policy. If you guys are thinking about revisions, this is something you might want to look at." That would be an example.

B: Collaborate with the Governor's Office, GOED, and other key stakeholders to encourage the formation of high-quality schools that support the overarching workforce and economic development goals of the state.

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So what that means is if the State decides we need to have a lot more expertise in a certain area including certificates for kids, we should consider actually developing a specific RFP for operators who want to bring that kind of a program to our state. People don't know you want it unless you ask for it, so that's a key piece of this.

So draft metrics. Again, last month we talked about Goal 1, and the Board endorsed staff recommendation related to the metrics for Goal 1. This month, we're talking about Goals 2 and 3. Goal 2. The proposed metrics are measuring the number and percentage of seats at the four and five-star level or equivalent. So again, that's how many kids are in schools that are at the four-star level, how many kids are in school at five-star level, and then what percentage of that is overall portfolio.

I think we'd all love to see it be 100 percent, keeping in mind that star levels can -- there's both growth and status elements to that. So a school that's serving kids that are coming with a low baseline

but that's showing strong gains every year, really sort of in a stupendous impact is -- can easily achieve the four or five-star level. They're not consigned to the cellar just because of where the kids started. It's how far they grow them. Similarly, a school that is already serving high-performing kids and keeping them high performing and is also closing equity gaps within that student body, they're also considered a four- or five-star school, so this is a useful way of thinking about that.

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Secondly is the number and percentage of new schools rated four or five star in their first rating year, which I think is basically a metric to determine whether we're actually approving the top-quality applicants or if we're letting folks who aren't prepared to execute go out of the gate and start schools. And if we are, we need to have a conversation about making — about whether it's tweaking our rubric or norm setting and level setting what our expectations are for new schools or just — or not — telling staff we're making bad recommendations or that the Board isn't following staff recommendations. It could be any of those things, but we need to have that. We need to know how we're doing on that. And then the number and percentage of low-performing schools closed each year. Hopefully, we

don't have any low-performing schools. We don't have to close anybody, or the low-performing schools are showing significant growth every year, so they're quickly going to not be low-performing. But we've got to have the ability to make sure that we hold ourselves accountable to closing bad schools. This is also a critical element of our ongoing eligibility for federal CSP dollars.

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One of the key criteria for selection or renewal of a federal grant for this is that the State and all of its -- or any authorizing entity that is receiving funds directly like we can now has a demonstrated track record of decreasing on an annual basis the number of low-performing schools in its portfolio either by performance managing them up or moving them out. So that's that.

So any discussion on Goal 2? Because I've just totally filibustered for a while. I apologize.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Excuse me, Mr. Chair.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Yes.

MEMBER GUINASSO: I just wanted to know somewhat about the star levels. This may be somewhat of an ignorant question, but if I wanted to know what a one star meant or a two star, where would I go to look for that?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: So based on the

current Nevada School Performance Framework, which is currently frozen in amber because we don't have ASPAC data, and there's some changes that are going to be made as a result of the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, one-star schools are the lowest performing schools in the state. They are typically schools that show either no growth or significant decline, zero per year in student performance, and typically have very low levels of student proficiency. They're generally speaking among basically the lowest 5 percent of schools in the state, roughly. I've actually got a chart, too, I can -- that I've provided sort of showing sort of what this looks like statewide that I can send you, or I can send it to Danny. I can probably get him to put it up on here. I just have to find it.

CHAIR JOHNSON: You can also find that information on the Nevada Report Card. And obviously the information is frozen as of right now, but I think it would help you to find it. And then also, Ms. Jurgensen, Joan Jurgensen, if you actually reach out to her, she's up in Reno. She can walk you through how we measure our schools as well.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

24 Thank you, Mr. Gavin.

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MEMBER CONABOY: Mr. Chair?

CHAIR JOHNSON: Yes, Member Conaboy? 1 2 MEMBER CONABOY: You just reminded me of 3 At one point in time, Joan explained some of something. 4 our performance framework to us. I think it might be useful for a refresher for former or continuing board 5 members, but also as a primer for our new board members 6 7 to have Joan walk the entire Board through the 8 performance framework, and at that point in time, perhaps 9 have a little bit of discussion about what's going on 10 with possible changes at the state level under the ESSA. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: So, Member 11 12 Conaboy, it's funny you mentioned that. We actually had 1.3 a draft agenda item to do a walkthrough in particular of the financial framework based on some of the work that's 14 15 been done on that, and then we were planning in the next 16 month to do the academic stuff. The two people who would 17 do that work are spending 170 percent of their time right 18 now trying to make Infinite Campus work. This is pretty 19 much what I mean. I think they're all working OT right now, so --20 21 MEMBER CONABOY: I understand that. At the 22 appropriate point in time. 23 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Yes. 2.4 MEMBER CONABOY: At the appropriate point in 25 time.

1 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: We're on it, and I 2 just want to manage the expectations. 3 MEMBER CONABOY: Thank you. At the 4 appropriate point in time. But in the meantime, perhaps 5 -- I asked the Chair at lunch whether a whole series of 6 documents had been sent to our new board members, and so 7 maybe some of the things that we're talking about today, 8 Director Gavin and Danny could send links to things. 9 Those of us who are conversant with the website that the 10 Department of Education maybe could find these things 11 easier, but I think for our new members, it would be 12 really nice to just send them the link. 1.3 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: That's a really thoughtful point. Thank you. Okay. So --14 15 CHAIR JOHNSON: Any other discussion about 16 Goal No. 2? Are we acceptable to move to Goal 3? Member 17 Conaboy? 18 MEMBER CONABOY: I just have a question on 19 Goal 2. 20 CHAIR JOHNSON: Please. 21 MEMBER CONABOY: Director Gavin, the way this 22 reads now -- and I know we talked about this at the 23 retreat, but four and five stars, four and five stars, 2.4 are we tying ourself to something that may change as the

NSPF changes? And I think at the retreat, we discussed

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the top two levels of the ranking system or whatever.

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"or equivalent" here, and so just try to give us that flexibility. So yes, I think we will have to make a technical adjustment to the STRAP plan if and when a new framework comes out because if it's not -- if it's no longer five and instead it's three and instead of stars it's lunch boxes, we're going to have to adjust. But -- because we have to -- as the language that we all speak changes, we've got to make sure we update this. But yeah, we are where we are right now, and I think it's useful to --

MEMBER CONABOY: Okay. I hear you. On D under 2 also where it says, "Aligned standards to assessments," I would just reverse that. We really want to align the assessments that we use to the standards that everybody has adopted.

going to jump into the draft metrics for 3. And there are two of them, and that is the number and percentage of open enrollment schools with all subgroup populations within 10 percentage points of sending schools, and just to be clear what that means. So that means that if you're -- if three sending schools -- and our schools all have a lot more than three sending schools, but just for

the purposes of not having my head hurt or your head hurt, if assuming there's three schools and each sending 30 percent of the kids, that that -- and so you create a composite school that the overall metrics in terms of students of color or of LEP students, of SPED students, of students on free and reduced lunch looks pretty similar, within 10 percentage points.

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And the reason we said 10 percentage points is there's actually a provision in statute that says that charter schools are supposed to basically make every reasonable effort to ensure that -- especially in terms of racial gaps, that their numbers are within 10 percentage points. There's never been a way of really measuring that. This is an attempt to do this and talk about it, not in terms of saying, "Naughty school, like you're 11 points" but it's a "Hey, let's have a conversation about why this is happening, or you're not marketing effectively to X, Y or Z community, or why is it that so many of your students appear to be of a single demographic that is not representative of the overall population?" In some case -- and in most cases, I don't believe this is deliberate. I think it's a vestige of bad policies we had for a long time that had to be changed in statute. We've got schools that are working really hard on that.

I would say if you look at the overall diversity of our portfolio, and how it's changed since 2011, we are dramatically more diverse, but we are still not close to being representative of sending schools, nor are we representative of the state or of our local districts. But this has got to be part of the conversation of moving towards a more diverse portfolio.

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And then first one is sort of output, and then I would call these sort of key -- and I'm not a big fan of tracking inputs, but in this case because this is such a seismic change and a behavioral shift, I think that these are important leading indicators of whether or not you're going to get to number one, and that is looking at the number, percentage of open enrollment schools, adopting and implementing equitable, marketing, disciplinary and other organizational policies designed to attract, enroll, and retain a student body that's reflective of the surrounding community.

So if your school is way disproportionately representative of one ethnic group and you're an open enrollment school, not an issue specific school that says we're open to students with this particular need, then I think we've got to have a serious conversation about well, what's going on with your enrollment policy and your marketing stuff? Are all of the pictures of the

kids on your website white in a community where 60 percent of your kids are of color? What message does that sends to parents? If we mystery shop schools and we find out that you call the school secretary and she says, "Oh, yeah, we don't take kids with special ed. It's really hard," that's a training opportunity, if nothing else. Like, "Hey, you've got to train your people to make sure they don't say things you know are wrong."

Because I don't think most of our schools are sitting there going, "We don't want to do this." It's a person flapping their gums and saying the wrong thing or using poor judgment.

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Discipline. This is, I think, an area which is really, really critical and national cutting edge stuff. Secretary King talked about this at the National Alliance Conference back -- and for those of you who don't know, Secretary John King started his professional career as a teacher and founder of one of the highest performing charter schools in the nation and is the first Puerto Rican or partially Puerto Rican Secretary of Education. He's someone who has been a charter proponent since the early days of the movement, and so he's an ally of ours, and he's saying, "Guys. We need to work on disproportionality of discipline in charters." That doesn't mean you can't hold kids to high standards and

you shouldn't make kids wear -- you can't make kids wear uniforms, but it doesn't mean -- you don't start kicking kids out. You look at other mechanisms for improving discipline or improving school culture and climate. So the discipline thing is huge. And then just sort of the broader thing of what other organizational policies, and that could be free lunch, that could be transportation, or here's a carpooling strategy where we're going to, I don't know, a parent Uber pool. I have no idea. Like there's so many innovative things our schools could be doing on this.

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Again, this goes back to the sharing of best practices we'll talk about next time. There's just enormous opportunity here, and I'm super excited by this work. And because I think it's -- the biggest criticism we get at the legislature. They're like, "Okay. We get that you don't have test scores for a while. Why are your schools so white? Why are they so rich? Why don't you have enough SPED kids?" Like these are the questions they ask in their reasonable questions because they're investing public dollars into these schools.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Conaboy? I was going to ask if there were any comments.

MEMBER CONABOY: Director Gavin, you used a phrase that I really like that I don't see in the written

document, and that is, "intentionally diverse." I think that's a very clear statement of intent and purpose, and just wondering if, under 3A, where we say, "Ensure equitable service to traditionally underserved populations," maybe we just say, "Become intentionally diverse by ensuring." I just really like that language that shows a forethought about things not an afterthought about things.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: So funny. struggle with this. And let me talk about why. So first of all, this is talking about schools that are open enrollment, which is admittedly the vast majority of our schools. But what I don't want to do is send a message that when we have schools that are serving an at-risk or a niche population, students with disabilities, young boys of color who've expelled, whatever else. There are really extraordinary majority/minority schools that are life -- that are doing life-changing work with mission-specific preferences or at least certain -- or mission-specific marketing strategy that they get their authorizer on board with, and I think that's going to be a big part of diversifying our portfolio as well because that's -- look. As long as we're in the suburbs, we're always going to be disproportionate related to like the urban core of Clark County or some of the more

challenging areas in Washoe.

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But intentionally diverse is a particular niche charter school. It's a growing and really interesting movement, and I'd love to see more of our schools think of themselves as intentionally diverse, but I don't want to sit here and say -- I think it would be just as dangerous to say that all of our schools should be intentionally diverse as it would be to say all of our schools should be no excuses. Even though I love intentionally diverse models and I think there's some fabulous -- and I'd like to see our schools learn more like adopt more of their practices, and I think no excuses programs are fabulous and I'd like to see many of our schools borrow from those practices as well.

I also -- I just don't think that we should be in a position where we're -- it sounds like we're dictating a model, and there's a national coalition of intentionally diverse schools that has a specific sort of set of things. So intentionally diverse is, I think, is a great term for us to use, but I don't know if I want to put it in writing.

MEMBER CONABOY: Well, okay. But ensuring equitable service to traditionally underserved populations means to me --

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Gets closer to

that, yeah.

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MEMBER CONABOY: Well, it doesn't go all the way. I'm mean, I'm looking at Dr. Hawk, and I'm not picking on him. I'm pointing him out as an exemplar of many good things. But even Dr. Hawk, with as -- even though he's not an open enrollment school, he could be intentionally diverse in his marketing and recruitment of a certain level of child to come to his school.

that one of the reasons Dr. Hawk and -- the Drs. Hawk and their board applied for and received approval to add a new campus in East Las Vegas, it was in part because they -- that was part of their intentionally diverse strategy, was or to be -- an intentional strategy to be more diverse was let's go where the kids are. And so that's certainly one of the ways that can happen. I mean, I think John and Wendy have worked really hard on that. I completely agree, Kathleen.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Do you have a point, Vice-Chair Mackedon?

VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: I do have a question. So on the other metrics that we've seen so far, I felt really good like I know where this data is coming from, and I'm wearing my school leader hat right now, and I'm thinking please tell me that all of these

things that you're talking about in bullet point 2, you have a report that you're already getting in mind where you're going to pull this information and that our school leaders aren't going to get some epicenter popup that's like your draft metrics for Goal 3 are due in 21 days, and all of a sudden, there's a real big cumbersome report that gets at all of this stuff.

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I feel like -- think that the majority of it's out there, so if the staff haven't started to wrap their head around where they're already going to pull it from, we should start that process and not create another version of regurgitating data that is already available.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Awesome question,

Member Mackedon. So here's exactly how I intend to

operationalize this. We already have a mechanism, a

process. And admittedly, it's one we need to get better

at and be more systemic about, but we need to do it

anyway.

Our performance for our academic performance framework already creates this composite school for the purposes of comparing the growth of students, the growth of students at each of the sending schools to create that composite school so we can then say, "Is our school growing more or is it growing less than the schools that its kiddos come from?" So there's that.

We can essentially take the same pivot table that we use, and instead of plugging in the ASPAC data or the whatever the test du jour is with the growth data, we can plug in the Nevada Report Card or the count -- day count of how many students of color, how many FRL students, how many LEP students, how many homeless students, whatever the subgroups wind up being that we're tracking for every school in the state, and it's just simply a gap analysis. Okay. So for composite school here is -- has this many FRL students, this many LEP students, etcetera, from a technical perspective, it's super easy.

The only sticking point that we have to do,

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The only sticking point that we have to do, and this is just really about a behavioral and adaptive challenge is make sure we work with our district. It's twofold: one is making sure our schools give us accurate information about where the kiddo lives, so that's the validation of the address data which we make you do anyway for the purpose of composite school analysis for academics.

MEMBER CONABOY: Director Gavin, is the answer yes?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Yes.

MEMBER CONABOY: Okav.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Yes. Sorry.

MEMBER CONABOY: We need to know the time, not how to make a clock, okay?

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CHAIR JOHNSON: Wow. So we will entertain a motion on whether we accept these draft goals.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Mr. Chair, I didn't get a chance on the second metric.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Please.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Or not the second metric but the second goal. There was the last metric, and it had the provision to close low-performing schools, and that came up a little bit earlier today. And I just wanted to reiterate a point, and that is if we have schools that are in some sort of a settlement agreement mode with receivership and all of that, that every meeting, you know, we should have the option, you know, as a part of the update to move to close those schools if they're not meeting some aspect of the settlement agreement or not complying with what the receiver has them doing or some iteration of that.

I just want tools in my hands from month to month to really be able to pull the trigger on some of these harder decisions because I think one, it will wind up with the goals that we're stating here, and two, it will be consistent with one of the purposes for which we're here, and that's to make sure we have high-quality

charters that are in operation rather than stringing along charters that aren't performing and may never perform.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Conaboy?

MEMBER CONABOY: Actually, I was hoping to go back to that very point, Director Gavin. It seems to me that we have more options than closing. In 509, we had the option to reconstitute. Should we measure that as well? I mean, we're spending a lot of time and resources on receivership and reconstitution of two schools right now, and I think that ought to be reflected in our sort of effort report to ourselves in the metrics of our plan. So maybe add close or reconstitute each year which a valid line of effort right now for a lot of --

we would just simply encapsulate that in the number of schools that are at four or five stars. If the schools move to four or five star, then we're in a good place.

But I hear your point, and so that -- yes. I think we can do that. The number of low performing schools.

The other thing we could say is we could just add another metric. The number of low performing schools closed each year, the number of schools reconstituted or put into receivership each year.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Or you could say including

closing or reconstituting schools the performing schools, 1 2 just a nod to what happened last legislative session. 3 MEMBER CONABOY: The point is to reflect the 4 fact that we have options. That's not our only option. 5 VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: I would make a 6 motion to approve the draft metrics related to Goals 2 7 and 3 with the addition of reconstitution in Goal No. 2. 8 MEMBER SNOW: This is Member Snow. I will 9 second that motion. 10 CHAIR JOHNSON: All in favor? 11 THE BOARD: Aye. 12 CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. Fantastic. Wе 1.3 will move to Agenda Item 13: Summer charter application 14 cycle update. Mr. Scroggins? 15 MR. SCROGGINS: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman. For the record, Brian Scroggins, Deputy Director for the 16 17 State Public Charter School Authority. Just a real quick 18 update. We concluded our summer charter application 19 cycle just recently. We originally had 18 letters of 20 intent. We met with them, and six have given 21 applications. Those are posted on our website if you'd 22 like to look at them fully. 23 Just real quickly, Atlas Academy of Reno, 2.4 which obviously is in Washoe County, grades K through 8, 25 there's a metrics of how many children they want to

serve. Foundations Charter School in Clark County, which is K through 5. Marzano Academy in Clark County, which is K through 8; Manor Academy of Northern Nevada, which is Washoe County, which is K through 8; Mountain West Academy of Sparks, which is Washoe County, will be servicing or proposed to serve K through 6; and then Sierra Nevada Steam Academy in Carson City, proposing to do grades 12, or excuse me, 7th through 12. So again, we have six that have not gone through the review process, but just wanted to inform you as to we had six new applicants for charter schools.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Scroggins.

Any questions for Mr. Scroggins here? All right. We'll go on to our very second-to-last agenda item here, which are the Chair and Vice-Chair elections pursuant to NRS 388A.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GAVIN: Mr. Chairman, may
I interrupt with something? And I apologize. I should
have given you this information before. Member Conaboy
and I talked maybe 48 hours ago on this, and I meant to
mention it to you this morning. Kathleen noted really -she pulled up the statute. It actually only requires it
in odd-numbered years, so if you don't want to -- if you
and Melissa don't want to step down, you actually don't
have to be re-elected right -- we do have to do an

1 election right now. 2 CHAIR JOHNSON: I'd rather get some 3 affirmation people want me in this seat as opposed to 4 just using any abject power, so I will open up the 5 election to see if there's anyone who wants to nominate themselves or anyone else for either Chair or Vice-Chair. 6 7 MEMBER SNOW: Mr. Chairman, I would move that 8 we keep you as Chair and Melissa -- last name again? 9 VICE-PRESIDENT MACKEDON: Mackedon. 10 MEMBER SNOW: As Vice-Chair. Thank you. 11 MEMBER GUINASSO: And I second. 12 CHAIR JOHNSON: All in favor? THE BOARD: Aye. 1.3 14 CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. Simple enough. 15 Easiest election I ever won. We will move on to Agenda 16 Item No. 15, which is public comment. I have one here 17 from the south. It is from Dr. John Hawk, Chief 18 Executive Officer or Chief Operations Officer at Nevada 19 State High School. Dr. Hawk? 20 DR. HAWK: Chair Johnson, Members of the 21 Board, John Hawk, for the record, Chief Operations 22 Officer for Nevada State High School. I'd like to 23 welcome the new member to the Board and congratulations 2.4 on the election and winning your election again.

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Three things. One is our two charter school

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applications. When can we receive feedback on the two charter school applications to fix what's wrong with them so that we can start moving forward? Two is a timeline for the review of any material amendments, and it's something I brought up to Greg when he was here after lunch. We submitted a material amendment for our bylaws in May, and we still haven't heard back. And I understand and can appreciate the capacity discussion.

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Look. It's like a bicycle, right? If I jump on the bike and I ride the bike today, and I'm riding the bike and then I get off the bicycle and then I look at you and I said, "Well, I can't ride a bike." Is it a choice that people are saying we can't do? And that's this Infinite Campus discussion, which is the third point, is it a choice that the State Public Charter School is making? Is it a conscious choice that you're making not to do things?

I've got two users, and I want to help the discussion. I want to push the discussion along, and this is the third and final point. But I also don't want to say and give into is this a conscious decision being made? And my point here is Infinite Campus. I don't want to do Infinite Campus. I don't want to do my financial records. Shoot, I don't want to do anything.

You know, it goes back to a saying that

everybody wants a job, but nobody wants to work. So is this a conscious decision that's being made to upset the charter school community?

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And here's my point. It was about four weeks ago, we hire two brand new site administrators. We asked those site administrators to be given user accounts. And just two days ago, we were told that we never made that request. Is that the conscious decision saying, "Yeah, I know how to ride a bike. I know how to put the users in, but I'm not going to put them in for you because I want to get you upset enough to come to the Board and tell them how much of a calamity this is."

I don't know that answer, but I will say this. I've got two new student -- new site administrators. School has been in session for two weeks with us. Two weeks, we've been in session. We started earlier than the normal schools. And I just don't think it's acceptable, and I almost think that I'm to the point where I think it's a conscious decision. And those are my comments.

CHAIR JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Hawk --

Dr. Hawk. Any public comments in the north?

MR. PELTIER: There is none.

24 CHAIR JOHNSON: All right. Then I will call
25 our meeting to adjourn at 2:21.

MEMBER GUINASSO: Mr. Chair, before we adjourn, could you just comment on what we talked about in the hall about getting materials in a timely manner?

CHAIR JOHNSON: Thank you, Member Guinasso.

So I would actually like to make just one quick comment about the timeliness of materials being given to the Authority staff and then subsequently given to us. We really want to make sure that we're able to be as fully prepared as possible, and getting materials two days

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before meetings, 300 pages worth of reading, I'm sure you haven't had time to internalize it fully. It makes it very difficult for us and for us to make very important decisions on those things.

So I don't know how that information can get relayed to our schools about the timeliness of their submission of your requested documents, but it has to be — we have to have a better process in place so that we can have things at least five business days ahead of time given — at least the amount of time that we send out the agenda, we have full documentation ready for us to be able to read a review. I don't know if anybody else has any thoughts on that.

MEMBER SNOW: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I've discussed that with Patrick, and I agree with you and would like to request that we have a future agenda item

brought to the Board so that we can discuss what process we need to put in place so that we can one, I think serve our clientele better and that we as the Board members can be better prepared. And I can't make a motion, but that's just my thought.

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CHAIR JOHNSON: Member Guinasso?

MEMBER GUINASSO: Yeah. I agree with everything that was just said. It would be helpful to have that information sooner. And if not, I mean, ultimately, I'll be really liberal in tabling things or moving them to make them come up in the next -- if I haven't had time to sufficiently review the documents so that I make a competent decision, then my motion will likely be something to the effect of, "Can we please table this to the next regularly scheduled meeting because I haven't had time to review the documents submitted."

especially if the item is still incomplete, and yet people are asking us to work on it or we're getting stuff over the trans the day before, I think all three of these suggestions makes sense. I do think it needs to be a future agenda item so the Board can talk about this.

I think the strategy Member Guinasso has just referenced may ultimately be the most effective one as a

means of saying -- using the Board's discretion versus prescribing something that people ultimately argue is regulation, but essentially, "We really need this, and we may not be able to work with it if we get it afterwards," and again being very liberal and saying, "I didn't read this because it was too darn late and I'm not prepared to vote on it yet." CHAIR JOHNSON: So whether it's an agenda item or we have to do something different, but we just have to make sure that both sides are getting information in a timely fashion. Any other discussions? All right. Then we will now adjourn at 2:24. Thank you all. -000-

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STATE OF NEVADA, CARSON CITY.) I, NICOLE HANSEN, Official Court Reporter for the Nevada State Public Charter School Authority, do hereby certify: That on the 26th day of August, 2016, I was present at said hearing for the purpose of reporting in verbatim stenotype notes the within-entitled public meeting; That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages 1 through 192, inclusive, includes a full, true and correct transcription of my stenotype notes of said public meeting. Dated at Carson City, Nevada, this 1st day of September, 2016. NICOLE HANSEN, NV CCR #446

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