LOCATION: 325 W. GAINES STREET
CONFERENCE ROOM 1721/25

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

DATE: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 2016 COMMENCED: 11:25 A.M.

TRANSCRIBED BY:

MICHELLE SUBIA
REGISTER PROFESSIONAL REPORTER

1202 SUMERLIN DRIVE TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32317
(850) 766-5831

MEMBERS PRESENT:

LOIS TEPPER, CHAIR

JENNA HODGES

CATHY BRUBAKER

SONIA ESPOSITO

OSVALDO GARCIA

OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

DAVID L. JORDAN

PROCEEDINGS
CHAIR TEPPER: We're ready to begin. This is the Charter School Appeal Commission. The third appeal is Palm Beach Collegiate Charter School versus the School Board of Palm Beach County. As before, I'll give each side ten minutes to tell me the overall story. We'll start with the Charter School and then go to the District. Then we'll go through the issues one by one. There's three minutes for each side on an overview and then answer any questions the Commission may have.

I don't know if you came in in time to hear me say this morning, the Commission Members get all the materials you and the District submit. They go through those materials and tab them and have all of their questions ready, if they have any. If they don't have a question, it just means that their questions have been answered in the materials that we have.

Okay. So the Charter School has ten minutes. And if you'll introduce yourself the first time, that will help.

MS. PINCUS: I would like to make a preliminary motion before we start. CHAIR TEPPER: Go ahead.

MS. PINCUS: We received the motion sheets and were given until Friday to state our objection. We've not received a formal response, but I'm assuming, based on the fact that the motion sheet is the same as was previously sent, our objection has been denied. I would like to state it for the record, however.

As you're aware, the Charter School Appeals Commission is charged today with making a recommendation to the State Board of Education pursuant to Florida Statute 1002.33(6)(e)5. This Commission is statutorily required to include the reasons for the recommendation and a fact-finding justification for the recommendation.

With the issues framed as whole parts rather than individual areas of deficiency, your vote today will not adequately identify whether each of the eight sections that we found deficient were or were not supported by substantial competent evidence. Without this information, there is insufficient information provided to the State Board of Education and in turn insufficient information for the School Board to exercise its appeal rights, should it be necessary. The motion sheet as drafted also completely
omits language from the Charter Model Application, as well as School Board Policy 2.57, which contains relevant and valid criteria. Finally, the motion sheet completely ignores its constitutional -- the School District's constitutional objection even though it is clearly outlined in the written argument submitted. At a minimum, we respectfully ask this Commission to acknowledge this issue in its written recommendation to the State Board of Education and provide an explanation as to why it will not be making a recommendation on this issue. Thank you.

CHAIR TEPPER: Thank you. And I will state for the record that the Charter School did have an opportunity to respond and their response was that they had no objection to the motion sheet.

DR. BALLIRAM: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: And we will go with the motion sheet as it was originally submitted with the three issues and the subissues that were outlined in the letter of denial. MS. PINCUS: Thank you. CHAIR TEPPER: So to the school, you have ten minutes to tell us the story of your Charter School.

DR. BALLIRAM: My name is Dr. Deokee Balliram. I'm the Applicant of Palm Beach Collegiate Charter School.

I did apply for this Charter School last year and I got denied based on three sections, one of which was did not meet the standards. That was the budget. And the other two sections that partially met were Section 4 and Section 15.

I was advised by the Director of Charter Schools that this application was going for denial or I can withdraw it and reapply this year with corrections. I went with the second option, I withdrew the application and I corrected those sections and I reapplied.

When I got the response from the Charter School based on the corrections I did, I found out that four sections that met the standards last year did not meet the standards this year. And three of the four sections that it was partial this year had met the standards previously. And based on that, I believe that if they are using the same application and reading the same section for the same content that I had there and coming up with different results, then there is some inconsistency in the evaluators at the District
level because if there are no changes, I was hoping that there would be no changes. And that's how $I$ consider this is a reliable section and it was valid. But I was surprised to see this many sections did not.

I had the opportunity to look at the issues that you sent me and I noticed that there were three issues consisting of eight topics and 27 subtopics. I went through my application page by page and I found each one of those issues and I addressed those issues. I have compiled the response to every one of those issues and I can point out where in the application, which page that issue is located.

And you said that you read it, and I'm pretty sure you did, I know you have all that information there, so it's just a matter of making references to it.

With that said, I'm not going to go into the sections unless you request that. But if you ask me now to clarify the compelling mission
statement, I can say, yes, that is located on page eight and the values are on page nine. And if I have to go into the application and read that, I am willing to do that also.

CHAIR TEPPER: It's up to you how you use your time.

DR. BALLIRAM: Okay. Issue Number One asked if I had a compelling mission statement. Yes, I do have a compelling mission statement. It defines the purpose and values of the school. It creates opportunities for parents and for their children who are looking for an alternative to the regular public school system.

Because the purpose and the values that are embedded in the mission statements, parents and students will be motivated and attracted to this Charter School. That compelling statement would voluntarily force the students to come to this school because this is the only school in Palm Beach County that is offering our career program, our Choice Program.

There are 39 Choice Programs in the state DOE. Of those, one hundred and forty something are offered in the school (inaudible), but none is offering this Choice Program so, yes, the parents do have a choice. If they want another choice, then obviously there are other schools. But if they are looking for this choice, it could not be found anywhere except at this school. The
priorities are listed on page eight and nine. The other issue was the target population and the student body. You wanted to know if I have an understanding of the students the Charter School intends to serve. Yes, we do have an understanding of that population. The Charter School is designed for eighth grade to 12th grade.

The students that I'm targeting are from program 102, which is basic eighth grade students, program 112, basic eighth grade students with ESE services, and similarly for the other grade levels. I have that here if you need further clarification for the sake of time.

Is the educational program clear and coherent? Yes, it is. It is clear in the sense that it has an academic component and it has a career component. The academic component is on page 21 and 39 to 44 of the application describing at this grade level what courses are going to be offered. And on page 44 it has the career program and which of the subsections of the career programs students will be able to select by grade level.

You asked if it is research based. Yes, it is research based. All of the courses that's I'm
going to be using that are on the Florida DOE website are research based courses or I know you would not put them there. I'm using the Reading Plus Program. I already have a code for the cost of that. That program is research based. It's on page 44. That research was done by Rachel Pasure (phonetic) and (inaudible.) I'm using the FCI model, that is also research based, it's on page 25. I'm using an eight-step instructional process, which is on pages 25 and 26. Instruction strategies are research based. That research is stated on page 26. Supported learning is research based, it's on page 27. And strategy supported teaching is on page 27 of the application also.

You wanted to know if this mission statement aligns with the needs of the target population. Yes. The mission statement said I'm going to serve eighth grade to 12 th grade. The educational program specifies those grade levels and the programs that will be used. You wanted to know if it is clear and coherent framework for teaching and learning. Yes. And it has the academic component very clearly stated on page 32 and so does the career component. Is it research based? Yes, the research is listed on pages 32 to 36 and
page 44.
Is it consistent with the school's mission, educational philosophy and instructional approach? Yes. That's on page 27 and 28. The instructional approach is data driven instruction, page 65. The rotational model, page 65. And I have Access Points for students that have learning disabilities, that's listed on page 67.

Will this enable students to attain the Sunshine State Common Core Standards and probably the Florida Standards now? Yes, on page 28, page 39 to 44. On page 35, I have goals for struggling readers, intervention based. Research for ineffective intervention is on page 35 and 36. I do have the response to intervention and I have the grade level promotions, which was also asked. The grade level promotions is going to be coming from the School District's progression plan, which Mr. Pegg advised me to stick closely to because that has everything in it. This was during our meeting before this Charter School.

Are these goals measurable? Yes, they are, on pages 79, measurable educational goals as stated, and the education objectives for high standards are also stated on page 79. Promotion
standards, that's about the school's progression plan, which I have permission from Mr. Pegg to use.

Is there evidence that a range of valid and reliable assessments will be used? Yes. In the application, page 91 it says that we will be using teacher made assessments at the school level. We said we'll be using all of the required assessments that the District requires us to make at the District level. If the state has any requirements like the EOC and any other courses, we will be using those also. And at the national level, we will be testing students on the ACT, SAT, the PERT and probably the ASVAB testing for the military.

CHAIR TEPPER: Your time is up.
DR. BALLIRAM: Thank you.
CHAIR TEPPER: For the District, you have ten minutes.

MS. PINCUS: Good morning. My name is Laura Pincus, and I have the privilege of representing the School Board of Palm Beach County here this morning. Today with me are my colleagues, Denise Sagerholm, who is the Assistant General Counsel, and Sean Fahey, who is an associate attorney with
our office, as well as Jim Pegg, who is the Director of Charter Schools.

Palm Beach County is home to 50 Charter Schools currently operating, with another six that are scheduled to open in August. The latest application submitted by the Ballirams is deficient in so many ways and presents a textbook example of no matter how well intentioned, not every individual is capable of running a Charter School. This is the Ballirams' third try in Palm Beach County, in addition to one in Broward over the last five years, yet they still don't have it right.

The standard for the Commission today is whether the School Board of Palm Beach County had competent substantial evidence that is good cause to deny the Charter application. The School Board needed only one reason in a deficient section in the application to constitute good cause and support its decision to deny the application. Clearly the overwhelming deficiencies found in the total of eight sections of the application submitted constitutes good cause for the School Board's denial. Taken as a whole, it becomes crystal clear that the Applicant is wholly
unprepared and unqualified to operate a Charter School.

One very concerning example is the Applicant's response to a concern about the inherent challenges of operating a school that has both eighth grade and high school. The Applicant responded, but that's what we are here for, to face challenges and overcome them. This very response demonstrates the overall attitude and lack of detailed planning that must go in to operating a successful Charter School.

As one delves into each of the eight deficient sections, it is easy to see that any one of the Applicant's deficiencies constitutes good cause for this School Board's denial. In a nutshell, Palm Beach Collegiate has no viable Education, Organization or Business Plan and therefore the School Board had competent substantial evidence to deny the application.

In appearing before the Commission today, the School Board does not waive its right to challenge the constitutionality of the Charter School Statute.

The Charter appeal process deprives School Boards of due process. It exceeds the State

Board's constitutional authority and infringes upon local School Board's power to establish, authorize and operate public schools pursuant to Article 9, Section $4(\mathrm{~b})$ of the Florida Constitution.

And I will be prepared to address each issue in turn as it comes up. Thank you.

CHAIR TEPPER: Thank you.
So that brings us to Issue One, which is whether the Applicant's Educational Plan failed to meet any of the following standards: Mission, guiding principles and purpose; target population and student body; educational program design; curriculum plan; and student performance, assessment and evaluation.

Dr. Balliram, you have three minutes just to talk about that section and then we'll have questions after the District responds.

DR. BALLIRAM: Not only do $I$ know, do I believe, but $I$ know that this application have met all those standards because this application met those standards last year. They have not been changed, they have just been read over to see if anything was wrong. So, yes, we do have those standards in our application.

To imply that $I$ do not have knowledge also about this application or the education system, I do have a Doctorate in education and leadership. I do have a specialist degree in education and leadership. I have a Master's degree in ESOL. I have a reading certification. I have ESOL endorsement. I have ESE endorsement. I have math certification in high school. I have worked as an administrator in the Charter School where I was responsible for testing as one of my duties. I honestly believe that I am qualified to run a Charter School, contrary to the views and opinions of the School Board.

CHAIR TEPPER: Thank you.
And for the District.
MS. PINCUS: First I would like to point out that last year's application is not at issue. It was withdraw, it was not appealed. This Commission never heard about the application nor did the State Board of Education and it is not before the Commission today.

The Education Plan as presented in the application is flawed for several reasons. In fact, the application amounts to no more than an overly abstract and insufficiently detailed
vision. The School Board of Palm Beach County is committed to ensuring its Charter Schools comply with the statutory guiding principles, including meeting high standards of student achievement while providing parents' flexibility to choose among diverse educational opportunities.

The School Board is equally committed to ensuring its Charter Schools meet the prescribed purpose, including the encouragement of innovative learning methods. To that end, School Board Policy 2.57 was amended actually since last year's application. It was amended. And within the policy, it actually goes on to define innovation. It actually states that the School Board defines innovative as introducing or using new ideas or methods or having new ideas about how learning methods can be performed in this School District.

Being innovative is about looking beyond what is currently done well, identifying the great ideas of yesterday and/or tomorrow and putting them into practice. True innovative learning methods are those products, processes, strategies and approaches that improve significantly upon the status quo within this geographical area of the School District and results in high-end qualities
of outcomes of teaching and learning.
In this case, Palm Beach Collegiate's overly
vague description of an eight through 12 school
offering includes some interesting buzzwords such
as agriculture, food and natural resources, mixed
in with career technical education, science
technology, engineering and math. It's almost as
we picked certain terms that sounds really good,
put them in an application to see if they fly.
However, there's no information on how these
programs would interconnect or how they would be
implemented. In other words, there's no
information on how these programs would be
implemented or how they would positively impact
student achievement, which is required in an
application. There is simply no sufficient
details whatsoever that would explain this
program's true instructional focus or how it is in
any way innovative.
Absent a clear, coherent educational design
that is based on effective research based
practices that align with the school's mission and
will lead to improve student performance, the
School Board had good cause to deny the
application.

There are other rationale within this same section. We had to condense based on the motion sheet. I ask for sufficient time to address the other areas of deficiency with the Educational Plan.

CHAIR TEPPER: We'll move on to questions. MS. PINCUS: Okay.

CHAIR TEPPER: So do we have questions from Commission Members on Issue One, the Educational Plan?

MS. ESPOSITO: I have a question for the school.

CHAIR TEPPER: Okay.
MS. ESPOSITO: Can you describe to me how the school -- because I'm trying to vision this -- is going to deliver instruction in the different programs of STEM -- I think we have STEM, agriculture, food and natural resources within a four-day schedule -- and still provide assistance for the low level reading, MTSS, ESOL students and ESE? I know there's a lot in there, but if you can address it. I'm just trying to envision what you're trying to explain.

DR. BALLIRAM: Okay. Several high schools do have Choice Programs. I have the Choice Program I
selected. It's not buzzwords. It is specifically stated in the DOE website. It is STEM, meaning science, technology, engineering and math. There are course selections there, a program I picked specifically. It's the agriculture, food and natural resources. There's a career pathway and this is a career program.

This program consists of five subsections. You have choice of which branch you want to go to. And it clearly states here in ninth grade this is your choice, you pick the foundation courses and you decide which one of the branches you want to go to. Do you want to go to agriculture? Do you want to go to forestry? Do you want to go to natural resources? It's a choice for you to go to which branch you want. And that is clearly stated here. And every word that I use here are valid words from the DOE website, they are not buzzwords.

MS. ESPOSITO: Can I ask another question?
CHAIR TEPPER: Sure.
MS. ESPOSITO: Because I'm also intrigued
about you're going to serve eight to 12.
DR. BALLIRAM: Yes.
MS. ESPOSITO: So at what grade level are
they going to select their choice?
DR. BALLIRAM: The choice starts at nine. MS. ESPOSITO: Okay. So what is going to be your focus in the eighth grade?

DR. BALLIRAM: In the eighth grade, I do have the eighth grade curriculum, the course. On page 39, it tells you which math courses they are going to do, which language arts courses, it's all here in detail. It is like a course selection sheet, and this is what the eighth grade students will be doing.

MS. ESPOSITO: So all the students have to come up with a certain number, because the curriculum in eighth grade, in middle school is a little bit different from the one in high school? DR. BALLIRAM: Yes. MS. ESPOSITO: So what you're trying to say is that every eighth grader that comes to your school will have to select those sources in order to move on to the ninth grade?

DR. BALLIRAM: To the ninth grade, yes. MS. ESPOSITO: And then my other question, students are going to be in all those different programs in all those different areas. How are you going to address interventions for students?

How are you going to address the MTSS and how are you going to address the ESOL and the ESE?

DR. BALLIRAM: The ESE students in my school are based on the choice that I made where 80 percent of their needs will be met in the regular classroom. In my application $I$ said if an Applicant should come to the school, apply to the school needing more than that 80 percent, I will consult with the School District as to how to deal with that student. And that is part of what is required on the application there. So that part will be done that way.

MS. ESPOSITO: So you will serve an $80 / 20$ percent?

DR. BALLIRAM: Yes.

MS. ESPOSITO: Okay.

DR. BALLIRAM: In terms of how will I meet the needs of these students if they have to do something else, my bell schedule and the course outline says that they are able to do 32 courses in this four years. That is apart from the ninth graders from the eighth graders.

If you have 32 courses available to you and you only need 24 to graduate high school, the other courses, that space, is if you are on track
with everything, you will have 32 courses. But if for some reason you fail algebra 1 , then you can repeat algebra 1 and you will not get 32 courses, you may get 31, but you will have far in excess of the 24.

So in terms of accommodating all of the students to meet the high school graduation requirement, there is no problem with the application and the bell schedule that I have there.

MS. ESPOSITO: What about a student that fails more than the number of classes that will not be within the span of those 32, how are you going to address those? Are there students that are coming in behind credits? How are you going to address those students or students that need intervention, that need to have that remediation? How are you going to address those within that schedule?

DR. BALLIRAM: Intervention, say like reading intervention or something like that, I don't see a student coming up short with eight courses if we are having those students from eighth grade all the way up because if we remediate the reading at one level, hopefully from there on they will be at
level. And if they need support, we will give them that.

MS. ESPOSITO: So what you're saying is that you're going to give students -- I'm sorry I'm taking so long, but I'm trying to --

CHAIR TEPPER: Go ahead. Please do.

MS. ESPOSITO: So you are going to get students that are in grade eight and then you're going to work. So that means you are not going to be accepting students that are in ninth grade level?

DR. BALLIRAM: No. It says on the thing there that --

MS. ESPOSITO: Because my concern is what happens with those ninth graders that come in and they need remediation? Where is the time allocated to provide them with that?

DR. BALLIRAM: I do have in the student population by year how many eighth graders, how many ninth, tenth, 11th and 12th I will have. The first year is 385 students. They are not all eighth graders. The second year, it's the same number. It goes to 410 and it stays at 410 for the rest of the year.

MS. ESPOSITO: Yeah. But my question is if
you're going to get those ninth graders and those ninth graders are coming from another school and they are behind either in credits or they need intervention because of reading, how are you going to address those students in ninth grade?

DR. BALLIRAM: Well, that's what we have the extra credit for. They can sign up for a reading course again. And reading is the Reading Plus, which is a computer based course that self-adjusts itself. Like I don't have to say, okay, you scored this therefore you need this intervention. That program automatically adjusts at the student's level.

MS. ESPOSITO: So what are you going to do for math if they need intervention in math as well?

DR. BALLIRAM: Well, if they fail the course, they can repeat the course. And if at the start the teacher thinks the student is falling back, we do have tutoring we can provide for that situation.

MS. ESPOSITO: Okay.
CHAIR TEPPER: I'm going to let the District respond.

MS. PINCUS: Your questions go directly to
what my next point would have been had I had the sufficient time to bring it out. But in overall, one remediation program was identified in the application, it was Reading Plus. It's computer based. It does not -- while it's good for some kids, it does not identify what would happen -the application in no way identifies what would happen with students who are not receptive to that, to the Reading Plus Program to the computer based program.

In addition, $I$ don't know if you all caught it, but during the opening statement, there was a statement that students with learning disabilities would be placed on Access Points. And that is a huge concern in terms of the understanding of how we meet the needs of our special students. We still don't have an answer regarding ELL, but we did know that the Business Plan does not include sufficient staffing for ESE -- I mean for ELL. So I don't think that there is a plan. And, again, that's part of the main reason why we believe the Education Plan is deficient.

CHAIR TEPPER: Other questions?
DR. BALLIRAM: Could I make one response to a misinterpretation?

CHAIR TEPPER: No, we're going to go ahead with other questions. Thank you.

DR. BALLIRAM: Sorry.
CHAIR TEPPER: Other questions?
Osvaldo.
MR. GARCIA: I do want to hear from the school in regards to the Access Point. How do you intend to use it?

DR. BALLIRAM: There are courses on the Florida DOE website that we teach these students. Students that has a learning disability in the school, in the state website, there is a thing called Access Point, meaning that you can go into those points at which those students with disabilities will learn.

In other words, I'm not going to give you the highest performance level, but it is required that the students will still graduate with a regular high school diploma but they will be starting at those Access Points. And that's where the Access Points are in the FLDOE website.

CHAIR TEPPER: Ms. Pincus.
DR. BALLIRAM: And that's what $I$ want to use. MS. PINCUS: I think for those who understand Access Points and educating students with
disabilities, we understand that. That is a primary concern if we're going to be taking students with learning disabilities and sticking them into classes intended for students with Access Points, which is our lowest 1 percent of our population. Thank you.

CHAIR TEPPER: Thank you.
MS. HODGENS: Ms. Tepper, I don't see ESE as an area for the denial so am I -- I mean, I just want to make sure I'm not lost here.

CHAIR TEPPER: No. ESE is not one of the things that was in the letter of denial.

MS. HODGENS: Okay.
DR. BALLIRAM: Nor was ESOL.
CHAIR TEPPER: Other questions?
MS. ESPOSITO: It was curriculum.
CHAIR TEPPER: So would someone like to make the motion on Issue One and choose did or did not, please?

MR. GARCIA: I'll do it.
CHAIR TEPPER: Osvaldo.
MR. GARCIA: I move that the Commission find that the School Board did have competent substantial evidence to support its denial of the application based on the Applicant's failure to
meet the standards for the Educational Plan.
CHAIR TEPPER: You've heard the motion, that the Commission find that the School Board did have competent substantial evidence for its denial on this issue.

Is there a second?

MS. HODGENS: I'll second it.

CHAIR TEPPER: Jenna.
So the motion is the Commission find the
School Board did have competent substantial evidence to support its denial of the application based on the Applicant's failure to meet the standards for the Educational Plan. If you vote yes, you are voting for the District. If you vote no, you are voting for the Charter School.

Cathy.
MS. BRUBAKER: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: Sonia.
MS. ESPOSITO: Yes.

CHAIR TEPPER: Osvaldo.

MR. GARCIA: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: Jenna.
MS. HODGENS: Yes.

CHAIR TEPPER: So you have found that the School Board did have competent substantial
evidence for its denial. You must now determine whether that was statutory good cause.

Osvaldo, would you make the motion?
MR. GARCIA: Sure. I move that the
Commission find that the Applicant's failure to meet the standards for the Educational Plan was statutory good cause for denial.

CHAIR TEPPER: You heard the motion, that it was statutory good cause for denial.

Is there a second?

MS. HODGENS: I'll second.

CHAIR TEPPER: Jenna.
So the motion is the Commission find the Applicant's failure to meet the standards for the Educational Plan was statutory good cause for denial. If you vote yes, you are voting for the District. If you vote no, you are voting for the Charter School.

Cathy.
MS. BRUBAKER: Yes.

CHAIR TEPPER: Sonia.
MS. ESPOSITO: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: Osvaldo.

MR. GARCIA: Yes.

CHAIR TEPPER: Jenna.

MS. HODGENS: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: So the District prevails on Issue One. That will take us to Issue Two, which is whether the Organizational Plan failed to meet any of the following standards: Management; employment. And those are the only two.

So, Dr. Balliram, you have three minutes to talk to us about your Organization Plan.

DR. BALLIRAM: The school does have an Organizational Plan, it's located on page 214 of the Charter School application. And this is the Organizational Plan here, it's the flowchart of it. And it states every position here, the arrow is pointing to who is responsible for that. This is how it is organized.

The management structure?
CHAIR TEPPER: Go ahead.
DR. BALLIRAM: That was the management structure in the Organizational Plan. Page 213 had a narrative of the Organizational Plan and then that was the chart, the flowchart for it.

The other question, there was a sound plan for recruitment and selection, that's on page 224 to 227, it explains how this school is going to recruit and select a school leader. It also has a
rubric for how that school leader will be evaluated.

CHAIR TEPPER: Okay. And for the District. MS. PINCUS: The Applicant's Organization Plan also fails to meet the requisite standards. From the application we do not know the minimum qualifications of staff. This is exacerbated by the fact that the school is looking to staff for eighth grade as well as ninth through 12th.

There's no mention of an ELL teacher and no information on how its guidance counselor would be evaluated. The Applicant does not seem to have a coherent plan on how decisions would be made to retain existing staff. In its application, the Applicant states that reappointment recommendations would be the decision of the academic director, who is also charged with recruiting, interviewing, hiring and terminating staff.

Without any clear information in the application, the question was asked during the subsequent interview. At that time, a definition of reappointment was offered. It refers only to employees who are terminated or leave for personal reasons. And in only those cases would the

Governing Board be required to vote on the academic director's recommendation.

So it remains unclear as to who would handle the decision of which staff would be retained and how that decision would be made from year to year.

With regard to personnel policies, the Applicant was required to either have developed proposed personnel policies and procedures or provide a timeline as to when such policies and procedures would be developed and approved by the Governing Board.

Palm Beach Collegiate did neither. They simply stated there would be an employee handbook and it would contain policies and procedures. But that's nowhere close to the same as developing the actual policies and procedures or coming up with a timeline. Once again, the lack of any detailed plan demonstrates the inability of Palm Beach Collegiate to operate a Charter School.

CHAIR TEPPER: Thank you.
So that brings us to questions from Commission Members on the Organizational Plan.

MS. BRUBAKER: Repeatedly it's saying that you don't have any room for an ELL teacher. Can you show me where you have that in your
application?
DR. BALLIRAM: No, I don't have one for ELL teachers, but I have one for ESE teachers. No, I don't have one for ELL teachers.

CHAIR TEPPER: Other questions?
(No response.)
CHAIR TEPPER: Then would someone please make the motion on Issue Two and choose did or did not.

Cathy.
MS. BRUBAKER: I find that the School Board did have competent substantial evidence to support its denial of the application based on the Applicant's failure to meet the standards for the Organizational Plan.

CHAIR TEPPER: You've heard the motion, that the Commission find that the School Board did have competent substantial evidence for its denial on this issue.

Is there a second?

MS. ESPOSITO: I second.
CHAIR TEPPER: Sonia.
So the issue is that the Commission find -the motion is the Commission find that the School Board did have competent substantial evidence to support its denial of the application based on the

Applicant's failure to meet the standards of the Organizational Plan. If you vote yes, you are voting for the District. If you vote no, you are voting for the Charter School.

Cathy.
MS. BRUBAKER: Yes.

CHAIR TEPPER: Sonia.

MS. ESPOSITO: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: Osvaldo.
MR. GARCIA: Yes.

CHAIR TEPPER: Jenna.

MS. HODGENS: Yes.

CHAIR TEPPER: So you have found that the School Board did have competent substantial evidence. You must determine whether that was good cause.

Cathy, would you make the motion?
MS. BRUBAKER: I move that the Commission find the Applicant's failure to meet the standards for the Organization Plan was statutory good cause for denial.

CHAIR TEPPER: You've heard the motion, that it was statutory good cause for denial. Do I have a second?

MR. GARCIA: Second.

CHAIR TEPPER: Osvaldo.
So the motion is the Commission find the Applicant's failure to meet the standards for the Organizational Plan was statutory good cause for denial. If you vote yes, you are voting for the District. If you vote no, you are voting for the Charter School.

Cathy.
MS. BRUBAKER: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: Sonia.

MS. ESPOSITO: Yes.

CHAIR TEPPER: Osvaldo.

MR. GARCIA: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: Jenna.
MS. HODGENS: Yes.

CHAIR TEPPER: So the District prevails on Issue Two. Issue Three is whether the Applicant's Business Plan failed to meet the following standard: Financial management and oversight.

Dr. Balliram, you have three minutes to talk to us about your Business Plan.

DR. BALLIRAM: The Business Plan is stated clearly on page 195 and the description of internal controls is on pages 277 to 79.

My misconception here is that why are you
telling me one time this meets our standards and tomorrow you are telling me it did not meet the standard. What I'm seeing here automatically becomes irrelevant to the decision that is going to be made, and that's what $I$ don't understand. But it details out on page 277 to 279.

CHAIR TEPPER: Thank you.
DR. BALLIRAM: You're welcome.
CHAIR TEPPER: For the District.
MS. PINCUS: Again, the only application that's before the Commission today is the one that was submitted this year, which fails to offer a viable Business Plan. Of concern is the lack of authority described in Section 18 of the application given to the Governing Board to retain ultimate control over the school's finances. Instead, according to the application, the sole responsibility to monitor the finances is an outside entity called Buchanan's Accounting \& Tax Services.

Inconsistent information from other sections of the application does not cure the Applicant's failure to provide assurances about the ultimate role of the Governing Board and how that would play in the ultimate financial responsibility, and
that is a major concern of the School District and a reason, again, for denial. Thank you.

CHAIR TEPPER: Questions from Commission Members regarding the school's Business Plan?
(No response.)
CHAIR TEPPER: Then would someone please make a motion and choose did or did not on Issue Three?

MS. HODGENS: I'll do it.
CHAIR TEPPER: Okay. Jenna.
MS. HODGENS: I move that the Commission find that the School Board did have competent substantial evidence to support its denial of the application based on the Applicant's failure to meet the standards of the Business Plan.

CHAIR TEPPER: You've heard the motion, the Commission find the School Board did have competent substantial evidence for its denial on this issue.

Is there a second?
MR. GARCIA: Second.
CHAIR TEPPER: Osvaldo.
So the motion is the Commission find the School Board did have competent substantial evidence to support its denial of the application based on the Applicant's failure to meet the
standards for the Business Plan. If you vote yes, you are voting for the School District. If you vote no, you are voting for the Charter School.

Cathy.
MS. BRUBAKER: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: Sonia.

MS. ESPOSITO: Yes.

CHAIR TEPPER: Osvaldo.
MR. GARCIA: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: Jenna.

MS. HODGENS: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: So you have found that the School Board did have competent substantial evidence on this issue. You must now determine whether that was good cause for denial.

Jenna, would you make the motion?
MS. HODGENS: I move that the Commission find that the Applicant's failure to meet the standards for the Business Plan was statutory good cause for denial.

CHAIR TEPPER: You've heard the motion, that it was statutory good cause for denial. Is there a second?

MR. GARCIA: Second.

CHAIR TEPPER: Osvaldo.

So the motion is the Commission find the Applicant's failure to meet the standards for the Business Plan was statutory good cause for denial. If you vote yes, you are voting for the District. If you vote no, you are voting for the Charter School.

Cathy.
MS. BRUBAKER: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: Sonia.
MS. ESPOSITO: Yes.

CHAIR TEPPER: Osvaldo.

MR. GARCIA: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: Jenna.
MS. HODGENS: Yes.

CHAIR TEPPER: So the District prevails on Issue Three.

Would someone please make the final motion?
MS. ESPOSITO: I'll make it.
CHAIR TEPPER: Sonia.

MS. ESPOSITO: I move the Commission
recommend that the State Board of Education deny the appeal.

CHAIR TEPPER: You've heard the motion. Is there a second?

MR. GARCIA: Second.

CHAIR TEPPER: Osvaldo.
Cathy.
MS. BRUBAKER: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: Sonia.
MS. ESPOSITO: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: Osvaldo.

MR. GARCIA: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: Jenna.

MS. HODGENS: Yes.
CHAIR TEPPER: So the appeal of the Charter School is denied.

You'll have an opportunity to argue your appeal before the State Board at their next meeting currently scheduled for March 29th, but that may change. Jackie Hitchcock will be in touch with you to let you know when it's scheduled and when you should appear.

You'll have five minutes before the State Board. They may or may not have questions for you. They'll have all of the materials that we have and they'll have a transcript of what we've done here today for their review and they'll have time to ask our staff questions, if they have one, before the appeal, but they still may have questions for you.
adjourned.
(Whereupon, proceedings were concluded at 12:05 p.m.)

STATE OF FLORIDA ) COUNTY OF LEON )

I, MICHELLE SUBIA, Registered Professional Reporter, certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter translated under my supervision; and the foregoing pages, numbered 3 through 42, are a true and correct record of the aforesaid proceedings.

I further certify that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.

DATED this Fth day of March, 2016.


MICHELLE SUBIA, CDR, RR NOTARY PUBLIC
COMMISSION \#FF127508
EXPIRES JUNE 7, 2018

