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ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

accs-feb21item03
District Letter 1
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To: [CHARTERS](#)
Cc: [Marcy Trahan \(mtarahan@rossvalleyschools.org\)](mailto:mtarahan@rossvalleyschools.org); [Sue Ann Salmon Evans](#); [Ila Friend](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Submittal of Ross Valley School District regarding the Ross Valley Charter School Renewal Appeal, February 11, 2021 meeting, Agenda Item 3
Date: Friday, February 5, 2021 4:45:00 PM
Attachments: [ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by Ross Valley School District 2-5-2021.pdf](#)

Dear Commissioners of the Advisory Commission on Charter Schools,

Attached please find the submittal of Ross Valley School District (RVSD) regarding the Ross Valley Charter School (RVC) renewal appeal, scheduled for the February 11, 2021 meeting, Agenda Item 3. RVSD, through the diligent review contemplated by AB 1505 for renewal, made findings, supported by substantial evidence, that RVC does not meet the standards for renewal. We are concerned with the appellate review process as well as the content and the conclusions of the CDE recommendation. And, despite messaging to the contrary, the RVSD decision to deny the renewal petition was made with the best interests of all students in focus. We ask for thoughtful review of the data and documents we are submitting and urge denial based upon the facts and law.

We further ask that the documents submitted by RVSD be immediately posted to the ACCS website for the February 11 Agenda. While we have been informed that posting will not occur until next week, it is noted that RVC materials, including documents that are not part of the record on appeal, have been posted since the Agenda was posted on February 1, 2021. Fairness, impartiality, and section 33009.5 comport with the RVSD request for immediate posting.

We thank you for your consideration.

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Ross Valley Charter Petition Renewal Executive Summary

This Executive Summary, submitted by the Ross Valley School District to the Advisory Commission on Charter Schools regarding Ross Valley Charter School's renewal appeal, is a summary of the following documents: (1) District's letter to the ACCS setting forth a comprehensive legal review/report of RVC's appeal; (2) Charts and graphs demonstrating RVC's academic underperformance and excessive equity gaps; and (3) the District's Summary of Grounds for Denial of the Ross Valley Charter Renewal Petition, each of which is attached hereto. The District and its community welcome the opportunity to serve all students including those that may attend RVC but reside outside the District.

CDE's Review And Recommendation Does Not Address **RVC's** Glaring Academic, Fiscal, And Governance Deficiencies For The Following Reasons:

- 1) It relies on incomplete and inconsistent data with material changes, errors, and omissions;
- 2) It did not present sufficient findings for, nor a comprehensive analysis of, the data and information it did have upon which to substantiate its recommendation; and
- 3) It fails to acknowledge several legal requirements and procedural issues.

We ask the ACCS to look past the aggregated, summarized, and curated information provided in CDE's recommendation to see the full picture of equity gaps, RVC's failure to serve RVC's Hispanic/Latino, EL and socio-economically disadvantaged students, as well as the serious fiscal and governance misconduct supported by substantial evidence presented in our full report and as summarized below.

RESPONSE TO CDE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Incomplete And Inconsistent Data With Material Changes, Errors And Omissions: The following are highlights of data concerns that are expanded upon in our full report:
 - Despite the requirement under Education Code section 47607.2(b)(3) to provide "**clear and convincing**" "**academic achievement**" data "**in addition to the state and local indicators,**" RVC did not provide, and CDE did not rely on, more than a single source for Academic Performance data (CAASPP). Staff appear to have mistakenly considered Suspension and Chronic Absenteeism as the required additional verifiable data. However, these are state indicators and do not meet the academic achievement requirement under Section 47607.2(b)(3).
 - RVC did not provide, and CDE did not document, verifiable financial data, such as balance sheets to evaluate debt liabilities, bank statements to determine cash balances, or proof of PPP loan forgiveness, to substantiate RVC's financial claims and self-reported budget projections.
 - CDE does not provide any verifiable data on RVC's past, current or projected debt and relies upon debt load from 2018-19 which has at least tripled since that point in time such **that RVC's debt load is far in excess of the 1.0 max identified as CDE Fiscal Factors.**
 - CDE's financial review cites data from various RVC financial reports produced on various dates that are inconsistent and materially different than what was submitted with its Charter Petition documents. These documents are outside the record, improperly considered and requires the appeal to be remanded back to the District.

- While RVC is a TK-5 school, the CDE data tables appear to include 8th grade District students and 9th-12th grade California students in its comparative data. Note: the CAASPP website itself prohibits, *with emphasis*, comparing inconsistent grade level data.

2) **CDE's Review** Lacks Analysis and Substantiated Conclusions: CDE's conclusions are not backed by any substantive or documented findings. Its review only presents data tables and reiterates content from applicant materials but presents no further analysis or explanation of findings to substantiate its conclusions. The CDE report wholly fails to consider or even acknowledge the record and District findings as mandated after AB 1505.

- CDE's review (pp. 3-7) includes numerous comparative academic performance data tables yet CDE presents no accompanying analysis of the data and appears to rely exclusively on RVC's two (2) years of CAASPP schoolwide scores and one improvement data point (as per the table below CDE's conclusion) without any subgroup or comparative analysis. With academic performance being the key to eligibility for renewal, CDE's failure to properly analyze the data precludes ACCS from recommending approval.

The District's information, however, in the attached data charts and tables (Figures 1-4), and in the full report, demonstrate that a thorough comparative analysis of CDE's own data and the District's supplemental data, provides quite a different picture of RVC's performance, and further substantiates the District's denial.

- CDE does not provide any comparable data on standard rates of academic year-over-year improvement with which to analyze RVC's performance claims. While RVC's inexplicably large single year improvement (up to 29%) was so excessively out of the norm (1-5%), CDE provided no further analysis. (See Figure 4)
- CDE has not complied with its own requirements. See below for data analysis warnings taken directly from the CAASPP website:

PLEASE NOTE: Caution should be used in interpreting overall achievement level percentages for a school or district. The proportion of students in each grade can cause variation in the meaning of the achievement level percentages. The achievement level percentages in one grade from one school or district may be compared with the achievement level percentages in that same grade from another school or district.

PLEASE NOTE: Achievement level percentages in the same subject can be compared within grade levels, with adjacent grades, and from one year to another. Note that schools made up of differing grade levels should be compared with caution.

3) **Legal Requirements/Procedural Issues:** Several of these items are mentioned above but are listed again below as they have a material impact on ACCS's ability to make a finding for approval.

- CDE's review did not assess "clear and convincing" "academic achievement" data "in addition to the state and local indicators." Therefore, ACCS should not approve RVC on the basis that it has not complied with Section 47607.2(b)(3).
- CDE's review relied on a set of facts and documents, as provided by RVC in its appeal, that were materially different from the original petition's documents, especially as related to its Budget/Budget narrative, and therefore is subject to Sections 47605(k)(1)(A)(i) and (iii), and 47605(k)(2)(B) requiring ACCS to remand the appeal back to RVEDS if it is not denied.
- The District's findings for denial must be afforded the presumption of correctness. However, CDE's findings repeatedly upheld RVC's rebuttal assertions with no analysis or explanation.
- The District properly invoked Section 47607 as it was inserted into the renewal process by AB 1505 under the same legal provisions, including but not limited to Section 47607(e), as would any other legal authorizer.

Based on these legal requirements and procedural issues alone, ACCS must either deny RVC's petition or remand it back to RVEDS for further review.

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOR DENIAL

- **RVC’s Academic Performance Does Not Support Renewal:** RVC’s academic performance is not equal to or better than comparable local schools or the Ross Valley Elementary School District, and in some instances is not even comparable to Marin County or the State of California.
 - o Over 80% of the time, RVC underperforms all other comparable groups. (See Figure 1, which has also been reproduced below.)

CAASPP DATA TABLES FROM CDE RECOMMENDATION TO ACCS

Note: RVC scores are 3-5th grade but it appears that CDE has used "all grades" for RVESD and CA comparisons, which would include 6-12th grade scores. District analysis just uses 3-5th grade for all comparisons. The inclusion of 6th grade data in RVESD percentages has the impact of decreasing RVESD scores, sometimes dramatically so. And, it may have even more substantial impacts on RVESD and CA comparable data for Suspension and Chronic Absenteeism rates as well.

Boxes in light green indicate instances in which another entity is equal to or outperforms RVC data

Schoolwide

CDE-Chosen Comparable Schools, RVESD, California (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18		2018-19	
	ELA	Math	ELA	Math
RVC	70	64	83	73
Manor Elementary	66	53	74	58
Wade Thomas Elementary	87	85	83	81
Brookside Elementary	88	82	79	73
Hidden Valley Elementary	72	73	76	81
RVESD	78	70	78	69
California	50	39	51	40
RVESD 3-5th only	78	74	78	74

English Learner

Pupil Subgroups for English Learner Pupils (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18		2018-19	
	ELA	Math	ELA	Math
RVC	0	9	33	25
Manor Eleme	*	*	*	*
Wade Thoma	*	*	*	*
Brookside El	*	*	*	*
Hidden Valle	*	*	*	*
RVESD	21	25	10	15
RVESD 3-5th	47	57	47	51

Latino/Hispanic

Pupil Subgroups for Latino/Hispanic Pupils (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18		2018-19	
	ELA	Math	ELA	Math
RVC	19	25	48	48
Manor Elementary	57	36	57	50
Wade Thomas Elementary	79	84	88	64
Brookside Elementary	*	*	55	73
Hidden Valley Elementary	46	57	52	70
RVESD	60	53	60	54
RVESD 3-5th only	62	64	63	63

Socioeconomically Disadvantaged

Pupil Subgroups for Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Pupils (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18		2018-19	
	ELA	Math	ELA	Math
RVC	18	29	47	37
Manor Eleme	38	48	63	38
Wade Thoma	*	*	62	57
Brookside El	89	89	79	73
Hidden Valle	50	41	31	50
RVESD	52	42	49	36
RVESD 3-5th	53	52	54	44

Suspension Rates

Entity	2018		2019	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
RVC	No color, 0 percent	Yellow, 0.6 percent	0	0.6
RVESD	Orange, 2.3 percent	Green, 1.7 percent	2.3	1.7
California	Yellow, 3.5 percent	Yellow, 3.4 percent	3.5	3.4

Chronic Absenteeism Rates

Entity	2018		2019	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
RVC	No color, 16.1 percent	Yellow, 14.9 percent	16.1	14.9
RVESD	Orange, 9 percent	Green, 7.7 percent	9	7.7
California	Yellow, 9 percent	Orange, 10.1 percent	9	10.1

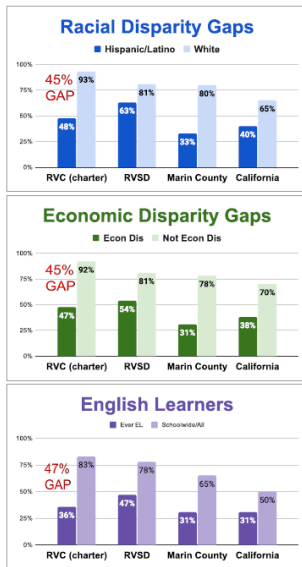
- o Even after RVC claims to have increased its performance by an unprecedented amount, there are only a few instances in the 2018-19 data in which RVC outperformed the District’s 3rd-5th grade scores. While RVC recruits “demographically diverse” students, by their own admission, they do not know how to serve these students. This is clearly reflected in the performance data and RVC email communications. (See Figure 1 and 5.)
- o The data demonstrates the District is far better prepared to serve all students, including the needs of EL, Hispanic/Latino and socioeconomically-disadvantaged students, and welcomes the opportunity to serve all students including those that may attend RVC but reside outside the District. Where RVC has cut its staffing (see redlined changes in the Nov. Budget Narrative comparison) including for ELL, the District has, for over five years, dedicated 20 percent of its annual budget to ensuring equity in education, and has allocated 2 FTE to equity related student services, staff development and community engagement. The District has engaged in extensive training for certificated, classified, and administrative staff and the Board through a partnership with Epoch Education, a national leader in diversity, equity, and inclusion training. The District’s Parent/Guardian Equity Task Force is engaged both within the District and in its community to focus on equity in education. <https://www.rossvalleyschools.org/domain/280>

When schoolwide data is disaggregated, as required, exceptionally large equity gaps are apparent within RVC among its subgroup populations and between RVC’s subgroups and other comparable subgroups at local schools, Marin County, and California. RVC is not meeting the needs of Hispanic/Latino students, socioeconomically-disadvantaged students, or English Learners. (See Figures 2 and 3.)

- o RVC consistently underperforms comparable subgroups.
- o When comparing English Learners to schoolwide data, for both years, RVC equity gaps are larger than the District and California across the board, and Marin County in 2017-18.
- o When comparing disadvantaged subgroups to either schoolwide data or the advantaged group (i.e. White or economically not-disadvantaged), equity gaps are consistently above 40% and in some instances as high as 75% (See Figure 2, which has also been reproduced below.)

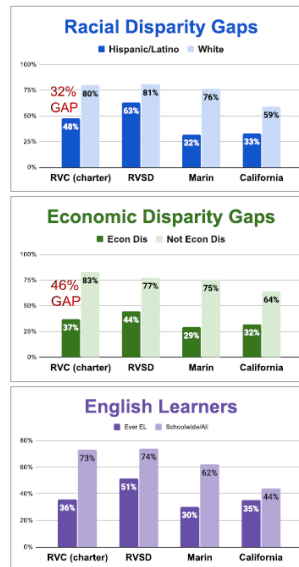
2018-19 CAASPP Data

English Language Arts



RVC Gap is:
 27pts larger than RVSD

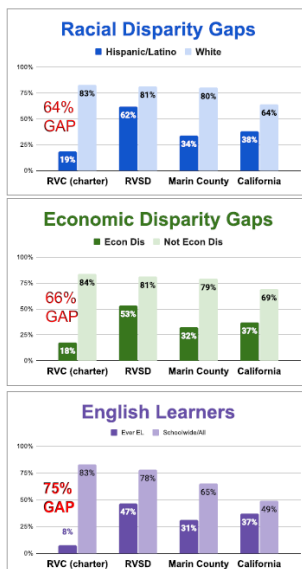
Math



RVC Gap is:
 14pts larger than RVSD

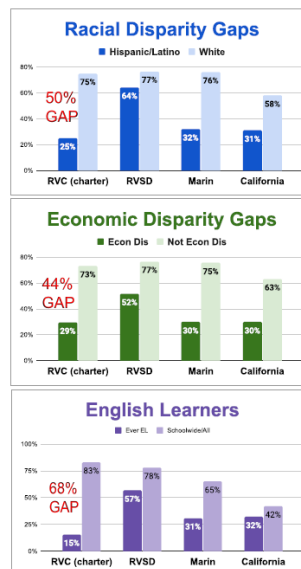
2017-18 CAASPP Data

English Language Arts



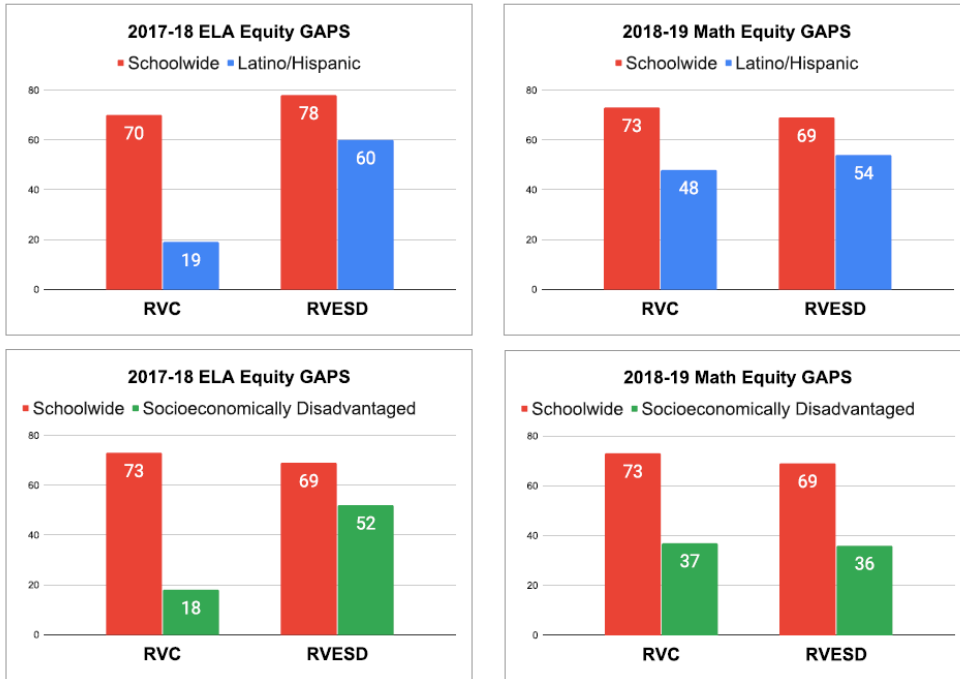
RVC Gap is:
 45pts larger than RVSD
 18pts larger than Marin County

Math



RVC Gap is:
 37pts larger than RVSD
 6pts larger than Marin County
 RVC Gap is:
 19pts larger than RVSD
 1pts smaller than Marin County
 RVC Gap is:
 47pts larger than RVSD
 34pts smaller than Marin County

Race and Economic Equity GAPS (CDE data) % Difference between Schoolwide and Subgroup Performance

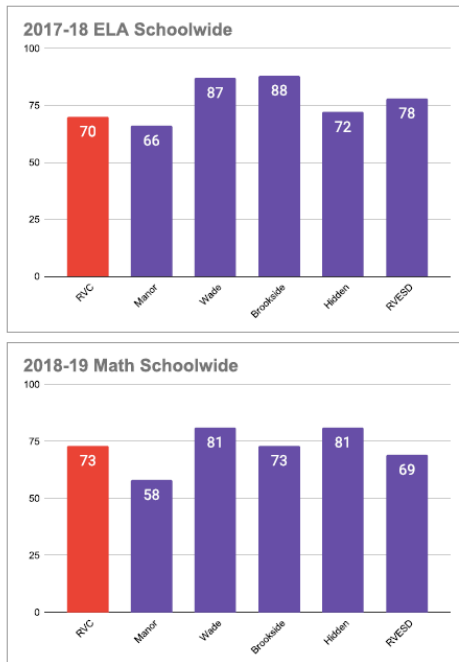


NOTE: CDE data for RVESD includes 8th grade data which all other comparables do not. This skews the RVESD lower than data for just 3-5th grades

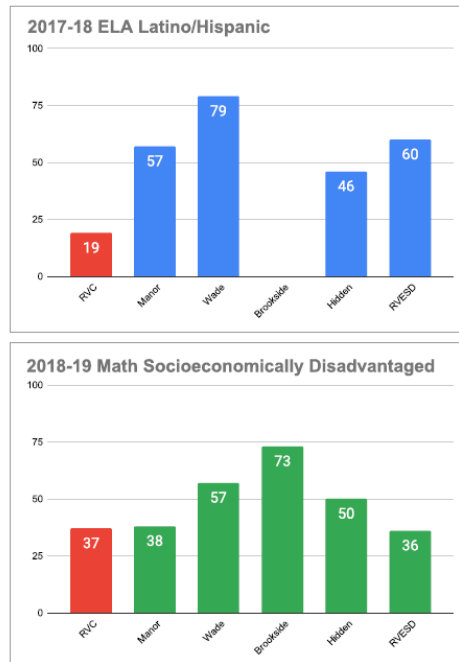
Aggregated Schoolwide Data Obscures Disparities

"Whitewashed" Schoolwide Data (CDE Data)

All data: Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards



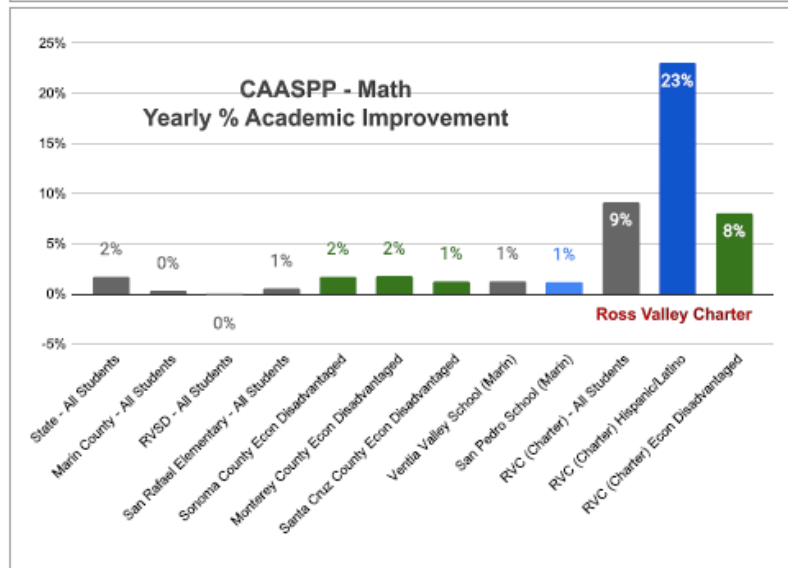
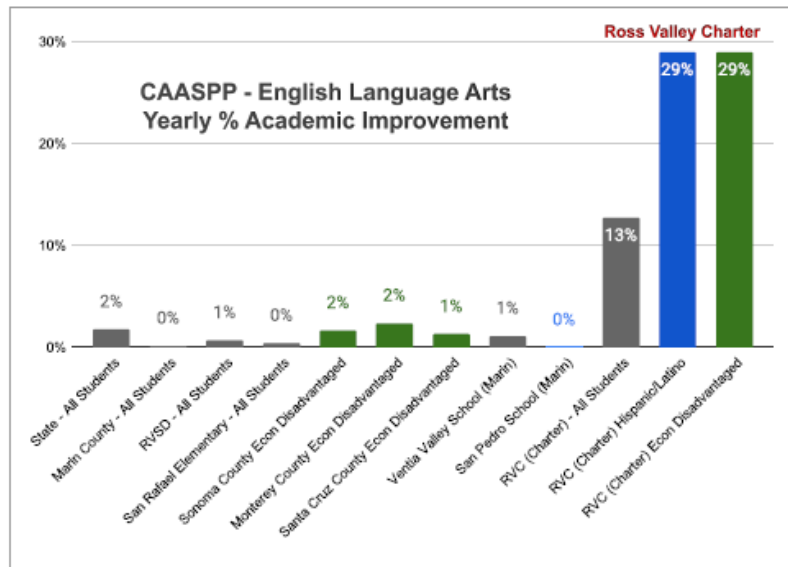
Disaggregated Reality (CDE Data)



NOTE: CDE data for RVESD includes 8th grade data which all other comparables do not. This skews the RVESD lower than data for just 3-5th grades

The law requires “clear and convincing” documentary evidence upon which to base findings, which is especially important given that the ACCS and SBE are operating, for the very first time, under the new AB 1505 provisions for renewal of an SBE-authorized charter. The data provided in **RVC’s renewal petition to support academic growth is insufficient**, misrepresented, and unreliable. RVC only provided a single data point for academic performance improvements (2017-18 to 2018-19). This is single year-over-year improvement data point (which is dramatically inconsistent with all reasonable standards), for a charter school that has been authorized to operate for five years, can in no way be considered clear or convincing and does not comply with the requirement to provide evidence “in addition to state and local indicators. (See Figure 4, which has also been reproduced below.) RVC offered no alternative assessments and could not produce any assessments despite the obligation in the charter to regularly assess student performance (Charter pp. 4, 113.)

RVC's Academic Improvement Data is Insufficient, Unreliable, and Suspect



RVC - Single Data Point (2017-18 to 2018-19) All Others - 5 Yr Average (2015-2019)

- Substantial Evidence Demonstrates that RVC Engaged In Fiscal and Governance Mismanagement, Violations of Charter, And Violations Of Law.

To be clear, contrary to statements in the CDE report *FCMAT did not find there was no violation* with regard to the PPP loan and Brown Act violations. Instead, *FCMAT referred the matter to law enforcement*:

“Based on the documentation provided, there may be legitimate concerns about the governance process used by Ross Valley Charter School, and the initial compliance with the SBA’s PPP application and assurances requirements, and those concerns are more appropriately addressed by one or more of the following agencies:

- California open-meeting (Brown Act) concerns: Marin County District Attorney
- Paycheck Protection Program (eligibility, assurances): U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Inspector General”

Complaints are currently pending with the District Attorney and the Office of Inspector General with regard to the mishandling and misrepresentations related to the PPP loan and systemic Brown Act violations including around the receipt of the PPP loan. (See FCMAT 9/18/20 letter.) RVC and its “volunteer CBO” have violated conflict of interest laws by recommending the contract for services by EdTec while at the same acting as an employee of EdTec.

- RVC Engaged In Fiscal Mismanagement In Connection With Its Unlawful Efforts To Obtain A PPP Loan: Without RVC Board authorization or any Board discussion regarding PPP loans, Mr. Hickey represented himself as RVC’s “authorized representative” and applied for a PPP loan from Westamerica Bank. On May 14, 2020, after the loan was already funded, the RVC Board “approved” a resolution regarding the PPP loan; however, the May 14th meeting agenda does not mention the PPP loan (which is a violation of the Brown Act) and the resolution misrepresents the timeline of RVC’s efforts to apply for the loan.

The PPP loan is a short-term payroll loan, not a loan for speculative future need, and payroll was expressly covered by the funds provided to charter schools by the State. RVC was required to represent in good faith that current economic uncertainty makes the loan necessary to support ongoing operations. But such evaluation never occurred prior to April 9th when Mr. Hickey applied for the loan. No need or basis for the loan was discussed or referenced at any time prior to applying for the loan, nor are RVC’s claims for current need for the intended purposes of the PPP loan honest.

- RVC Misrepresented To The Public How And Why It Obtained A PPP Loan To Avoid Public Review: The RVC Board approved the PPP resolution after the loan was actually funded. The May 14th Board meeting agenda also does not mention the PPP loan or the resolution, and nowhere in the resolution does the RVC Board acknowledge Mr. Hickey’s efforts to secure the loan. The resolution falsely states that, on April 23, 2020, the RVC Board authorized Mr. Duchene to borrow PPP funds from Westamerica Bank, as no discussion or action on the PPP loan was agenzized for the April 23rd RVC Board meeting. In fact, the April 23rd minutes do not include any documented discussion of the loan, its terms or any indication that the Board was informed of Mr. Hickey’s application. Email evidence further shows that Mr. Hickey attempted to cover up his unauthorized loan application by presenting a duplicate application with Mr. Duchene’s electronic signature on it when a member of the public submitted a PRA request to document the loan application process. RVC presents none of the following critical facts in its resolution – the resolution was approved by the RVC Board after the loan was already applied for by Mr. Hickey; after it was accepted by Mr. Hickey; after it was already signed by Executive Director Luke Duchene; and after it was funded.

The evidence suggests that, to cover up for the fact that the PPP loan was already applied for by Mr. Hickey, a second loan application was created on May 8, 2020, which bears Mr. Duchene's signature, was completed after Westamerica already emailed RVC the actual loan documents from Mr. Hickey's application, and includes the exact same loan amounts from Mr. Hickey's loan. The purpose of the May 8th application is unknown (as there is no timestamp or loan reference number associated with the application and RVC cannot provide any further documentation or confirmation of Westamerica having received it). However, RVC's responses to several CPRA requests during the summer of 2020 suggest that the May 8th application was made to create the public perception that Mr. Duchene – not Mr. Hickey – was the loan applicant and to again misrepresent and conceal its efforts to obtain the loan from the community. (See Figure 6.)

- o Mr. Hickey Obtained A PPP Loan Without Authority From The RVC Board: Mr. Hickey was not properly delegated the authority from the RVC Board to engage in the actions related to the PPP loan. On April 2, 2020, the RVC Board appointed Mr. Hickey to serve as RVC's Business Official on a "volunteer" basis. The April 2nd Board meeting agenda included the express limitation that he would not have the "authority to sign contracts and other agreements committing the school." The Board did not approve any authority for Mr. Hickey to enter into contracts generally, nor do the minutes include any discussions related to the PPP; indeed, the April 2nd agenda did not identify any item related to the PPP. Thus, Mr. Hickey's obtaining a PPP loan on "behalf" of RVC was done without any express grant of authority from the RVC Board; to this day, RVC did not and can produce no documents to rebut this conclusion.
- o RVC Failed To Comply With the Brown Act In Obtaining Its PPP Loan: RVC's overall lack of transparency in its dealings in obtaining the PPP loan, and the misleading information presented to the public about the timing and nature of these dealings, is contrary to the purposes of the Brown Act of the integrity of public institutions. For example, RVC's April 23rd agenda did not identify any item for discussion regarding the PPP loan; however, the meeting minutes indicate that the Board Chair or School Director will execute a PPP loan agreement with Westamerica Bank for up to \$290,000 (even though Mr. Hickey already submitted the PPP loan application and accepted \$270,000 in PPP funding). Without the requisite notice to the public, the Board discussed or took action on the PPP loan in violation of the Brown Act.
- o RVC Violated Conflict Of Interest Laws: Mr. Hickey was RVC's CFO and Treasurer. On July 22, 2019, Mr. Hickey also began working for EdTec as an Associate Client Manager. While Mr. Hickey was simultaneously working for both RVC and EdTec, RVC contracted with EdTec for back office services on September 6, 2019. Mr. Hickey's actions create a conflict of interest under Government Code section 1090, and he was financially interested in at least the September 6, 2019 agreement. Mr. Hickey "resigned" from RVC in November 2019; since then, however, he rejoined RVC as a "volunteer" Business Official in April 2020, during which time RVC again entered into more agreements with EdTec. It is not apparent that Mr. Hickey had no input whatsoever to influence others in the making of the contract. Regardless of his status as "volunteer" (which is not a position authorized by the charter), Mr. Hickey routinely advises the RVC board regarding financial matters including those involving EdTec.
- o For over a year, RVC Failed To Comply With The ADA And Fire And Life Safety Requirements Rendering Its Facility Inaccessible To Students with Disabilities: Despite repeated directives from the CDE, RVC failed to comply with the ADA and fire and life safety system requirements, which precluded students with disabilities from attending and creating a discriminatory impact. Thus, RVC was not serving or able to serve all students who wished to attend in violation of its Charter and the law. As of the date of the renewal Petition to the District, RVC had not provided any documentation demonstrating its compliance with the ADA or completion of renovations to reflect compliance with fire and life safety system requirements.

- **By CDE's Own Fiscal Criteria RVC is Fiscally Unsound.**
 - Enrollment: RVC enrolls just over 200 students – it has never reached the enrollment projections in its charter. Yet, RVC has over \$900,000 in debt, far in excess of CDE's stated limit on debt ratio at 1.0. CDE's debt analysis does not consider the recent TRANS debt which exacerbates the issue of solvency. Nor could CDE's reduced number be accurate as RVC refused to provide any verification of debt through balance sheets or other verifiable source – this is because RVC refused to provide such documentation and therefore it is not part of the record. And, despite its dismal performance for EL students, RVC has cut services to support these students as reflected in the RVC November budget.
 - Debt: RVC has a significant existing and potential debt burden, including state revolving loans, PPP loan, personal loans, construction loan, and also projected loan(s) for cash deferrals, and its revenues from student enrollment of approximately 200 students is not sufficient to sustain the amount of debt when even negligible decreases in enrollment will have a major impact on its fiscal stability. By CDE's own criteria, RVC's long term debt of over \$900,000 is "excessive," unsustainable, and is an extraordinarily high level of significant debt burden without a secure repayment stream, especially as the school anticipates the need for further lending to remediate cash flow challenges during the States revenue deferral.
 - Cash Flow: RVC has been deficit spending in each year of operation and is entirely reliant on debts as well as unsecured grants and donations to balance its books. RVC over-projects non-guaranteed sources of income, such as fundraising and local grants. Pressure from existing and proposed cash borrowing is unsustainable. RVC presents cash flow concerns moving forward.
 - Expenses: RVC under budgets salaries and benefits, which represent 65-67% of its operating expenditures, when normally they should represent 80-85% of expenditures; insurance expenditures, which is unreasonable in light of COVID-19, SB 1159, and AB 685; and classroom supplies and PPE. Services and other operating expenditures represent a significant and unusual portion of the overall operating budget demonstrating the need to rely upon outside services for several aspects of the business operations. Consequences of debt is that RVC has cut staffing, reducing aides and supports for EL students.
 - To date, RVC has failed to respond to **the District's** inquiries regarding **RVC's** revised interim budget and requests for additional information. RVC provides no information about whether it will be able to manage its cash flow in 2021-22 given the likelihood of ongoing deferrals; no documentation to support the anticipated forgiveness of the PPP loan or significant revenues in 2020-21 from fundraising/grants; no information about the amount of total debt paid down and forgiven in 2020-21 and beyond; no information about projected growing enrollment despite failing to meet enrollment targets; no information about RVC's contingency plans if deferrals continue; and no information about the services to children being cut to pay off debt. At the same time, RVC has provided revised budget and budget narratives to the state in violation of section 47605(k).
- **RVC's Renewal Petition Does Not Reasonably and Comprehensively Describe All Required Elements of a Charter Petition:** The renewal petition does not reasonably describe RVC's Educational Program (comprehensive plan reflecting adjustments to educational program to apply health and safety regulations implemented by local and state officials due to COVID-19 is inadequate); Measurable Student Outcomes (description of measurable pupil outcomes and methods of assessment for addressing and improving chronic absenteeism is vague); Employee Qualifications (position of School Director is not required to hold any credential); Health and Safety Procedures (petition does not include a copy of school safety plan); and Suspension/Expulsion Procedures (petition does not describe suspension appeals).

- ACCS Must Consider Important Legal Requirements and Procedural Issues That Were Not Addressed in the CDE Review
 - **The District's** Findings Must Be Considered And Afforded The Presumption Of Correctness: Through AB 1505, the Legislature determined that local districts would have greater authority in evaluating charter petitions and that the State would no longer serve as a charter authorizer. In fact, the responsibility to oversee a charter school if approved on appeal by the State is designated to the local district or county office of education. Here, it is particularly concerning that based upon the misconduct and fiscal instability, approval would create liability for the oversight authority designated by the State.
 - It is thus critical that CDE, ACCS, and SBE be mindful that their decisions create outcomes for LEAs that are materially different from the consequences if SBE were to approve a charter school under its oversight – now, a local district or county office would hold that responsibility and the attendant liability. Here, the District findings, supported by substantial evidence, demonstrate that RVC has violated the law, has been fiscally irresponsible, and not demonstrated adequate performance, and has failed to equitably serve *all* students. CDE has failed to consider or refute the District's findings or the supporting evidence in any way, shape or form.
 - Because the appeal is limited to review of the record, "de novo" review is not entirely accurate. Nowhere does the statute state that de novo review applies. Instead, it allows the State to review the charter petition under the criteria set forth in section 47605(c), not all aspects of renewal. The State's authority is further restricted *by the requirement to limit review to the record including the findings by the local district*. The State has discretion as to the criteria of section 47605(c) governing the content of the charter, it does not have discretion to simply ignore the District findings. Again, CDE makes no effort to demonstrate any error or refute the District findings which are supported by extensive documentation. If the State approves on appeal it must demonstrate the findings on the record are incorrect. Otherwise, the State abuses its discretion in approving the charter.
 - It is also worth noting that CDE did not communicate with the District before issuing its recommendation meanwhile, CDE and RVC have been in ongoing communication. This is a fundamental lack of fairness, neutrality, and of due process.
 - The District Properly Invoked Education Code Section 47607: The Legislature made clear through AB 1505 that it would divest SBE's oversight authority and limit SBE's ability to renew already-existing SBE-authorized charter schools; moving forward, such renewal authority would instead be exercised by local school districts in which the SBE-authorized charter schools are physically located. The Legislature inserted local school districts into the renewal process for SBE-authorized charter schools and compels districts to consider renewals under the same criteria that would be considered by SBE. Thus, a school district reviewing a renewal petition is to rely upon all of the same legal provisions for renewing a charter school, including Education Code section 47607(e), including the authority to issue a notice of alleged violation. CDE states that RVC does not agree with this position but CDE offers no statement of law and by this silence the District's actions are deemed correct.
 - SBE/ACCS Cannot Consider Information Not Previously Submitted **With RVC's** Initial Petition Including Material Changes To The Budget/Budget Narrative: On appeal, the State must consider the same documents with the same information as presented to the local district. However, there are numerous *material* changes in the documentation that RVC has presented to the State on appeal that were not part of the documentation that RVC provided to the District with its initial petition. For example, RVC's Budget Narrative as revised by RVC and submittal on appeal is entirely different in all material respects from what was presented for review by the District: enrollment, revenue, debt, and expenditures including cuts to staff. This improper submittal was

considered by CDE in violation of Education Code section 47605(k)(2)(B) which mandates remand to the local district.

CONCLUSION

As the District has demonstrated, the process utilized by CDE in review of the RVC petition failed to comply with law and the recommendation to approve the Charter School is unsupported and improper. The data, the District findings, and the supporting evidence of the record show that RVC is not a sound educational program, does not serve all students, does not comply with law, and has excessive debt with no assets. Under statutory law and the State's own criteria for charter renewal consideration, RVC does not qualify. The data-driven conclusion is that the District is far better positioned to serve all students and embraces the opportunity to serve the students that have been failed by RVC to ensure equity for all.

Academic Performance Data

Figure 1

CAASPP DATA TABLES FROM CDE RECOMMENDATION TO ACCS

Note: RVC scores are 3-5th grade but it appears that CDE has used "all grades" for RVESD and CA comparisons, which would include 6-12th grade scores. District analysis just used 3-5th grades for all comparisons. The inclusion of 8th grade data in RVESD percentages has the impact of decreasing RVESD scores, sometimes dramatically so. And, it may have even more substantial impacts on RVESD and CA comparable data for Suspension and Chronic Absenteeism rates as well.

Boxes in light green indicate instances in which another entity is equal to or outperforms RVC data

Schoolwide

CDE-Chosen Comparable Schools, RVESD, California (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18 ELA	2017-18 Math	2018-19 ELA	2018-19 Math
RVC	70	64	83	73
Manor Elementary	66	53	74	58
Wade Thomas Elementary	87	85	83	81
Brookside Elementary	88	82	79	73
Hidden Valley Elementary	72	73	76	81
RVESD	78	70	78	69
California	50	39	51	40
RVESD 3-5th only	78	74	78	74

Note: 2017-2018 CA data added - was missing from CDE tables

English Learner

Pupil Subgroups for English Learner Pupils (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18 ELA	2017-18 Math	2018-19 ELA	2018-19 Math
RVC	0	9	33	25
Manor Eleme	*	*	*	*
Wade Thoma	*	83	*	*
Brookside El	*	*	*	*
Hidden Valley	*	*	*	*
RVESD	21	25	10	15
RVESD 3-5th	47	57	47	51

Ever EL

Latino/Hispanic

Pupil Subgroups for Latino/Hispanic Pupils (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18 ELA	2017-18 Math	2018-19 ELA	2018-19 Math
RVC	19	25	48	48
Manor Elementary	57	36	57	50
Wade Thomas Elementary	79	84	88	64
Brookside Elementary	*	*	55	73
Hidden Valley Elementary	46	57	52	70
RVESD	60	53	60	54
RVESD 3-5th only	62	64	63	63

Socioeconomically Disadvantaged

Pupil Subgroups for Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Pupils (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18 ELA	2017-18 Math	2018-19 ELA	2018-19 Math
RVC	18	29	47	37
Manor Eleme	38	48	63	38
Wade Thoma	*	*	62	57
Brookside El	69	69	79	73
Hidden Valley	50	41	31	50
RVESD	52	42	49	36
RVESD 3-5th	53	52	54	44

Suspension Rates

Entity	2018	2019	Percentages only	
			2018	2019
RVC	No color, 0 percent	Yellow, 0.6 percent	0	0.6
RVESD	Orange, 2.3 percent	Green, 1.7 percent	2.3	1.7
California	Yellow, 3.5 percent	Yellow, 3.4 percent	3.5	3.4

Chronic Absenteeism Rates

Entity	2018	2019	Percentages only	
			2018	2019
RVC	No color, 16.1 percent	Yellow, 14.9 percent	16.1	14.9
RVESD	Orange, 9 percent	Green, 7.7 percent	9	7.7
California	Yellow, 9 percent	Orange, 10.1 percent	9	10.1

Data Notes:

CDE CAASPP data appears to have inadvertently included RVESD's 8th grade data and California's High School data in its CAASPP analysis (RVC is only Tk-5th grade). This materially skews the District wide and California data. RVESD's data analysis, however, compares 3-5th grade only for all comparable groups. See below for data analysis warnings taken directly from the CAASPP website:

PLEASE NOTE: Caution should be used in interpreting overall achievement level percentages for a school or district. The proportion of students in each grade can cause variation in the meaning of the achievement level percentages. The achievement level percentages in one grade from one school or district may be compared with the achievement level percentages in that same grade from another school or district.

PLEASE NOTE: Achievement level percentages in the same subject can be compared within grade levels, with adjacent grades, and from one year to another. Note that schools made up of differing grade levels should be compared with caution.

Because of the small numbers and since schools are supposed to continue to support EL students even after reclassification, RVESD chose to compare Ever-EL data rather than EL data due to the small number of EL students.

Figure 1 (Continued)

2017-18 CAASPP Data

English Language Arts

% Met or Exceeded Standards

	ETHNICITY/RACE					SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS					LANGUAGE		SCHOOLWIDE	
	Hispanic/Latino	Count	White	Count	Racial Disparity	Econ Dis	Count	Not Econ Dis	Count	Econ Disparity	Ever EL	Count	All	Count
RVC (charter)	19%	10	83%	52	64%	18%	17	84%	67	66%	8%	13	70%	84
RVSD	62%	55	81%	518	19%	53%	02	81%	577	28%	47%	30	78%	630
Marin County	34%	2,251	80%	4,285	46%	32%	2,271	79%	5,316	47%	31%	2,035	65%	7,587
California	38%	744,004	64%	303,396	26%	37%	844,207	69%	502,700	32%	37%	506,837	49%	1,346,907

MATH

% Met or Exceeded Standards

	ETHNICITY/RACE					SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS					LANGUAGE		SCHOOLWIDE	
	Hispanic/Latino	Count	White	Count	Racial Disparity	Econ Dis	Count	Not Econ Dis	Count	Econ Disparity	Ever EL	Count	All	Count
RVC (charter)	25%	10	75%	52	50%	29%	17	73%	67	44%	15%	13	64%	84
RVSD	64%	50	77%	518	12%	52%	04	77%	577	25%	57%	30	74%	641
Marin County	32%	2,260	76%	4,280	44%	30%	2,288	75%	5,313	46%	31%	2,048	62%	7,601
California	31%	747,330	58%	304,005	27%	30%	847,058	63%	504,063	33%	32%	512,433	42%	1,352,321

2018-19 CAASPP Data

English Language Arts

% Met or Exceeded Standards

	ETHNICITY/RACE					SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS					LANGUAGE		SCHOOLWIDE	
	Hispanic/Latino	Count	White	Count	Racial Disparity	Econ Dis	Count	Not Econ Dis	Count	Econ Disparity	Ever EL	Count	All	Count
RVC (charter)	48%	21	93%	59	46%	47%	10	92%	75	45%	36%	14	83%	94
RVSD	63%	65	81%	542	18%	54%	07	81%	597	27%	47%	32	78%	664
Marin County	33%	2,180	80%	4,127	47%	31%	2,110	78%	5,218	47%	31%	1,074	65%	7,337
California	40%	730,308	65%	297,089	25%	38%	827,043	70%	504,904	32%	38%	491,042	50%	1,332,547

MATH

% Met or Exceeded Standards

	ETHNICITY/RACE					SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS					LANGUAGE		SCHOOLWIDE	
	Hispanic/Latino	Count	White	Count	Racial Disparity	Econ Dis	Count	Not Econ Dis	Count	Econ Disparity	Ever EL	Count	All	Count
RVC (charter)	48%	21	80%	59	32%	36.84%	10	83%	75	46%	36%	14	73%	94
RVSD	63%	65	81%	542	18%	44%	07	77%	596	33%	51%	35	74%	666
Marin County	32%	2,225	76%	4,117	44%	29%	2,155	75%	5,219	46%	30%	2,017	62%	7,374
California	33%	740,161	59%	297,491	26%	32%	831,268	64%	507,357	32%	35%	498,262	44%	1,338,625

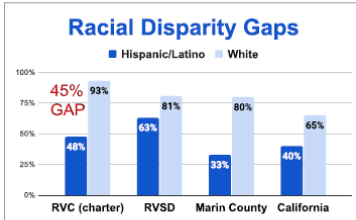
*Note: All data was obtained by RVSD from publicly available sources on the CAASPP website; All metrics above are for grades 3-5; N=Students Tested

Figure 2

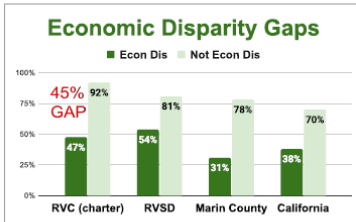
2018-19 CAASPP Data

English Language Arts

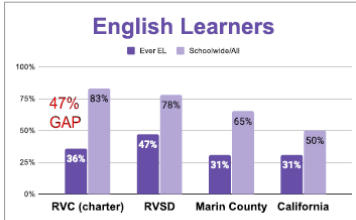
% Met or Exceeded Standards



RVC Gap is:
 27pts larger than RVSD



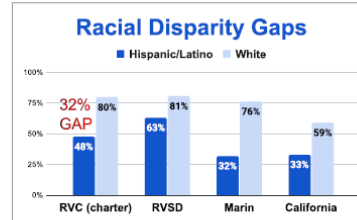
RVC Gap is:
 18pts larger than RVSD



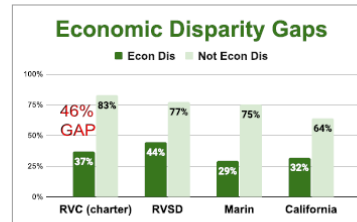
RVC Gap is:
 16pts larger than RVSD

Math

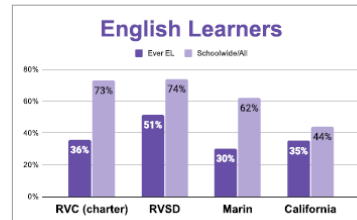
% Met or Exceeded Standards



RVC Gap is:
 14pts larger than RVSD



RVC Gap is:
 13pts larger than RVSD

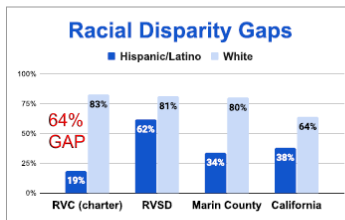


RVC Gap is:
 14pts larger than RVSD

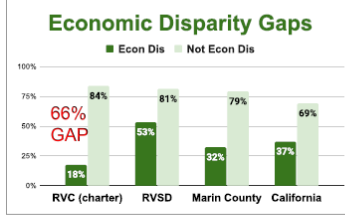
2017-18 CAASPP Data

English Language Arts

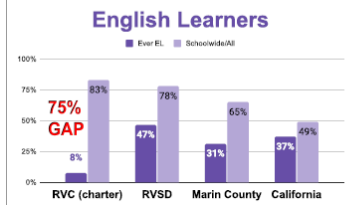
% Met or Exceeded Standards



RVC Gap is:
 45pts larger than RVSD
 18pts larger than Marin County



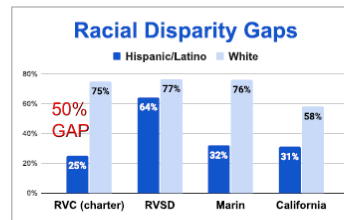
RVC Gap is:
 38pts larger than RVSD
 19pts larger than Marin County



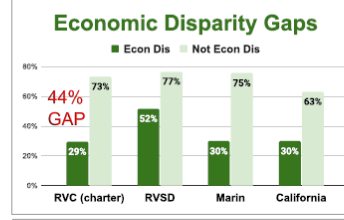
RVC Gap is:
 44pts larger than RVSD
 41pts larger than Marin County

Math

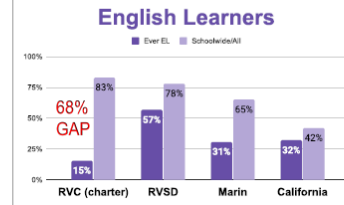
% Met or Exceeded Standards



RVC Gap is:
 37pts larger than RVSD
 6pts larger than Marin County



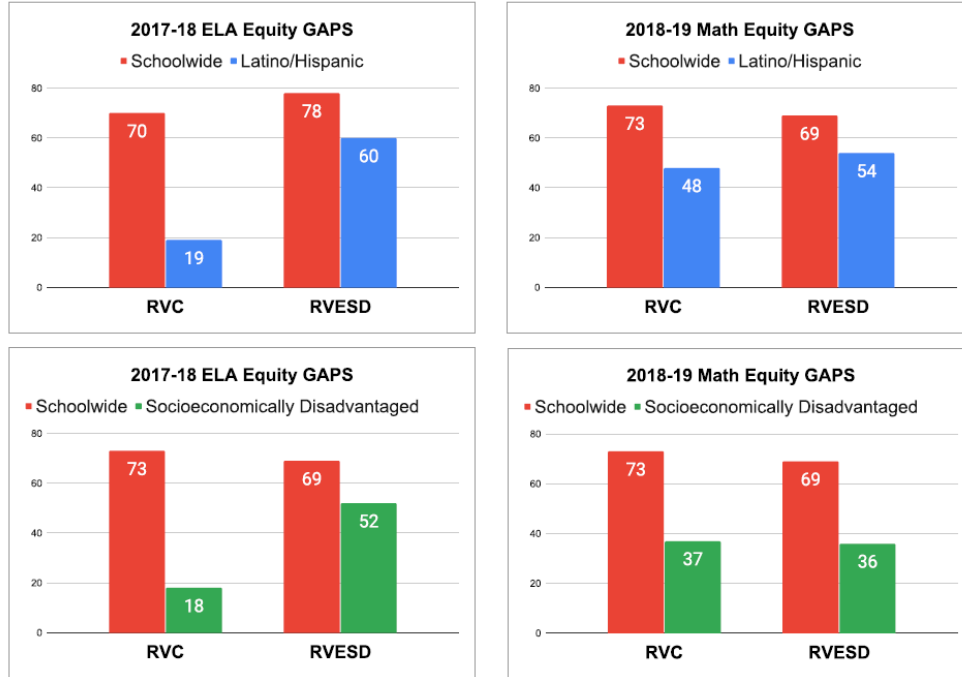
RVC Gap is:
 19pts larger than RVSD
 1pts smaller than Marin County



RVC Gap is:
 47pts larger than RVSD
 34pts smaller than Marin County

Figure 3

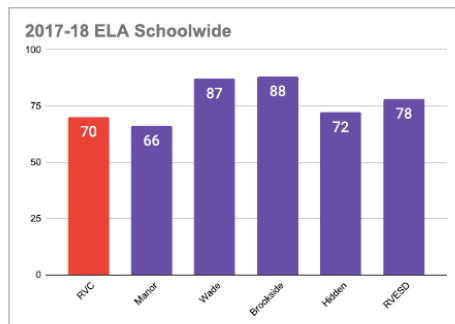
Race and Economic Equity GAPS (CDE data)
 % Difference between Schoolwide and Subgroup Performance



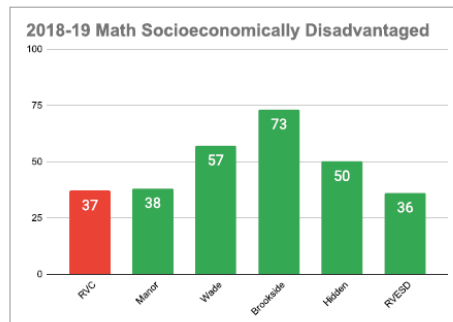
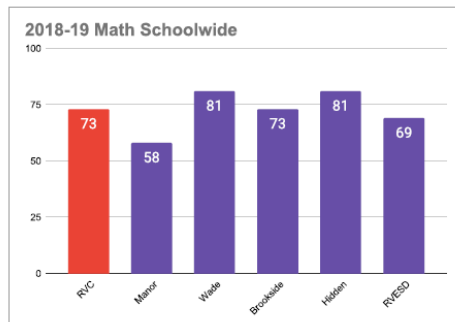
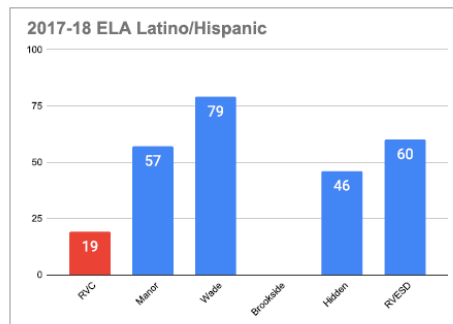
NOTE: CDE data for RVESD includes 8th grade data which all other comparables do not. This skews the RVESD lower than data for just 3-5th grades

Aggregated Schoolwide Data Obscures Disparities

"Whitewashed" Schoolwide Data (CDE Data)
 All data: Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards



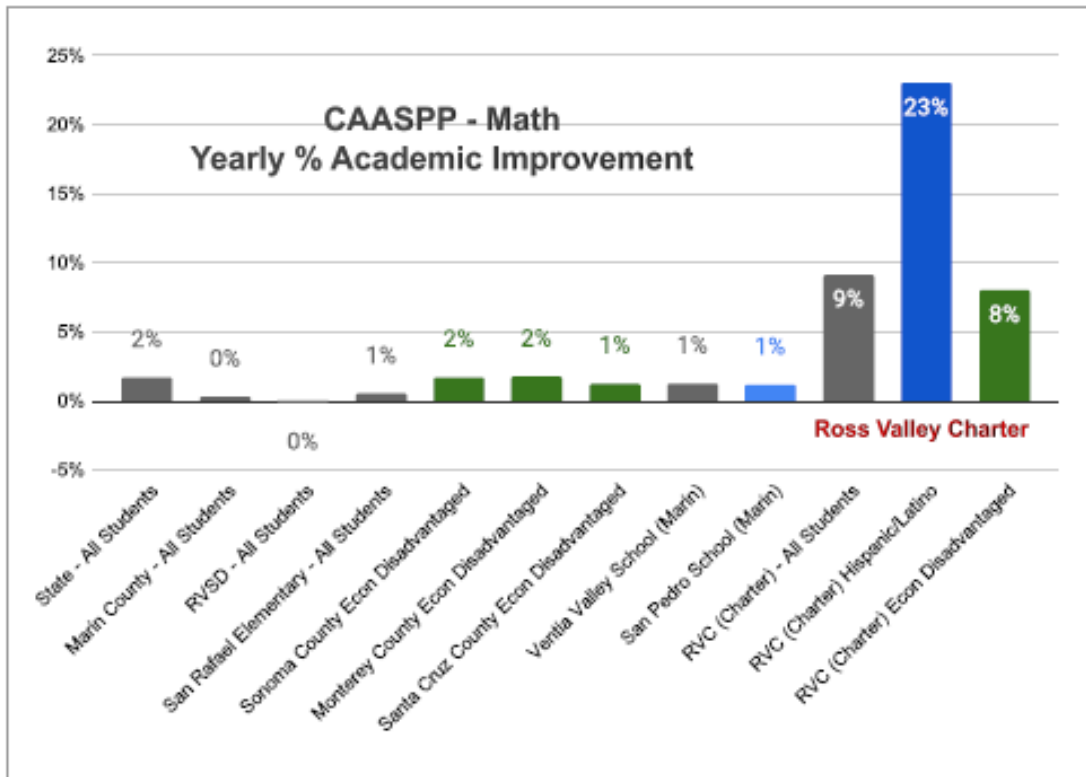
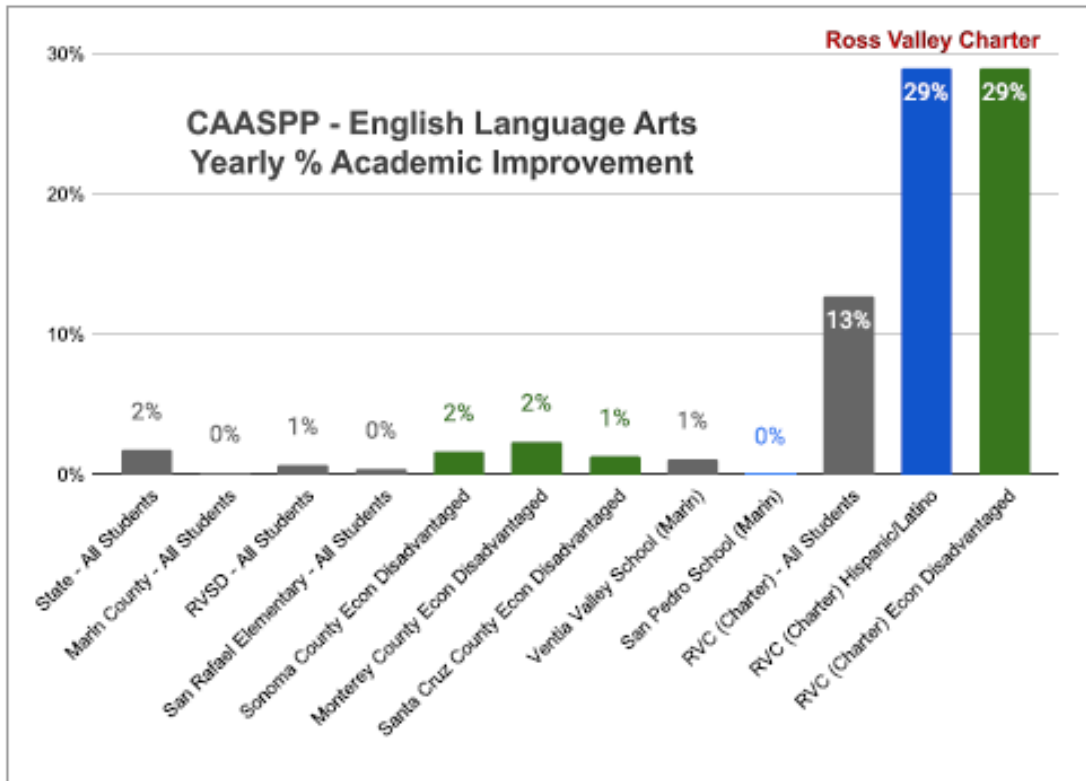
Disaggregated Reality (CDE Data)



NOTE: CDE data for RVESD includes 8th grade data which all other comparables do not. This skews the RVESD lower than data for just 3-5th grades

Figure 4

RVC's Academic Improvement Data is Insufficient, Unreliable, and Suspect



RVC - Single Data Point (2017-18 to 2018-19) All Others - 5 Yr Average (2015-2019)

Figure 5

On May 16, 2019, at 6:57 PM, Kristi Kimball <kkimball@schwabfoundation.org> wrote:

Hi Juan and Rebecca,

I'm sorry to make a request for a school visit so close to the end of the school year. I am impressed with what you are doing in core academic support for low-income ELs, and I am wondering if you would be open to hosting a visit for me and the principal of Ross Valley Charter School. I am on the board of this school (in Fairfax), and although their overall achievement results are very strong, their results have not been as strong as they wanted for English Learners. I would like for the Principal and maybe a lead teacher at RVC to get to observe and talk in depth with you about your approach to English Language Arts instruction and intervention for English Learners - particularly bc they are about to re-vamp their ELA approach in the next few months. I think your school and your success with ELs would be an inspiration to them. Would you be open to a quick

DOCID01976

visit before the end of the school year?

Thanks for considering it.

Kristi

--

Kristi Kimball

Figure 5 (Continued)

On Fri, May 17, 2019 at 1:56 PM Luke Duchene <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org> wrote:

Hi Juan and Rebecca,

Yes, I'd love to visit on June 3rd. My plan would be to come with our EL/Intervention teacher, and a classroom teacher to learn about your approach to ELA. As Kristi shared, we would like to better serve our English Learners specifically.

Does this work for you?

Thank you,

Luke

Luke Duchene

School Director

Mobile:

Figure 5 (Continued)

From: Luke Duchene <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org>
To: Juan Rodriguez
CC: Rebecca Homthal; Kristi Kimball
Sent: 5/29/2019 12:47:49 PM
Subject: Re: Dates for visit to Venetia Valley School

Hi,

All of our teachers follow the Lucy Calkins Readers and Writers Workshop model with a blend of other resources (Fountas and Pinnel, etc.). To support English Language Learners within the classroom they employ GLAD strategies. Torri (who is coming), our EL support teacher, pulls kids individually and in groups depending upon their need to provide them with the support to get to grade level.

We have all veteran teachers who use a variety of strategies. They are now working with a more diverse demographic and it is now more obvious to them that they don't have the tool kit to meet all of the needs present.

We are looking for (particularly in K/1, but all the way through 5th) greater alignment among the teachers in their approaches, including curriculum and strategies.

Let me know if you have any other questions.

Warmly,

Luke

Luke Duchene
School Director

Mobile: [REDACTED]
Office: 415-534-6970



Figure 6

Hickey/Goldman Emails Regarding PPP Loan Applications - from Attachment 7 Exhibit M

From: Robin Goldman <robin@robingoldman.com>
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2020 9:32 AM
To: Conn Rvc <conn.hickey@rossvalleycharter.org>; Sharon Sagar <sharon.sagar@rossvalleycharter.org>; Luke Duchene <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org>
Subject: PRA for PPP loan

Conn, Sharon and Luke,

Please see attached PRA for the loan application for all the PPP loans you applied for, including the one you received.

From: Conn Rvc <conn.hickey@rossvalleycharter.org>
Date: Friday, May 29, 2020 at 12:43 AM
To: Robin Goldman <robin@robingoldman.com>
Cc: Luke Duchene <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org>, Sharon Sagar <sharon.sagar@rossvalleycharter.org>
Subject: FW: PRA for PPP loan

Here is the only record we have of a loan application for the for Payroll Protection Plan.

Conn Hickey
Business Official
Ross Valley Charter School

From: Robin Goldman <robin@robingoldman.com>
Sent: Friday, June 12, 2020 8:14 AM
To: conn.hickey@rossvalleycharter.org
Cc: Luke Duchene <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org>; Sharon Sagar <sharon.sagar@rossvalleycharter.org>
Subject: Re: PRA for PPP loan

Thanks Conn,

Per my PRA requesting all related documents, you appear to have omitted the April Loan application that was referred to in the April 9th Westamerica correspondence subject line: "Paycheck Protection Program - Application Received"

Can you please send that one to me?

Thanks!
Robin

Figure 6 (Continued)

HERE IS HICKEY'S EMAIL CONFIRMING THAT HE DID HAVE A SECOND APPLICATION FROM DUCHENE - THE DOCUMENT WAS PROVIDED TO GOLDMAN AND IS ATTACHED

From: Conn Rvc <conn.hickey@rossvalleycharter.org>
Date: Friday, June 12, 2020 at 2:12 PM

To: Robin Goldman <robin@robingoldman.com>
Cc: 'Luke Duchene' <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org>, 'Sharon Sagar' <sharon.sagar@rossvalleycharter.org>
Subject: RE: PRA for PPP loan

Here you are.

Conn Hickey
Business Official
Ross Valley Charter School

From: Robin Goldman <robin@robingoldman.com>
Date: Sunday, June 14, 2020 at 1:14 PM
To: Conn Rvc <conn.hickey@rossvalleycharter.org>
Cc: 'Luke Duchene' <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org>, 'Sharon Sagar' <sharon.sagar@rossvalleycharter.org>, Edward Yates <eyates@marinlandlaw.com>
Subject: Re: PRA for PPP loan

Thank you Conn. Can I please have a copy of the Westamerica email confirming receipt of Luke's May 8th Loan application that is missing from the second PRA response?

Thanks,
Robin

Subject: RE: PRA for PPP loan
Date: Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 3:17:41 PM Pacific Daylight Time
From: conn.hickey@rossvalleycharter.org
To: Robin Goldman
CC: 'Luke Duchene', 'Sharon Sagar'
Attachments: image001.jpg

Robin

There was no such email. I already sent you all the emails from Westamerica Bank regarding the PPP loan. He signed the document in the May 8th email to him and there was no follow-up email confirming receipt.

Thank you.

No documentation from SDE acknowledging Duchene application. Purpose of the Duchene application is unknown other than to create the initial public perception that Duchene was the loan applicant - per the reply to Goldman above.

Conn Hickey
Business Official
Ross Valley Charter School


It was not until this email exchange was disclosed that RVC began acknowledging Hickey as the applicant.

Figure 6 (Continued)



Please electronically initial and sign where requested to proceed with your SBA CARES Payment Protection Program loan.

Figure 6 (Continued)



**Paycheck Protection Program
 Borrower Application Form**

OMB Control No.: 3245-0437
 Expiration Date: 09/30/2020

Check One: <input type="checkbox"/> Sole proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> C-Corp <input type="checkbox"/> S-Corp <input type="checkbox"/> LLC <input type="checkbox"/> Independent contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible self-employed individual <input type="checkbox"/> 501(c)(3) nonprofit <input type="checkbox"/> 501(c)(19) veterans organization <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal business (sec. 31(b)(2)(C) of Small Business Act) <input type="checkbox"/> Other	DBA or Trade Name (if Applicable) _____	
Business Legal Name ROSS VALLEY CHARTER SCHOOL		
Business Address 25 DEER PARK LANE FAIRFAX, CALIFORNIA 94930		
	Business TIN (EIN, SSN): 471755679	Business Phone: Redacted
	Primary Contact: Conn Hickey	Email Address: conn.hickey@rossvalleycharter.org

Average Monthly Payroll:	\$116,994.00	x 2.5 + EIDL, Net of Advance (if Applicable) Equals Loan Request:	\$270,653.00	Number of Employees:	24
Purpose of the loan (select more than one): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Payroll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lease / Mortgage Interest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain): _____					

Applicant Ownership

List all owners of 20% or more of the equity of the Applicant. Attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Owner Name	Title	Ownership %	TIN (EIN, SSN)	Address
Luke Duchene	School Director,		Redacted	Redacted

If questions (1) or (2) below are answered "Yes," the loan will not be approved.

Question	Yes	No
1. Is the Applicant or any owner of the Applicant presently suspended, debarred, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency, or presently involved in any bankruptcy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Has the Applicant, any owner of the Applicant, or any business owned or controlled by any of them, ever obtained a direct or guaranteed loan from SBA or any other Federal agency that is currently delinquent or has defaulted in the last 7 years and caused a loss to the government?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Is the Applicant or any owner of the Applicant an owner of any other business, or have common management with, any other business? If yes, list all such businesses and describe the relationship on a separate sheet identified as addendum A.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Has the Applicant received an SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan between January 31, 2020 and April 3, 2020? If yes, provide details on a separate sheet identified as addendum B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If questions (5) or (6) are answered "Yes," the loan will not be approved.

Question	Yes	No
5. Is the Applicant (if an individual) or any individual owning 20% or more of the equity of the Applicant subject to an indictment, criminal information, arraignment, or other means by which formal criminal charges are brought in any jurisdiction, or presently incarcerated, or on probation or parole? Initial here to confirm your response to question 5: _____ LD _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Within the last 5 years, for any felony, has the Applicant (if an individual) or any owner of the Applicant 1) been convicted; 2) pleaded guilty; 3) pleaded nolo contendere; 4) been placed on pretrial diversion; or 5) been placed on any form of parole or probation (including probation before judgment)? Initial here to confirm your response to question 6: _____ LD _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. Is the United States the principal place of residence for all employees of the Applicant included in the Applicant's payroll calculation above?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Is the Applicant a franchise that is listed in the SBA's Franchise Directory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Figure 6 (Continued)



Paycheck Protection Program
Borrower Application Form

By Signing Below, You Make the Following Representations, Authorizations, and Certifications

CERTIFICATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

I certify that:

- I have read the statements included in this form, including the Statements Required by Law and Executive Orders, and I understand them.
- The Applicant is eligible to receive a loan under the rules in effect at the time this application is submitted that have been issued by the Small Business Administration (SBA) implementing the Paycheck Protection Program under Division A, Title I of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (the Paycheck Protection Program Rule).
- The Applicant (1) is an independent contractor, eligible self-employed individual, or sole proprietor or (2) employs no more than the greater of 500 or employees or, if applicable, the size standard in number of employees established by the SBA in 13 C.F.R. 121.201 for the Applicant's industry.
- I will comply, where applicable, with the civil rights and other limitations in this form.
- All SBA loan proceeds will be used only for business-related purposes as specified in the loan application and consistent with the Paycheck Protection Program Rule.
- To the extent feasible, I will purchase only American-made equipment and products.
- The Applicant is not engaged in any activity that is illegal under federal, state or local law.
- Any loan received by the Applicant under Section 7(b)(2) of the Small Business Act between January 31, 2020 and April 3, 2020 was for a purpose other than paying payroll costs and other allowable uses loans under the Paycheck Protection Program Rule.

For Applicants who are individuals: I authorize the SBA to request criminal record information about me from criminal justice agencies for the purpose of determining my eligibility for programs authorized by the Small Business Act, as amended.

CERTIFICATIONS

The authorized representative of the Applicant must certify in good faith to all of the below by initialing next to each one:

- LD The Applicant was in operation on February 15, 2020 and had employees for whom it paid salaries and payroll taxes or paid independent contractors, as reported on Form(s) 1099-MISC.
- LD Current economic uncertainty makes this loan request necessary to support the ongoing operations of the Applicant.
- LD The funds will be used to retain workers and maintain payroll or make mortgage interest payments, lease payments, and utility payments, as specified under the Paycheck Protection Program Rule; I understand that if the funds are knowingly used for unauthorized purposes, the federal government may hold me legally liable, such as for charges of fraud.
- LD The Applicant will provide to the Lender documentation verifying the number of full-time equivalent employees on the Applicant's payroll as well as the dollar amounts of payroll costs, covered mortgage interest payments, covered rent payments, and covered utilities for the eight-week period following this loan.
- LD I understand that loan forgiveness will be provided for the sum of documented payroll costs, covered mortgage interest payments, covered rent payments, and covered utilities, and not more than 25% of the forgiven amount may be for non-payroll costs.
- LD During the period beginning on February 15, 2020 and ending on December 31, 2020, the Applicant has not and will not receive another loan under the Paycheck Protection Program.
- LD I further certify that the information provided in this application and the information provided in all supporting documents and forms is true and accurate in all material respects. I understand that knowingly making a false statement to obtain a guaranteed loan from SBA is punishable under the law, including under 18 USC 1001 and 3571 by imprisonment of not more than five years and/or a fine of up to \$250,000; under 15 USC 645 by imprisonment of not more than two years and/or a fine of not more than \$5,000; and, if submitted to a federally insured institution, under 18 USC 1014 by imprisonment of not more than thirty years and/or a fine of not more than \$1,000,000.
- LD I acknowledge that the lender will confirm the eligible loan amount using required documents submitted. I understand, acknowledge and agree that the Lender can share any tax information that I have provided with SBA's authorized representatives, including authorized representatives of the SBA Office of Inspector General, for the purpose of compliance with SBA Loan Program Requirements and all SBA reviews.

Luka Duchene
Signature of Authorized Representative of Applicant

Luka Duchene
Print Name

05-08-2020
Date

School Director, President
Title

Figure 6 (Continued)



**Paycheck Protection Program
Borrower Application Form**

Purpose of this form:

This form is to be completed by the authorized representative of the Applicant and submitted to your SBA Participating Lender. Submission of the requested information is required to make a determination regarding eligibility for financial assistance. Failure to submit the information would affect that determination.

Instructions for completing this form:

With respect to "purpose of the loan," payroll costs consist of compensation to employees (whose principal place of residence is the United States) in the form of salary, wages, commissions, or similar compensation; cash tips or the equivalent (based on employer records of past tips or, in the absence of such records, a reasonable, good-faith employer estimate of such tips); payment for vacation, parental, family, medical, or sick leave; allowance for separation or dismissal; payment for the provision of employee benefits consisting of group health care coverage, including insurance premiums, and retirement; payment of state and local taxes assessed on compensation of employees; and for an independent contractor or sole proprietor, wage, commissions, income, or net earnings from self-employment or similar compensation.

For purposes of calculating "Average Monthly Payroll," most Applicants will use the average monthly payroll for 2019, excluding costs over \$100,000 on an annualized basis for each employee. For seasonal businesses, the Applicant may elect to instead use average monthly payroll for the time period between February 15, 2019 and June 30, 2019, excluding costs over \$100,000 on an annualized basis for each employee. For new businesses, average monthly payroll may be calculated using the time period from January 1, 2020 to February 29, 2020, excluding costs over \$100,000 on an annualized basis for each employee.

If Applicant is refinancing an Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL): Add the outstanding amount of an EIDL made between January 31, 2020 and April 3, 2020, less the amount of any "advance" under an EIDL COVID-19 loan, to Loan Request as indicated on the form.

All parties listed below are considered owners of the Applicant as defined in 13 CFR § 120.10, as well as "principals":

- For a sole proprietorship, the sole proprietor;
- For a partnership, all general partners, and all limited partners owning 20% or more of the equity of the firm;
- For a corporation, all owners of 20% or more of the corporation;
- For limited liability companies, all members owning 20% or more of the company; and
- Any Trustee (if the Applicant is owned by a trust).

Paperwork Reduction Act – You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. The estimated time for completing this application, including gathering data needed, is 8 minutes. Comments about this time or the information requested should be sent to: Small Business Administration, Director, Records Management Division, 409 3rd St., SW, Washington DC 20416, and/or SBA Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Washington DC 20503.

Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a) – Under the provisions of the Privacy Act, you are not required to provide your social security number. Failure to provide your social security number may not affect any right, benefit or privilege to which you are entitled. (But see Debt Collection Notice regarding taxpayer identification number below.) Disclosures of name and other personal identifiers are required to provide SBA with sufficient information to make a character determination. When evaluating character, SBA considers the person's integrity, candor, and disposition toward criminal actions. Additionally, SBA is specifically authorized to verify your criminal history, or lack thereof, pursuant to section 7(a)(1)(B), 15 USC Section 636(a)(1)(B) of the Small Business Act (the Act).

Disclosure of Information – Requests for information about another party may be denied unless SBA has the written permission of the individual to release the information to the requestor or unless the information is subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. The Privacy Act authorizes SBA to make certain "routine uses" of information protected by that Act. One such routine use is the disclosure of information maintained in SBA's system of records when this information indicates a violation or potential violation of law, whether civil, criminal, or administrative in nature. Specifically, SBA may refer the information to the appropriate agency, whether Federal, State, local or foreign, charged with responsibility for, or otherwise involved in investigation, prosecution, enforcement or prevention of such violations. Another routine use is disclosure to other Federal agencies conducting background checks but only to the extent the information is relevant to the requesting agency's function. See, 74 F.R. 14890 (2009), and as amended from time to time for additional background and other routine uses. In addition, the CARES Act, requires SBA to register every loan made under the Paycheck Protection Act using the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) assigned to the borrower.

Debt Collection Act of 1982, Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (31 U.S.C. 3701 et seq. and other titles) – SBA must obtain your taxpayer identification number when you apply for a loan. If you receive a loan, and do not make payments as they come due, SBA may: (1) report the status of your loan(s) to credit bureaus, (2) hire a collection agency to collect your loan, (3) offset your income tax refund or other amounts due to you from the Federal Government, (4) suspend or debar you or your company from doing business with the Federal Government, (5) refer your loan to the Department of Justice, or (6) foreclose on collateral or take other action permitted in the loan instruments.

Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3401) – The Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978, grants SBA access rights to financial records held by financial institutions that are or have been doing business with you or your business including any financial

Figure 6 (Continued)



**Paycheck Protection Program
Borrower Application Form**

institutions participating in a loan or loan guaranty. SBA is only required provide a certificate of its compliance with the Act to a financial institution in connection with its first request for access to your financial records. SBA's access rights continue for the term of any approved loan guaranty agreement. SBA is also authorized to transfer to another Government authority any financial records concerning an approved loan or loan guaranty, as necessary to process, service or foreclose on a loan guaranty or collect on a defaulted loan guaranty.

Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) – Subject to certain exceptions, SBA must supply information reflected in agency files and records to a person requesting it. Information about approved loans that will be automatically released includes, among other things, statistics on our loan programs (individual borrowers are not identified in the statistics) and other information such as the names of the borrowers (and their officers, directors, stockholders or partners), the collateral pledged to secure the loan, the amount of the loan, its purpose in general terms and the maturity. Proprietary data on a borrower would not routinely be made available to third parties. All requests under this Act are to be addressed to the nearest SBA office and be identified as a Freedom of Information request.

Occupational Safety and Health Act (15 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) – The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) can require businesses to modify facilities and procedures to protect employees. Businesses that do not comply may be fined, forced to cease operations, or prevented from starting operations. Signing this form is certification that the applicant, to the best of its knowledge, is in compliance with the applicable OSHA requirements, and will remain in compliance during the life of the loan.

Civil Rights (13 C.F.R. 112, 113, 117) – All businesses receiving SBA financial assistance must agree not to discriminate in any business practice, including employment practices and services to the public on the basis of categories cited in 13 C.F.R., Parts 112, 113, and 117 of SBA Regulations. All borrowers must display the "Equal Employment Opportunity Poster" prescribed by SBA.

Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691) – Creditors are prohibited from discriminating against credit applicants on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status or age (provided the applicant has the capacity to enter into a binding contract); because all or part of the applicant's income derives from any public assistance program; or because the applicant has in good faith exercised any right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act.

Debarment and Suspension Executive Order 12549; (2 CFR Part 180 and Part 2700) – By submitting this loan application, you certify that neither the Applicant or any owner of the Applicant have within the past three years been: (a) debarred, suspended, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from participation in a transaction by any Federal Agency; (b) formally proposed for debarment, with a final determination still pending; (c) indicted, convicted, or had a civil judgment rendered against you for any of the offenses listed in the regulations or (d) delinquent on any amounts owed to the U.S. Government or its instrumentalities as of the date of execution of this certification.

Figure 6 (Continued)



**Paycheck Protection Program
Borrower Application Form**

Owner Name	Title	Ownership %	TIN (EIN, SSN)	Address



SUE ANN SALMON EVANS
Attorney at Law
sevans@DWKesq.com

Long Beach

February 5, 2021

VIA EMAIL ONLY

Jared Austin
Esau Berumen
Stephanie Farland
Gayle Garbolino-Mojica
Erika Jones
Dr. Wesley Sever
Brent Walmsley
Mike Walsh
Advisory Commission on Charter Schools
California Department of Education
1430 N Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Ross Valley School District,
Ross Valley Charter School,
Appeal of Denial of Renewal Petition;
Our File 6560.10420

Dear ACCS Commissioners:

Our office represents the Ross Valley School District ("District") in connection with the Ross Valley Charter School's ("RVC" or "Charter School") petition to renew its charter ("Petition"). As set forth below, the District has both procedural and substantive concerns that must be addressed. As explained below, material changes to the documents submitted on appeal by RVC preclude State review and mandate the matter be remanded to the local school district. (Ed. Code, § 47605(k)(2)(B).)

As a public school district receiving a renewal petition from a charter school that was initially authorized by the SBE, the District – in its role as a potential authorizing agency – conducted a comprehensive review of the Petition pursuant to the revised renewal procedures effectuated by AB 1505. On November 10, 2020, the District's Governing Board unanimously denied the Petition because substantial evidence demonstrated that RVC failed to demonstrate year over year academic improvement for the term of the charter and the performance information further demonstrates a failure to serve English Language Learners, among other important subgroups,

SAN FRANCISCO

268 Bush Street, #3234
San Francisco, CA 94104
TEL 415.543.4111
FAX 415.543.4384

LONG BEACH

115 Pine Avenue
Suite 500
Long Beach, CA 90802
TEL 562.366.8500
FAX 562.366.8505

SAN DIEGO

750 B Street
Suite 2600
San Diego, CA 92101
TEL 619.595.0202
FAX 619.702.6202

CHICO

2485 Notre Dame Boulevard
Suite 370-A
Chico, CA 95928
TEL 530.343.3334
FAX 530.924.4784

SACRAMENTO

555 Capitol Mall
Suite 645
Sacramento, CA 95814
TEL 916.978.4040
FAX 916.978.4039

SAN LUIS OBISPO

1065 Higuera Street
Suite 301
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
TEL 805.980.7900
FAX 916.978.4039

BERKELEY

2087 Addison Street
2nd Floor
Berkeley, CA 94704
TEL 510.345.6000
FAX 510.345.6100

www.DWKesq.com

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reflecting a tremendous gap in achievement. While RVC recruits EL students, by their own admission, they do not know how to serve them. This is clearly reflected in the performance data.

In addition to deficient academic performance, RVC engaged in egregious fiscal mismanagement and governance malfeasance in connection with its unlawful efforts to obtain a Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP") loan and to obscure those efforts from the public; repeatedly violated the Brown Act and the rights of the local community by misrepresenting the history and actions taken related to the PPP loan; violated conflict of interest laws in connection with agreements that it made with an agent of a third-party service provider who was simultaneously serving as a high-ranking RVC official; and suffers from significant fiscal deficiencies confirmed by an independent public school finance expert, including unsustainable debt levels and cash flow problems. RVC repeatedly failed to comply with State authorizer directives to ensure an accessible school site compliant with safety requirements and the Americans With Disabilities Act ("ADA"), resulting in a failure to provide a school site accessible to students with disabilities. All findings by the District were made after engaging in the notice of violation procedures mandated by AB 1505.

Troublingly, RVC failed to adequately respond to the District's requests for information throughout the renewal process, rejecting the District's right to information or authority to evaluate the charter school's fiscal, operational, and academic performance history on renewal. As the Commissioners review the Petition, you will find that RVC makes a number of claims that are not substantiated by any documentation. The Advisory Commission on Charter Schools ("Commission" or "ACCS") is required to make its determination based upon documented findings and evidence and therefore should not accept RVC's assertions at face value. Equally concerning, there are multiple instances in which RVC claims that, since the District's findings do not rise to the level of "illegality" or otherwise describe omissions that are not statutorily required, they are an impermissible basis for denial. ACCS should summarily reject these counter arguments as the Education Code's criteria under section 47607(e) for denial is whether a charter school is demonstrably unlikely to successfully implement its program, not that the charter school has been convicted of fiscal or governance violations of law. That said, the District has demonstrated with substantial evidence that RVC has, in fact, repeatedly violated the law.

The District, with the support of the Ross Valley Teachers Association ("RVTA"), respectfully requests that the Commission recommend denial of the Petition. (See Exhibit A.)

State Review Of District Findings Post AB 1505 Requires That The District Findings Be Afforded The Presumption Of Correctness

Many charter school reforms were put in place in the 2019-20 legislative session. The Legislature declared that academics and equity were to be at the forefront of considerations to ensure access and achievement for *all* students. (See, Ed. Code, §§ 47607(c); 47607.2(a) and (b).) The Legislature further determined that local districts would have greater authority in evaluating charter petitions and that the State would no longer serve as a charter authorizer, in part, due to the lack of capacity to properly oversee the charters that it approved on appeal.

These changes to the law further require change to the review process for charters seeking renewal on appeal to the State, though the State will not serve as the authorizer or retain

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responsibility over the charter school. Instead, if approved, oversight responsibility is designated to the local district or county office of education. Here, it is particularly concerning that based upon the misconduct and fiscal instability, approval would create liability for the oversight authority designated by the State.

It is thus critical that CDE, ACCS and the SBE be *mindful* that their recommendations and decisions create outcomes for other LEAs that are materially different from accepting the consequences of directly overseeing the charter schools they approve – now, a local district or county office would hold that responsibility and the attendant liability. (See, Ed. Code, §§ 47607, 47607.2.)¹ This is further reflected in the fact that SBE is authorized to summarily deny review of the appeal based on the documentary record.

As the California Supreme Court recognizes, the notion of “independent judgment” in the appeal review process “does not mean that the preliminary work performed by the administrative board in sifting the evidence and in making its findings is wasted effort.”

The findings of the board come before the court with a strong presumption of their correctness, and the burden rests on the complaining party to convince the court that the board's decision is contrary to the weight of the evidence.”
(*Fukuda v. City of Angels* (1999) 20 Cal.4th 805, 812, italics in original.)

Because the appeal is limited to review of the record, “de novo” review is not entirely accurate. Nowhere does the statute state that de novo review applies. Instead, it allows the State to review the petition under the criteria set forth in section 47605(c) but this is tempered by the requirement to limit review to the record including the findings by the local district. Here, CDE makes no effort to demonstrate any error or refute the District findings which are supported by extensive documentation. The State has discretion as to the criteria of section 47605(c) governing the content of the charter, it does not have discretion to simply ignore the District findings. If the State approves on appeal it must demonstrate the findings on the record are incorrect. Otherwise, the State abuses its discretion in approving the charter.²

The District Objects To **Consideration Of The “Record” Submitted By** RVC As It Improperly Includes Documents And Information Not Previously Submitted With Its Initial Petition Including Material Changes To The Budget/Budget Narrative

The law is clear that the State must consider the same documents with the same information as presented to the local district. (Ed. Code, §§ 47605(k)(2)(B).) However, there are numerous *material* changes in the documentation that RVC has presented to the State on appeal that were not part of the documentation that the Charter School provided to the District with its initial petition. Notably, in its November 30, 2020 cover letter to the CDE for its renewal petition appeal to the SBE, RVC attached as exhibits the following documents that were not part of its original renewal petition submission to the District:

¹ In light of the revisions to the Charter Schools Act, the District calls into question the regulations developed under the prior statutory scheme as no longer valid.

² It is also worth noting that CDE did not communicate with the District in any way, shape or form before issuing its recommendation, yet CDE and RVC have been in ongoing communication. This is a fundamental failure of due process.

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February 5, 2021
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- RVC Board Adopted Budget, dated November 12, 2020 (Tab 3);
- Emails between CDE and RVC re: Authorization to Use School Facility for In-Person Learning, dated November 9, 2020 (Tab 4a);
- Emails between Town of Fairfax and RVC re: Temporary Occupancy Certificate, dated November 2020 (Tab 4b);
- District's CPRA request, dated September 24, 2020, and RVC's responsive documents (Tabs 6a-6p);
- Letter of support from Kristi Kimball, former RVC Board member (Tab 7a);
- Letters of support from RVC families (Tab 7b); and
- Community letters to the District for the November 10, 2020 RVSD Board meeting (Tab 7c).

Appeals that contain new or different material terms must be remanded back to the school district for reconsideration. (See, Ed. Code, § 47605(k)(2)(B) ["If the appeal contains new or different material terms...the state board shall immediately remand the petition to the governing board of the school district to which the petition was submitted for reconsideration."]; Ed. Code, § 47607(k)(1)(A)(iii) [defining "material terms" of the petition to mean "the signatures, affirmations, disclosures, documents, and descriptions described in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (h), but shall not include minor administrative updates to the petition or related documents due to changes in circumstances based on the passage of time related to fiscal affairs, facilities arrangements, or state law, or to reflect the county board of education as the chartering authority."].)

By way of example, attached hereto as Exhibit B is a copy of the Budget Narrative as revised by RVC and submittal on appeal. It is entirely different in all material respects from what was presented for review by the District: enrollment, revenue, debt, and expenditures including for staff. These are not technical changes but rather a clear violation of the appeal process as set forth in statute.

Forwarding RVC's changed petition for State review without remanding it to the District would deprive the District of its right to appropriately review and comment on these material changes before ACCS makes its recommendation to the SBE. If ACCS intends to recommend overturning the District's denial decision, the District requests that the Petition, as materially amended, be remanded to the District for further review and comment. However, if ACCS believes that sufficient evidence exists to uphold the District's denial decision, such that the material revisions would have no bearing on ACCS's denial recommendation, the District will consider waiving its remand request.

RVC's Academic Performance Does Not Support Renewal

RVC touts its performance as a "middle performing" school but even a cursory review of the data reflects that RVC whitewashes its academic performance in every sense of that term.³ As the data clearly reflects, even the minimal performance information provided to the District demonstrates RVC's wholesale failure to demonstrate academic improvement for socio-

³ "Whitewash" (verb): to gloss over or cover up (something, such as a record of criminal behavior); to alter (something) in a way that favors, features, or caters to white people. (*Merriam-Webster.com*. 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com> (31 Jan. 2021).)

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economically disadvantaged, minority, and EL students with a tremendous achievement gap that far exceeds the local or statewide achievement gap.

RVC Does Not Outperform Local Schools, The District, Or The State

As a preliminary matter, ACCS must put to rest the misleading notion that RVC outperforms other schools in the District's community. RVC's academic performance is not equal to or better than comparable local schools or the District, and in some instances is not even comparable to Marin County or the State of California. In fact, over 80% of the time, RVC underperforms all other comparable groups. Even after RVC claims to have increased its performance by an unprecedented amount, there are only a few instances in the 2018-19 data in which RVC outperformed the District's 3rd-5th grade scores.⁴ (See Exhibit C; Exhibit D.)

While RVC recruits "demographically diverse" students, by their own admission, RVC does not know how to serve these students. This is clearly reflected in the performance data and RVC's own email communications. (See Exhibit E.)

RVC Does Not Serve Economically-Disadvantaged Students, English Learners, And Hispanic/Latino Pupils

Even with the little data available, when schoolwide data is disaggregated, as required, exceptionally large equity gaps are apparent within RVC among its subgroup populations and between RVC's subgroups and other comparable subgroups at local schools, Marin County, and California.

Based upon RVC's disaggregated, subgroup CAASPP data, RVC does not serve the educational needs of economically-disadvantaged students, English language learners, and Hispanic/Latino students. In all cases, for both years of available data – namely, the 2017-18 and 2018-19 school year – RVC performed worse compared to the District (and, in most instances, compared to Marin County as well). When comparing disadvantaged subgroups to either schoolwide data or the advantaged group (i.e. White or economically not-disadvantaged), equity gaps are consistently above 40% and in some instances as high as 75%. When comparing English Learners to schoolwide data, for both years, RVC's equity gaps are larger than the District and California across the board, and Marin County in 2017-18. The publicly-available data demonstrates significant and unacceptable racial and economic subgroup disparities across the board at RVC. These disparities are significantly greater than those found at the District and across the county. (See Exhibit F.)

The ACCS must look past the aggregated, summarized and curated information provided by RVC and in the CDE recommendation to see the full picture of RVC's equity gaps and

⁴ CDE CAASPP data appears to have inadvertently included the District's 8th grade data and California's High School data in its CAASPP analysis; RVC serves only TK-5th grades. This materially skews the District wide and California data. The District's data analysis, however, compares 3rd-5th grade only for all comparable groups. Additionally, because of the small numbers and since schools are expected to continue to support EL students even after reclassification, the District chose to compare Ever-EL data rather than EL data due to the small number of EL students.

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underservice of their Hispanic/Latino, EL and socio-economically disadvantaged students. (See Exhibit G and Exhibit H.)

The data demonstrates the District is far better prepared to serve all students, including the needs of EL, Hispanic/Latino and socioeconomically-disadvantaged students, and welcomes the opportunity to serve all students including those that may attend RVC but reside outside the District. Where RVC has cut its staffing (see redlined changes in the Nov. Budget Narrative comparison) including for ELL, the District has, for over five years, dedicated 20 percent of its annual budget to ensuring equity in education, and has allocated 2 FTE to equity related student services, staff development and community engagement. The District has engaged in extensive training for certificated, classified, and administrative staff and the Board through a partnership with Epoch Education, a national leader in diversity, equity, and inclusion training. The District's Parent/Guardian Equity Task Force is engaged both within the District and in its community to focus on equity in education. <https://www.rossvalleyschools.org/domain/280>

In sum, the data makes clear that RVC underserves their Hispanic/Latino, EL and socio-economically disadvantaged students when compared to the District and Marin County as a whole – in most cases, RVC performs less than half as well as compared to the District. SBE does not have a sufficient basis to overturn the District's denial of the Petition based upon academic performance criteria.

RVC's Data Is Insufficient And Unreliable

The data provided in RVC's renewal application to support academic growth is insufficient and unreliable as the basis for SBE approval. RVC only provided a single data point for academic performance improvements (2017-18 to 2018-19). This single data point is unreliable because it substantially deviates from all local and statewide norms and from the standard deviation of other comparable data sets, and RVC refused to provide any other assessment evidence, despite Education Code section 47607.2 requiring at least three years of consecutive data. (See, e.g., § 47607.2 ["chartering authority shall not renew a charter if either of the following apply for two of the three years immediately preceding the renewal decision..."].) And, despite the opportunity to provide other data to demonstrate growth for all subgroups served, RVC declined to do so calling into question whether the charter school has even regularly assessed its students. (Ed. Code, § 47607.2(a)(5), (b)(3), and (c).) (See Exhibit I.)

RVC's failure to timely open its program in 2016 directly led to a lack of complete academic assessment data. While SBE approved RVC on January 14, 2016, for a five-year term to begin operations in the 2016-17 school year, only four (4) months after approval, RVC requested a material revision to its charter seeking to open instead in the 2017-18 school year. SBE approved the delay on July 14, 2016. RVC's self-imposed delay has led to inadequate academic information – namely, RVC only provided two (2) years of CAASPP results to demonstrate their year-over-year "growth." In effect, this provides only one year of potential growth data over a five-year term, in 3rd through 5th grade only, and grade-by-grade level data for only a single subgroup of students – those pupils identified as "White."

As mentioned, RVC failed to provide any results or "verified data" from any other formative or summative assessments or metrics to demonstrate growth for all students and student subgroups served. While SBE has not yet established the criteria for determining what constitutes "verified data," RVC could – but did not – submit any data from any number of

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commonly-utilized and respected subject matter competency assessments demonstrating the requisite academic growth. This is a common tool utilized by charter schools that seek to demonstrate adequate growth without having adequate CAASPP data. It is further noted that the RVC Charter currently in place requires assessments aligned to common core to measure pupil progress. (See, e.g., Charter pp. 4, 113.) It is astounding that the charter school does not have any other student evaluation processes in place by which it can document academic performance. The lack of an ongoing academic assessment process not only shows a lack of governance and management oversight but also educational negligence – both of which demonstrate RVC is not only unlikely but is currently unable to successfully implement its program.

With that said, the District has considered RVC's 3rd through 5th grade performance and performance of any subgroups of pupils served by the Charter School on the state and local indicators included in the requisite evaluation rubrics. (Ed. Code, § 47607.2(b)(1).) Upon review of the Petition and the results from RVC's Dashboard for 2019, RVC earned Blue ratings for ELA and math; however, again, these scores are limited to the single statistically significant demographic of white students and does not reflect any other subgroups of students.

RVC's chronic absenteeism and suspension rates (Yellow) also lag behind those of the District, which are Green and which also raise academic questions. RVC has provided no accountability plan to address these troubling rates. RVC only provided anecdotal strategies such as "sending regular attendance reminders"; "helping find resources"; and "connecting with transportation," in its narrative. There simply is no substantiating, documented evidence of either a strategy or consistent past effort to remedy these issues.

There are also significant issues regarding the data that limits its validity, reliability, and utility in evaluating potential schoolwide increases in achievement. For example, RVC's delayed opening and the 2019-20 CAASPP cancellation due to COVID-19 leaves no information to reliably demonstrate trends. Due to low enrollment, RVC's sample size is small, thereby subjecting its overall CAASPP scores (as well as for subgroups) to potential dramatic year-over-year fluctuation. CDE also does not report data in cases where ten or fewer students took a particular test; in the case of a small school such as RVC, this limitation makes it impossible to analyze grade-level data for subgroups such as (in RVC's case) students whose ethnicity is other than "white" and students with disabilities, as such scores are not reported.

In sum, the law requires "clear and convincing" documentary evidence upon which to base findings, which is especially important given that the ACCS and SBE are operating, for the very first time, under the new AB 1505 provisions for renewal of an SBE-authorized charter. The data provided in RVC's renewal petition to support academic growth is insufficient, misrepresented, and unreliable. RVC only provided a single data point for academic performance improvements (2017-18 to 2018-19). Two years of data from a single source (CAASPP) and a single year-over-year improvement data point (which is dramatically inconsistent with all reasonable standards) of a charter school that has been authorized to operate for five years can in no way be considered clear or convincing, and does not comply with the requirement to provide evidence "in addition to state and local indicators." Such limited data cannot demonstrate the requisite growth with any degree of reliability as required to meet the accountability standards of the Charter Schools Act. RVC offered no alternative assessments and could not produce any assessments despite the obligation in the charter to regularly assess student performance. (Charter pp. 4, 113.) Thus, the District has not been

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provided evidence of year-over-year growth for all students and all subgroups to be able to confirm that RVC has met the academic performance requirements of Sections 47607 and 47607.2 for its five-year term.

CDE's Review Of RVC's Academics Is Inadequate And Lacks Analysis

CDE's conclusions are not backed by any substantive or documented findings. Its review only presents data tables and reiterates content from applicant materials but presents no further analysis or explanation of findings to substantiate its conclusions. CDE's review (pp. 3-7) includes numerous comparative academic performance data tables yet CDE presents no accompanying analysis of the data and appears to rely exclusively on RVC's two (2) years of CAASPP schoolwide scores and one improvement data point (as per the table below CDE's conclusion) without any subgroup or comparative analysis. With academic performance being the key to eligibility for renewal, CDE's failure to properly analyze the data precludes ACCS from recommending approval. The District's information demonstrate that a thorough comparative analysis of CDE's own data and the District's supplemental data, provides quite a different picture of RVC's performance, and further substantiates the District's denial.

CDE does not provide any comparable data on standard rates of academic year-over-year improvement with which to analyze RVC's performance claims. While RVC's inexplicably large single year improvement (up to 29%) was so excessively out of the norm (1-5%), CDE provided no further analysis.

While RVC is a TK-5 school, the CDE data tables appear to include 8th grade District students and 9th-12th grade California students in its comparative data. CDE thus has not complied with its own requirements such as the data analysis warnings taken directly from the CAASPP website:

PLEASE NOTE: Caution should be used in interpreting overall achievement level percentages for a school or district. The proportion of students in each grade can cause variation in the meaning of the achievement level percentages. The achievement level percentages in one grade from one school or district may be compared with the achievement level percentages in that same grade from another school or district.

PLEASE NOTE: Achievement level percentages in the same subject can be compared within grade levels, with adjacent grades, and from one year to another. Note that schools made up of differing grade levels should be compared with caution.

Despite the requirement under Education Code section 47607.2(b)(3) to provide "clear and convincing" "academic achievement" data "in addition to the state and local indicators," RVC did not provide, and CDE did not rely on, more than a single source for Academic Performance data (CAASPP). Staff appear to have mistakenly considered Suspension and Chronic Absenteeism as the required additional verifiable data. However, these are state indicators and do not meet the academic achievement requirement under Section 47607.2(b)(3).

The District Properly Invoked Education Code Section 47607 In Its Review Of RVC's Renewal Petition

RVC attempts to summarily dismiss the District's findings regarding its fiscal and governance deficiencies based upon the absurd assertion that RVSD does not have the legal authority to invoke Education Code section 47607(e) because it is not "the" chartering authority referenced in Section 47607(e); RVC claims that SBE alone holds this authority. This assertion is

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preposterous and flies in the face of what the Legislature desired. (*Kavanaugh v. West Sonoma County Union High School Dist.* (2003) 29 Cal.4th 911, 923–924 [statutory constructions that lead to illogical or absurd results must be avoided].)

Before AB 1505, only a charter school's current authorizer was involved in the renewal process. However, the Legislature made clear through AB 1505 that it would divest SBE's oversight authority and limit SBE's ability to renew already-existing SBE-authorized charter schools; moving forward, such renewal authority would instead be exercised by local school districts in which the SBE-authorized charter schools are physically located.

Notwithstanding the absurd notion of the SBE approving a bad acting charter school while expecting another local educational agency to oversee (and possibly authorize) the school pursuant to AB 1505, the Legislation nonetheless inserted local school districts into the renewal process for SBE-authorized charter schools and compels districts to consider renewal petitions as a potential chartering authority under the same criteria and guidelines that would be considered by SBE. A school district reviewing a renewal petition – regardless of whether it is "the" current or potential chartering authority – is subject to and may rely upon all of the same legal provisions for renewing a charter school, including Section 47607(e).

If RVC's arguments were to be accepted, then local school districts such as the District that are not "the" current chartering authority would not be subject to the vast majority of the charter renewal provisions that reference "the chartering authority" and they would have little to no guidance on how to review or approve a renewal petition.⁵ This would even include the core review provision that RVC champions in its opening section. (See Ed. Code, § 47605(c) ["the chartering authority shall be guided by the intent of the Legislature" to approve petitions].)

It is also illogical to assume that the appellate body – here, SBE – would review a renewal petition under a different set of criteria than was utilized by the local school district's review. Put another way, it is incongruous that only SBE would be permitted to consider fiscal and governance factors under Section 47607(e), but not the District. The renewal process for SBE-authorized charter schools is the only area in which AB 1505 inserted non-chartering local school district into the charter governance process. Accordingly, RVC's examples where it distinguishes "the" chartering authority from "a" chartering authority in the context of material revisions and revocations are simply irrelevant, as these examples are neither related to the renewal process nor represent instances in which a non-chartering school district is statutorily involved under AB 1505.

⁵ Some other notable subdivisions of Section 47607 that would not be applicable to the District under RVC's mistaken assertion that RVSD is not "the" chartering authority include subdivisions (c)(1) ["the chartering authority shall consider the performance of the charter school on the state and local indicators"]; (c)(2)(E) ["The chartering authority that granted the charter may renew a charter pursuant to this paragraph for a period of between five and seven years."]; and (c)(2)(A) ["The chartering authority shall not deny renewal for a charter school pursuant to this subdivision"]. RVC cannot selectively pick and choose which provisions do or do not apply to them on the basis of semantics. (*California School Employees Assn. v. Governing Bd. of South Orange County Community College Dist.* (2004) 124 Cal.App.4th 574, 587–588 ["consideration must be given to the consequences that will flow from a particular interpretation. [Citation.] In this regard, it is presumed the Legislature intended reasonable results consistent with its expressed purpose, not absurd consequences."].)

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RVC may argue that SBE, as its authorizing agency, was required to issue a notice of alleged violation, not the District. Again, any such contention is misplaced and not aligned with the intent of AB 1505. SBE will no longer serve as RVC's authorizer moving forward, and since the District would serve as the oversight agency if the charter renewal were approved, it is logical that the local district (and not SBE) is vested with the right to issue the notice. (Ed. Code, § 47607(e) ["The chartering authority may deny renewal of a charter school under this subdivision only after it has provided at least 30 days' notice to the charter school of the alleged violation."].)

Beyond RVC's legal semantics, however, common sense dictates that "a" generalized entity (i.e. "a chartering authority") does not have the authority to approve or deny a specific charter school's renewal petition. Only "the" chartering authority for that specific school holds that right. In accordance with Section 47605.9, the District is designated as "the" chartering authority under AB 1505 for the purposes of the renewal process. RVC also claims it is not legally required to respond to the District's 30-day notice of correction. However, good governance would presume a good faith effort by the Charter School to mitigate, rather than summarily deny, the District's concerns, which RVC has decided to do here.

RVC Engaged In Fiscal Mismanagement In Connection With Its Unlawful And Efforts To Obtain A PPP Loan Discreetly

RVC's application for a PPP loan was presented to the federal government with false information to obtain funding that RVC was not otherwise eligible for. RVC also made misrepresentations to the public to avoid review of its efforts in seeking the PPP loan.

On April 2, 2020, the RVC Board appointed Conn Hickey to serve as a "volunteer" Business Official, which is not a position authorized by the RVC Charter.⁶ In doing so, the RVC Board expressly refused to delegate Mr. Hickey with any authority to enter into contracts or agreements, much less a PPP loan. However, without Board authorization or any Board discussion regarding PPP loans, Mr. Hickey represented himself as RVC's "authorized representative" (which he was not) and applied for a PPP loan from Westamerica Bank, which also happened to be his previous employer. RVC claims Mr. Hickey's application was not a "governance issue" because a loan application does not commit the organization to the debt. This is beyond the point – Mr. Hickey falsely claimed to be and legally certified himself as the "Authorized Representative" of RVC for the purpose of obtaining a significant debt obligation which RVC eventually consummated.

Three (3) weeks later, on April 23, 2020, without RVC having identified any action items or discussions on its agenda regarding the PPP loan for its Board meeting later that day, Mr. Hickey accepted Westamerica Bank's offer of \$270,000 in PPP funding. Later that day, the RVC Board held a general meeting and somehow, without any description on the agenda related to the PPP loan in violation of the Brown Act, the RVC Board "approved" the Board Chair or School Director to execute a PPP loan, even though the loan had already been

⁶ Separate from the issue of the "volunteer" Business Official position not being authorized by the Charter, RVC's Budget does not provide for a separate line item for this position's salary, which creates an inherent vulnerability and potential lack of accountability, nor are there any contingency plans described if Mr. Hickey were unable or refuses to perform his duties.

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accepted by Mr. Hickey. This is not a valid authorization as this action was not duly noted before the meeting on the agenda. The agendaized budget item also did not document any loan amounts in the actual budget or address the issue in the budget narrative and thus cannot be claimed to suffice as public notice of an approval of a nearly quarter-million dollar loan.

On May 14, 2020, after the loan was already funded by Westamerica Bank, the RVC Board approved a resolution regarding the PPP loan; however, the May 14th agenda again does not mention the PPP loan (which is another violation of the Brown Act) and misrepresents the timeline of RVC's efforts to apply for the loan. Contrary to what RVC publicly states, the PPP resolution was approved by the RVC Board after the loan was already applied for by Mr. Hickey; after it was accepted by Mr. Hickey; after it was awarded by the Small Business Administration ("SBA"); after it was already signed by Executive Director Luke Duchene; and after it was funded. None of these facts are included in the resolution.

Mr. Hickey misrepresented to the government that RVC met the requirements to obtain the loan. Despite the fact that RVC must certify that "[c]urrent economic uncertainty makes this loan request necessary to support the ongoing operations of the Applicant," in accordance with SBA PPP FAQ #31, this was never done; in fact, the resolution makes repeated references to unsubstantiated future and possible financial issues, not current problems. The resolution makes clear that RVC acquired the PPP loan to increase its reserves in anticipation of future need, not to mitigate past or current economic hardship – the "current" nature of the "economic need" to which applicants must attest is for short-term cash-flow hardships created by current, and not future anticipated, COVID-19 related impacts.

The PPP loan is a short-term payroll loan, not a loan for speculative future need, and payroll was expressly covered by the funds provided to charter schools by the state. State education funding was not impacted by COVID-19 to ensure funding to pay staff in the 2019-20 school year (during the term of the loan) pursuant to Governor Newsom's March 13, 2020 Executive Order N26-20. RVC was also assured of its ongoing Average Daily Attendance ("ADA") revenue during the timeframe of the loan through the California State Budget 2020-21. RVC's budget documents and Board meeting minutes also show that it was given a \$20,000 COVID grant from the Walton Foundation. RVC fails to acknowledge the unique revenue sources that it – as a charter school – has access to that traditional public school districts do not. However, nowhere in the resolution is it reflected that RVC even tried to acquire a line of credit, increase its current credit limit, or renegotiate the terms of its credit before obtaining the loan.

RVC was required to represent in good faith that current economic uncertainty makes the loan request necessary to support its ongoing operations. But such evaluation never occurred prior to April 9th when Mr. Hickey actually applied for the loan. No need or basis for the loan was discussed or referenced at any time prior to applying for the PPP loan, nor are RVC's claims for current need for the intended purposes of the PPP loan honest. (31 U.S.C. § 3729 [violation of federal law to knowingly present a false or fraudulent claim for payment to the United States government]). Thus, the PPP resolution was RVC's *post hoc* effort to document purported compliance with loan requirements which, in effect, amount to an effort to cover up the improper process that was undertaken to obtain the loan. The adoption of the resolution, which is rife with false statements, demonstrate that RVC's administration and Board were complicit with the deceitful actions by Mr. Hickey in applying for and obtaining the PPP loan.

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The RVC Board's resolution may appear comprehensive but since it was approved after the loan was already funded, the resolution's claim that the RVC Board assessed its need prior to applying for the loan is simply false; there is simply no documentation showing that, prior to the loan, the RVC Board made the current need assessments that were claimed to have been made. In fact, several findings in the resolution cite information about the state budget that were not yet known at the time the loan application was submitted. Making after-the-fact certifications does not absolve RVC of the fiscal and governance negligence of failing to perform its due diligence prior to acquiring a substantial debt obligation, and in fact, indicates an attempt to cover up such negligence.

RVC Engaged In Governance Mismanagement, Violations Of Charter, And Violations Of Law

RVC repeatedly violated the Brown Act and the rights of the local community by misrepresenting the history and its actions taken on the PPP loan. The RVC Board failed to make the requisite decisions particularly with regard to its finances as evidenced by the improper delegation and creation of a position that is not authorized by the charter for the apparent purpose of avoiding compliance with conflict of interest laws. The sudden departure of a board member in the wake of governance malfeasance allegations and in the midst of the renewal process wherein the member was represented to serve in the proposed new term also raises stability concerns and undermines compliance with Section 47605(h). There was also an ongoing failure to comply with the directives of the oversight agency to ensure an accessible school site compliant with fire life and safety requirements – this amounts to a failure to provide a school site accessible to all students and to those students who require personal learning in accordance with the CDPH guidance.

To be clear, contrary to statements in the CDE report, *FCMAT did not find there was no violation* with regard to the PPP loan and Brown Act violations. Instead, *FCMAT referred the matter to law enforcement*:

"Based on the documentation provided, there may be legitimate concerns about the governance process used by Ross Valley Charter School, and the initial compliance with the SBA's PPP application and assurances requirements, and those concerns are more appropriately addressed by one or more of the following agencies:

- California open-meeting (Brown Act) concerns: Marin County District Attorney
- Paycheck Protection Program (eligibility, assurances): U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Inspector General"

Complaints are currently pending with the District Attorney and the Office of Inspector General with regard to the mishandling and misrepresentations related to the PPP loan and systemic Brown Act violations including around the receipt of the PPP loan. (See FCMAT 9/18/20 letter.)

RVC Misrepresented To The Public How And Why It Obtained Its PPP Loan

As summarized above and as detailed in the Staff Report, in its resolution, RVC misrepresented to the public the series of events and justifications for its application for and receipt of a PPP loan. The RVC Board approved the PPP resolution after the loan was actually funded. The May 14th Board meeting agenda also does not mention the PPP loan or the resolution, and nowhere

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in the resolution does the RVC Board acknowledge Mr. Hickey's efforts throughout all of April 2020 to secure the loan. The resolution falsely states that, on April 23, 2020, the RVC Board authorized Mr. Duchene to borrow PPP funds from Westamerica Bank, as no discussion or action on the PPP loan was agendized for the April 23rd RVC Board meeting. In fact, the April 23rd minutes do not include any documented discussion of the loan, its terms or any indication that the Board was informed of Mr. Hickey's application or subsequent emails with Westamerica. RVC presents none of the following critical facts in its resolution: the PPP resolution was approved by the RVC Board after the loan was already applied for by Mr. Hickey; after it was accepted by Mr. Hickey; after it was awarded by the SBA; after it was already signed by Mr. Duchene; and after it was funded.

The evidence suggests that, to cover up for the fact that the PPP loan was already applied for by Mr. Hickey, a second loan application was created on May 8, 2020, which bears Mr. Duchene's signature, was completed after Westamerica already emailed RVC the actual loan documents from Mr. Hickey's application, and includes the exact same loan amounts from Mr. Hickey's loan. The purpose of the May 8th application is unknown (as there is no timestamp or loan reference number associated with the application and RVC cannot provide any further documentation or confirmation of Westamerica having received it). However, RVC's responses to several CPRA requests during the summer of 2020 suggest that the May 8th application was made to create the public perception that Mr. Duchene – not Mr. Hickey – was the loan applicant and to again misrepresent and conceal its efforts to obtain the loan from the community. (See Exhibit J and Exhibit K.)

Mr. Hickey Obtained A PPP Loan Without Authority From The Governing Board

Mr. Hickey was not properly delegated the authority from the RVC Board to engage in the actions related to the PPP loan. On April 2, 2020, the RVC Board appointed Mr. Hickey to serve as RVC's Business Official on a "volunteer" basis. Notwithstanding the fact that this is not a position authorized by the charter, the April 2nd Board meeting agenda included the express limitation that, "this position will not include check signing authority or authority to sign contracts and other agreements committing the school." Only the RVC Board itself is solely responsible to act as a fiscal agent for the Charter School. The Board did not approve any authority for Mr. Hickey to enter into contracts generally, nor do the minutes include any discussion or notes related to the PPP; indeed, the April 2nd agenda did not identify any item related to the PPP. Thus, Mr. Hickey's dealings with Westamerica and his obtaining of a PPP loan on "behalf" of RVC after the April 2nd meeting was done without any express grant of authority from the RVC Board. To this day, RVC did not and can produce no documents – whether resolutions, agendas, minutes or otherwise – to substantiate RVC's claim that the "Board authorized its business official, Conn Hickey, to apply for a PPP loan."

RVC claims that Mr. Hickey's loan application was not a governance issue because the application does not commit RVC to the debt. RVC's contention misses the point – the issue RVC fails to acknowledge is the fact that Mr. Hickey falsely claimed to be RVC's "Authorized Representative," when in fact he was not.

RVC Repeatedly Failed To Comply With The Brown Act In Connection With Its PPP Loan

As summarized above and detailed in the District's Staff Report, RVC failed on a systemic basis to comply with the letter and spirit of the Brown Act. RVC's overall lack of transparency in its

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dealings in obtaining the PPP loan, and the misleading information presented to the public as well as the government about the timing and nature of these dealings, is directly contrary to the purposes of the Brown Act of the integrity of public institutions.

Even though Mr. Hickey already submitted the PPP loan application and accepted \$270,000 in PPP funding, RVC's April 23rd agenda did not identify any item for discussion regarding the PPP loan. The budget documents submitted for the April 23rd meeting even reflected assumptions for the receipt of a \$300,000 facility loan and other smaller CARES Act funding, but they do not show PPP loan assumptions or impacts on revenue. The April 23rd meeting minutes indicate that the Board Chair or School Director will execute a PPP loan agreement with Westamerica Bank for up to \$290,000. However, this direction did not authorize Mr. Hickey as RVC's Business Official to participate in any loan process and, importantly, was made after Mr. Hickey already accepted Westamerica's PPP loan of \$270,000. Thus, without the requisite notice to the public, the Board discussed or took action on the PPP loan in violation of the Brown Act. The fact that RVC Board discussion relating to the PPP loan was not noticed/agendized in the April 23rd meeting agenda deprived the public of the opportunity to address the Board regarding that decision constituting multiple violations of the Brown Act.

RVC provides no documentation to support its claim that there was "extensive" or "specific" Board discussion or analysis of need for a PPP loan, authorization of Mr. Hickey to apply for a loan, or authorization for the School Director to execute a specific loan agreement with Westamerica other than the approval of the Board resolution on May 14, 2020. An after-the-fact resolution does not serve as contemporaneous proof that any of the steps that RVC alleges it took actually took place prior to its acquisition of the loan. At worst, the lack of documentation points toward intentionality to defraud, and, at best, reflects an attempt to cover up governance malfeasance or simply poor management of the Charter School.

RVC Violated Conflict Of Interest Laws When Mr. Hickey Entered Into Contracts On Behalf Of RVC With EdTec While Serving As Its Associate Client Manager

Mr. Hickey served as RVC's CFO and Treasurer, during which time he entered into numerous agreements with third-party service vendors, including EdTec. Shortly after entering into a June 2019 agreement for back office services with EdTec on behalf of RVC, Mr. Hickey began working for EdTec as an Associate Client Manager on July 22, 2019. Mr. Hickey received compensation from EdTec while still serving as RVC's CFO-Treasurer. While Mr. Hickey was simultaneously working for both RVC and EdTec, RVC contracted with EdTec for back office services on September 6, 2019. Mr. Hickey "resigned" from RVC in November 2019; since then, however, he rejoined RVC again as a "volunteer" Business Official in April 2020, during which time RVC again entered into several more agreements with EdTec.

Conflict of interest laws apply to charter schools, including RVC, and are intended to prevent conflicts between private interests and public duties and foster integrity in public service: (1) Government Code section 1090 prohibits a governing board member or public employee from being financially interested in any contract made by the member/employee in his or her official capacity; (2) the Political Reform Act of 1974 (Gov. Code, § 87100 et seq., "PRA") prohibits public officials from using their official positions to influence governmental decisions in which they have a financial interest; and (3) the common law conflict of interest doctrine requires public employees and officers to avoid placing personal interests above or in conflict with their duty to the public.

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Mr. Hickey's position as RVC's CFO-Treasurer creates a conflict of interest under Government Code section 1090, and Mr. Hickey was financially interested in at least the September 6, 2019 agreement, which was made when he was serving as both RVC's CFO-Treasurer and EdTec's Associate Client Manager. It is not apparent that Mr. Hickey had no input whatsoever and did nothing to influence any others in the making of the contract. The appearance of impropriety is apparent, and regardless of his status as "volunteer" (which is not a position authorized by the charter), it remains that Mr. Hickey routinely and consistently advises the RVC board regarding all financial matters including those involving EdTec. No information was provided by RVC to demonstrate any disclosures or other efforts to avoid this conflict.

RVC's response should give ACCS no confidence in its understanding and commitment to comply with conflict of interest laws. RVC claims Mr. Hickey "told three board members in attendance about his starting to work for EdTec. Mr. Hickey then called the two members not in attendance about and informed them as well"; however, there is no evidence or documentation to support this claim. RVC suggests RVC Board members knew about the conflict but provides no evidence that Mr. Hickey's September 2020 Form 700 (which indicates his service as an EdTec Associate Client Manager and was only created after RVC was notified by the District that Mr. Hickey had not disclosed his continuing conflict of interest) was ever disclosed or provided to the Board. At best, RVC's lack of documentation of a potential conflict of interest is poor governance; at worst, given that Mr. Hickey's verbal conversations cannot be substantiated, the lack of documentation represents an intent to cover up a true conflict of interest. Because Mr. Hickey did not formally disclose his conflict and RVC has not documented his contract with EdTec, RVC's defense cannot be substantiated.

RVC Failed To Comply With The ADA And With Fire And Life Safety
Requirements Rendering Its Facility Inaccessible To Students With Disabilities

RVC failed to comply with the ADA thereby rendering its facility inaccessible to students with disabilities. The law requires charter schools to admit all students who wish to attend and prohibits discrimination against any pupil on the basis of any of the characteristics listed in Section 220, which includes students with disabilities. (Ed. Code, §§ 47605(e); 220.) RVC assures in its Charter that, "[a]ll facilities of the Charter School shall be accessible for all students with disabilities in accordance with the ADA." (Charter, p. 97)

However, the Charter School was notified by CDE on May 17, 2019, and again on October 18, 2019, that its facility located at 102 Marinda Drive in Fairfax was conditionally authorized by CDE to open for the 2019-20 school year, based on RVC's completion of several renovation projects *by August 19, 2020*, including those necessary to satisfy the ADA requirements. Even though the 2020-21 school year is well underway, the site remains out of compliance with the ADA and thus inaccessible to students with disabilities. Thus, RVC is not serving or able to serve all students who wish to attend in violation of its Charter and the law. CDE informed RVC that due to noncompliance with life safety requirements, it was precluded from serving any students at the school site. Since RVC is prohibited from having any students physically on its campus, not only is RVC prohibited from seeking a waiver from the Marin County Department of Health that would allow it to conduct in-person instruction, but the lack of an accessible facility prevents special needs students from receiving necessary services.

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To date, RVC has not provided any documentation demonstrating its compliance with the ADA, and RVC has only provided assurances without documented support that it was "awaiting" a temporary occupancy permit from the Town of Fairfax. RVC has not provided any temporary or final certificates of occupancy, fire marshal approvals, Town of Fairfax planning department approvals, or CDE certification of completion to substantiate RVC's facility improvement claims that CDE has inspected the site and approved the work.

Similarly, RVC failed to update its fire and life safety system and has not provided any documentation to date to demonstrate that it has satisfied this important requirement. Section 32001 requires: "[e]very public, private, or parochial school building having an occupancy of 50 or more pupils or students or more than one classroom shall be provided with a dependable and operative fire alarm system." RVC was informed by the fire inspector that it must have an updated fire and life safety system. Absent compliance with ADA and fire and life safety requirements, students, including those with special needs, may not access the school site. It goes without saying that access to the school site is a fundamental requirement for the provision of education and services for all students, including students with special needs.

RVC asserts that it has obtained loans to cover the costs of the necessary work; however, the issue of excessive debt burden is a serious concern. Furthermore, RVC claims that the work was scheduled to begin the week of November 9, 2020; however, it is important to note that this work was not approved, let alone started, at the time RVC responded to the District's denial findings. No documentation was provided to substantiate RVC's claimed assertion that approval was imminent. RVC also claims that it was "approved to occupy the site" when in fact SBE had only granted "conditional approval" to the Charter School. Again, the remainder of RVC's claims – namely, that the "infrastructure work has begun"; the "contract for work is signed"; the "completion date [is] by end of 2020"; and "50% deposit [was] paid and the plans have been submitted" – is not supported by any documentation.

RVC Does Not Have A Stable Governing Board With Adequate Public Education Experience

After the fiscal and transparency improprieties relating to RVC's PPP loan came to light, RVC Board Member Kristi Kimball retired from the Board, despite the fact that she has almost two (2) years remaining on her term through June 30, 2022. This resignation also came despite her designation in the renewal Petition as a board member for the proposed new term of the RVC Charter, 2021-2026, as required by Section 47605(h).

Ms. Kimball's departure is significant; she was one (1) of only (3) three RVC Board members with significant experience in public education. The untimely departure of a member with her level of experience leaves the Board with more members with non-education related backgrounds than in public education itself, which undermines confidence in RVC's governance. This is particularly concerning as the Petition relied upon Ms. Kimball's involvement as a board member and there is no information regarding a replacement. RVC claims that continued Board stability is not a concern because RVC "will continue to benefit from the expertise of Kristi Kimball...even if she is no longer a current member." However, the manner and extent to which Ms. Kimball has purportedly agreed to continue to advise the Board is not documented and raises questions about RVC being governed by outside individuals.

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RVC Is Unlikely To Successfully Implement Its Program Based Upon Significant Fiscal Deficiencies

An independent analysis of RVC's budget, narrative assumptions, and cash flow was conducted by an expert in charter school finance including budget development and analysis. It was concluded that RVC presents significant fiscal deficiencies rendering the educational program unlikely to be implemented successfully.

RVC enrolls just over 200 students – it has never reached the enrollment projections in its charter. Yet, RVC has over \$900,000 in debt, far in excess of CDE's stated limit on debt ratio at 1.0. CDE's debt analysis does not consider the recent TRANS debt which exacerbates the issue of solvency. Nor could CDE's reduced number be accurate as RVC refused to provide any verification of debt through balance sheet or other verifiable source - this is because RVC refused to provide such documentation and therefore it is not part of the record. And, despite its dismal performance for EL students, RVC has cut services to support these students as reflected in the RVC November budget.

RVC has a significant existing and potential debt burden, including state revolving loans, PPP loan, personal loans, construction loan, and also projected loan(s) for cash deferrals, and its revenues from student enrollment of approximately 200 students is not sufficient to sustain the amount of debt when minor decreases in enrollment and ADA will have a major impact on its fiscal stability – a drop in enrollment, even negligible, creates a large variance in projected LCFF revenues and additional pressure for cash management. RVC has also been deficit spending in each year of operation and is entirely reliant on debts as well as unsecured grants and donations to balance its books. By CDE's own criteria, RVC's long term debt of over \$900,000 is "excessive" and unsustainable. This is an extraordinarily high level of significant debt burden without a secure repayment stream. The enrollment variability risk was dismissed by RVC, as the Charter School claimed it is prepared to make expense reductions to maintain a positive operating budget. However, RVC provides no documentation to support this plan, whether through Board minutes, alternate budget scenarios, or prioritized list of possible budget cuts. Furthermore, while RVC disputes the actual amount of debt and associated repayment costs, RVC provides no documentation to support its contestation.⁷

RVC also presents cash flow concerns moving forward. The Governor's Budget Act for fiscal year 2020-21 includes five consecutive deferrals beginning in February 2021. For fiscal year 2020-21 starting in February 2021, deferrals will be deducted and repaid in the next fiscal year. While during times of cash deferrals, the function of cash management becomes imperative, RVC relies heavily upon fundraising and donations to balance its budget. Pressure from existing and proposed cash borrowing is unsustainable. RVC also over-projects non-guaranteed sources of income, such as fundraising and local grants. During downturns in the economy, these types of revenue sources decrease. Fundraising and local grants still represent 5.7% of total projected revenues in 2020-21. In 2021-22, donations increase to 8.3% of revenues, which is not reasonable. Donation projections equivalent to last year's ADA

⁷ On or about December 14, 2020, RVC received a Public Records Act request for all board communications, notifications, minutes, approvals and other documents relating to RVC's debt (specifically, its state revolving loan, PPP loan, personal loans, construction loans, and anticipated loan for cash deferrals) from a member of the Ross Valley community. To date, we understand that RVC has failed to respond or otherwise supply such information.

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amount is claimed by RVC to be "reasonable" based on past donation income; however, again, RVC provides no documentation to reflect that COVID-19 mitigation impacts was included to substantiate its equivalency assumption under completely different circumstances.

While salaries and benefits are the single largest expenditures in a public school employer's budget, normally representing 80% to 85% of operating expenditures, RVC's salaries and benefits in fiscal year 2021-22 total only 65.8%; and in fiscal year 2022-23, salaries and benefits total only 67.8%, which are far below normal levels. RVC also budgets insurance expenditures without predictable increases. RVC states that its property, liability and workers compensation insurance are budgeted at 2020-21 contracted prices. This is an unreasonable assumption – during these unprecedented times, it is expected that Workers' Compensation insurance will increase as well as property insurance. Indeed, SB 1159 codifies Workers Compensation and expands covered benefits related to COVID-19; in addition, AB 685 establishes statewide occupational safety standards, which will impact Worker Compensation rates; thus, budgeting such expenditures without increases is an unreasonable assumption.

Classroom supplies and the additional need for Personal Protective Equipment ("PPE") as students and staff return to hybrid learning or in-person learning is not sufficiently represented in the budget forecast model for at least the 2021-22 school year. Services and other operating expenditures represent a significant and unusual portion of the overall operating budget demonstrating the need to rely upon outside services for several aspects of the business operations. RVC dismisses as absurd its excessive use of contract services because it "has no basis in law"; however, RVC fails to address how the excessive use of contract services mitigates or addresses the larger concern of its ongoing debt and cash flow issues.

RVC touts a large reserve of 12 percent; however, reserves as a percentage can be misleading particularly for a small school. A best practice is to have sufficient fund balance to cover two or more months of salary and benefits. A review of RVC cash flow document for February 2021, shows salary and benefits total \$145,091. Without paying any other obligations for the month, the fund balance of \$106,012 would be insufficient to cover one month of payroll. RVC simply ignores the allegation because "[c]harter schools have no requirement to set aside 5% for Economic Uncertainties as do school districts."

To date, RVC still has failed to respond to the District's December 16, 2020 inquiries regarding RVC's revised interim budget and requests for additional information. Notably, RVC provides no information about whether it will be able to successfully manage its cash flow in 2021-22 given the likelihood of ongoing deferrals; no documentation to support the anticipated complete forgiveness of the PPP loan or significant revenues in 2020/21 from fundraising or grants; no information about projected revenue in fixed assets starting in January 2021; no information about the amount of total debt paid down and forgiven in 2020/21 and beyond; no information about projected growing enrollment despite failing to meet its enrollment targets; no information about RVC's contingency plans if deferrals continue; and no information about the services to children being cut to pay off its debt, among other critical questions.

Furthermore, CDE's review of RVC's financials is inadequate. RVC did not provide, and CDE did not document, verifiable financial data, such as balance sheets to evaluate debt liabilities, bank statements to determine cash balances, or proof of PPP loan forgiveness, to substantiate RVC's financial claims and self-reported budget projections. CDE also does not provide any verifiable data on RVC's past, current or projected debt. CDE's financial review cites data from various

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RVC financial reports produced on various dates that are inconsistent and materially different than what was submitted with its Charter Petition documents.

In sum, RVC summarily dismisses the substance of the District's fiscal debt and cash flow findings on the basis that RVC is not required to follow public school accounting procedures or best practices and is allowed to follow the less restrictive private sector financial management procedures. This bold assertion distracts from the facts by improperly focusing upon how finances are reported rather than addressing the actual substantive findings themselves – the excessive debt and narrow cash-flow margins. By choosing to follow the more relaxed private sector standards, RVC is in effect forecasting that it is unlikely to successfully implement its program as a public rather than private school.

**RVC's Renewal Petition Does Not Reasonably And Comprehensively Describe All
Required Elements Of A Charter Petition**

Educational Program: In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is expected that RVC develop a comprehensive plan reflecting adjustments to its educational program to apply to the health and safety regulations implemented by local and state officials, including plans for distance, hybrid, and/or in-person learning. However, the Petition only contains several brief and broadly-worded paragraphs regarding distance learning, and the description of the adjustments are not specific. There is no detailed description of the school day, staffing adjustments, staff duties and expectations, technological issues, or any other important logistical or legal issues (such as, for example, compliance with FAPE requirements) resulting from social distancing mandates that reflects RVC will be able to deliver effective instruction. Furthermore, no separate plan is attached or made part of the Petition. RVC did not have a Learning Continuity Plan or School Site-Specific Protection Plan documented, as of October 26, 2020, despite claiming that it was planning to resume in-person learning as of mid-November.

Absent this information, there is no ability for the District or the public to understand RVC's educational program for the 2020-21 school year or beyond, including for students with disabilities. RVC's difficulty in producing these documents is another example of its lack of governance and management capacity pointing toward the unlikelihood that it will successfully implement its program.

Measurable Student Outcomes: According to the California School Dashboard, in 2019, RVC's chronic absenteeism and suspension rates (Yellow) were higher than those of the District (Green). It would be expected that the Petition provide specific information detailing how RVC plans to improve in these areas; however, RVC's description of the measurable pupil outcomes and methods of assessment for addressing and improving student absenteeism is both vague and inadequate.

Employee Qualifications: According to the Petition, the position of School Director (i.e., school principal) is not required to hold any credential. It is unclear how an un-credentialed employee effectively evaluates credentialed staff and/or the effectiveness of the educational program. RVC dismisses this finding simply because it is not legally mandated, which sidesteps the larger concern as to whether the School Director is capable of performing or supervising credentialed work.

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Health and Safety Procedures: The Petition does not provide a copy of RVC's school safety plan as expressly required by Section 47605(c)(5)(F), which is critically important, particularly where, as here, the school is located at the site where it shared the space and apparently also utilizes the public library located across the street as part of its program. RVC claims it would have provided a copy to the District if it had asked for it; however, a safety plan is an essential part of a petition and providing a copy to support its operations is the petitioner's responsibility.

Suspension/Expulsion Procedures: The Petition does not provide or describe any rights or procedures to appeal a suspension, which is problematic given that RVC's suspension rates are higher than those of the District. Rather than addressing the concern, RVC summarily dismisses the District's finding based upon the assertion that the practice is not illegal or required by law.

Conclusion

In its short history, RVC has demonstrated an alarming lack of understanding of how public educational entities should operate in such core operational areas as governance, finances, academic assessments, transparency obligations, and fundamental safety requirements. While RVC will push the narrative that the initial outbreak of COVID-19 was a frantic time of great uncertainty in an effort to explain away its obscure decisions, the spring of 2020 also proved to test the soundness of its governance and institutional integrity, a test that RVC clearly did not pass. The data, the District findings, and the supporting evidence of the record show that RVC is not a sound educational program, does not serve all students, does not comply with law, and has excessive debt with no assets. Under statutory law and the State's own criteria for charter renewal consideration, RVC does not qualify. The data-driven conclusion is that the District is far better positioned to serve all students and embraces the opportunity to serve the students that have been failed by RVC to ensure equity for all.

The District respectfully requests that ACCS recommend the denial of the renewal of a charter school that has flouted its obligations and that will be unlikely to successfully implement its program moving forward.

Respectfully submitted,

DANNIS WOLIVER KELLEY



Sue Ann Salmon Evans

SASE:sf

cc: Marci Trahan, Ross Valley School District Superintendent

Enclosures

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Exhibit A: Email from Ross Valley Teachers Association recommending denial of the Petition

Exhibit B: Budget Narrative as revised by RVC and submittal on appeal

Exhibit C: Data Tables from CDE Recommendation

Exhibit D: CAASPP Data Tables

Exhibit E: RVC Email Communications

Exhibit F: 2017-18 and 2018-19 CAASPP Data Charts

Exhibit G: Race and Economic Equities Gaps

Exhibit H: Aggregated Schoolwide Data Obscures Disparities Chart

Exhibit I: Performance Improvement Comparison Chart

Exhibit J: May 8 Application for PPP Loan

Exhibit K: Emails re: PPP loan

EXHIBIT “A”

From: Rebecca Hayhurst <rossvalleyta@gmail.com>

Date: February 5, 2021 at 8:14:45 AM PST

To: trustee.hamilton@rossvalleyschools.org, trustee.henrio@rossvalleyschools.org,
trustee.litwack@rossvalleyschools.org, Trustee.oneil@rossvalleyschools.org,
Trustee.pratt@rossvalleyschools.org, Marci Trahan <mtrahan@rossvalleyschools.org>

Subject: RVTA supports RVSD

Dear Ross Valley School Board Members and Superintendent Trahan,

The Ross Valley Teachers Association supports the District's decision to deny the renewal of the Ross Valley Charter and have sent out the following email to our members to let them know how they can lend their voices to the ACCS review process:

Hello all,

There is a big event happening next week with the Ross Valley Charter's petition for renewal.

If you believe local school districts should have the final say on whether or not to approve charter schools, now is the time for your voice to be heard.

In November, the Ross Valley Charter applied to renew their charter in our district, and were denied by the RVSD school board with a vote of 5 to 0. **The Advisory Commission on Charter Schools will be hearing their appeal on February 11th.** This case may be a proving one for the new legislation that gives local school districts control over whether or not to approve charters. **Your action is needed.**

Consider writing a letter/sending an email supporting the denial of the charter renewal, and send it to charters@cde.ca.gov . Include the reasons why you think the RVC charter renewal should be denied. There will also be time for speakers over Zoom, [see the agenda linked here](#) to sign up, or review the recent history of this petition and the documents associated with it.

Public education needs to stay public with community accountability!

Not sure what to put in your email? Check out the bullet points below:

- RVSD has lost over 250 students this year. That's about 8 teachers worth of classes. We cannot afford to lose any more students. Because our funding model is based on the number of students enrolled, we also get less money from the state in a fiscally challenging time.
- The murky financials associated with the charter, most recent example being that they took out a PPP payroll loan last Spring, designed to help keep our local businesses afloat during the pandemic. (see pages 7-17 of the [RVSD's Findings and Denial of the Ross Valley Charter document](#))
- Where is the data on student performance? As educators, we know how important formative and summative assessments are, and use them as tools for instruction.

Data trends over time can tell us which student populations are being served by our model, and which groups we need to offer more support.

- Concerns about higher than district average rate of student suspension and absenteeism (as reported on the [CDE Dashboard](#)). This is especially concerning given the percentage of english language learners and socioeconomically disadvantaged students enrolled, and how suspension and poor attendance can have dire consequences in these groups.
- Concerns about special education students, and the charter's ability to deliver services these children have a right to.
- Local school boards understand and know what is happening in local districts. They should be allowed to determine if a charter is helpful or harmful in the local community.

Your voice is your power. If you have concerns, please write a letter.

Thank you for reading,
Rebecca Hayhurst and Tyler Higgins
RVTA President and RVTA Vice President

Rebecca Hayhurst
Ross Valley Teachers Association President

Students are at the ♥☐ of everything we do

EXHIBIT “B”

RVC Board Adopted Budget 11-12-20

RVC Budget Narrative

The attached 2020-2026 six--year budget and ~~five-year~~ cash flow projections are based on three years of operating experience as well as the collective experience of EdTec which provides back office business services to RVC.

EdTec is a social venture founded in 2001 to develop, support, and advance quality charter schools. EdTec has built ~~an excellent a strong~~ reputation throughout California among charter schools and their authorizers for providing the highest quality business services and operations support. EdTec's team provides expertise and support to more than 350 charter schools across a comprehensive range of services.

~~EdTec's economies of scale deliver experienced personnel specializing in various areas of school finance and operations, including budgeting, cash flows and forecasts, accounting, payroll, accounts payable, financial reporting, compliance management and the development of benchmarks and best practices.~~

In part due to these services, both of RVC's operating audits by CLA auditors have had no findings.

The narrative below lays out the assumptions on which this budget is based. The budget reflects a positive operating income in each of the ~~five-six~~ years, resulting in an ending balance at the end of fiscal year 2025-26 that is ~~2135%~~ of that year's expenses, having started with an ~~412.7%~~ reserve of \$269,519 at the end of 2019-20.

A. Demographics

RVC has grown its student population in each of its ~~three-four~~ years of operation.

In its first year of operation, enrollment at Fall 1 CALPADS was 127 students, including 14 English Learners (11%) and 36 (28%) Free and Reduced Price Meal students, both which were three times Ross Valley Elementary District percentages. Its CALPADS special education count was 9. Enrollment grew steadily throughout its first year, ending with an enrollment of 162, with an ADA of 135.8 and a special education count of 17.

In its second year of operation, enrollment at Fall 1 CALPADS was 161 students, including 20 English Learners (12%) and 48 (30%) Free and Reduced Price Meal students. Its CALPADS special education count was 17. It grew more slowly through second year, ending with an enrollment of 173 and an ADA of 154.

After the end of its second year, RVC moved out of Prop 39 facilities after a vacancy

occurred at a local school facility when a private school closed. CALPADS Enrollment the next fall jumped to 193 students, with 38 English Learners (12%), 55 FRPL students (30%), and 21 special education students. Since enrollment was at capacity with 8 TK- 5 multiage classrooms, the school started building a waiting list. It finished the year with 193 students, an ADA 183.75 and an attendance percentage of 94.93.

For 2020-21, its fourth and final year of the charter term, the school has added a ninth multiage classroom teacher and ~~expects to be near its capacity of 222 as of October 7, CALPADS day, has an enrollment of 203. Currently 223 students have registered for the fall in the following grade configurations:~~

	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	Class Sizes	
K/K		14	10					24	
K/1			15	-				24	
K/1			16	-				24	
1/2				17	-			24	
2/3					15	-		26	
2/3					14	-		26	
3/4						17	-	25	
4/5							13	-	
4/5							9	-	
Total Students Student s		1412	4140	3428	3630	4039	3027	2827	223203

~~In addition, there are 11 students on a waitlist and students are continuing to apply.~~

RVC is committed to maintain its current level of socioeconomic and ethnic diversity and to this end will continue its outreach efforts, which are explained in the petition. In addition, RVC is proposing to add admission preferences for English Learners and Free and Reduced Price Meal students within the categories of in-district and out-of-district residents.

B. Revenues

This 11-12-20 petition budget has been updated to reflect the final state budget signed on June 29 and updated in August. This budget is based on the actual RVC CALPADS enrollment of 203. Under the recently passed budget amendment, RVC has applied for an increase of its ADA funding from 183.66, which it finished with for 2019-20, to 2020-21 ADA of 193.89, assuming a 95.51% attendance rate on the CALPADs enrollment of 203.

The budget approved by the RVC board on June 16, 2020 used the Governor's May Revise

for its revenue assumptions. This included a -7.92% LCFF cola, an enrollment of 219215, and an ADA of 208.2 using an attendance percentage of 95%.

~~This petition budget has been updated to reflect the final state budget signed on June 29. The signed budget has a zero cola, a growth cap on ADA for 2020-21, and additional CARES ACT Learning Loss Revenue. Since RVC is projecting an ADA growth of 24.5 from 2019-20 based on adding another classroom, this cap has a significantly negative effect on RVC LCFF.~~

~~In his signing statement the Governor added a specific message that urges targeted solutions on the growth cap:~~

~~o8y~~

~~*“While maintaining school funding at current levels allows for stability in the public education system, it does not take into account schools that had planned expansions. By not funding those expansions, families enrolled in those schools may be displaced, with impacts exacerbated by the uncertainties caused by COVID-ig. I urge members of the Legislature to pursue targeted solutions to these potential disruptions, and will work with you in the coming weeks to enact them.”*~~

~~In the preliminary budget adopted by the board in mid-June using the May revise revenue assumptions, 2020-21 enrollment was projected to be 219 students. Applying the 2019-21 ADA percentage of 94.9%, the difference between the current budget capping growth and one that provides revenue for additional students at last year’s ADA percent would produce an additional \$222,000 of LCFF revenue and \$20,000 of state Special Education Entitlement and Lottery revenue. This \$242,000 in 2020-21 revenue is not in the attached budget.~~

~~If the legislature and the Governor come to agreement on this issue and it materially effects the 2020-21 revenue, RVC will submit a revised petition renewal budget.~~

~~B. Revenues~~

~~Revenue has been calculated according to the state budget signed on June 29.~~

~~Major revenue assumptions include:~~

~~Enrollment and ADA assumptions as outlined above.~~

~~2020—English Learners, Free and Reduced Price Meal students, and unduplicated percentages will remain proportional to what they were in 2019-20 as enrollment grows from 193 to 222~~

~~- Unduplicated students will increase from 63 to 69.~~

~~- The budget assumes zero cola for 2020-2026, assuming that the recovery from the pandemic will be slow.~~

~~- The budget assumes that the 2020-21 public school educational environment will be heavily affected by the COVID-19 health crisis, but that education will~~

return to normal in 2021-22 and thereafter.

- State aid deferrals enacted in the current budget bills will happen in 2021 and again of the same magnitude in 2022, a conservative assumption.
- LCFF increases are assumed to be zero for all six years. The FCMAT calculator for this new budget has not been released by FCMAT, so the numbers used are from the EdTec FCMAT calculator. Cola is assumed to be zero for all six years 2020-26. Base rates for grades TK-3 and 4-5, and grade span supplements for TK-3 have been held to 2019-20 levels for all 6 years.

For consistency purposes, as a State Board of Education authorized charter school, In Lieu of Property Tax is assumed to be continued to be based on the basic aid district students attending RVC rather than on Ross Valley Elementary District's property tax per ADA. Student basic aid district distribution and total in lieu is assumed to be constant throughout the 6 years. In any case, this does not affect total LCFF revenue, only the amounts contributed by state aid and in lieu of property tax.

In its second and third year, the Charter School received Title I, II and III and in ~~2021-2020-~~ 21 will additionally receive Title IV revenue. Because of this, RVC is scheduled to will receive \$11,239 of CARES Act ESSER Funds which it has applied for and is budgeted in account 8296.

There are three categories in the signed budget for CARES Act Federal related to Learning Loss Mitigation revenue, based on the number of special education students, the amount of supplemental and concentration grant revenue, and overall LCFF. RVC estimates its share of that one time onetime revenue to be \$91,512 and it 93,082. \$79,319 is federal revenue and is budgeted in account 8299. The rest is state general fund revenue and is budgeted in 8590.

~~RVC is its own LEA for Special Education Purposes and is a member of the EDCOE Charter SELPA and. RVC employees one fulltime special education specialist and one part time speech therapist. It contracts for occupational therapy, testing, and mental health services and has recently contracted with a testing specialist for 2020-21 that is considerably less expensive than the one utilized in 2019-20.~~

RVC has operated after school RVC has operated afterschool programs for both childcare and enrichment classes. These were ended in March of 2020 and are not being budgeted for 2020-21 as it is not clear at this time how these could be operated under county guidelines of maintaining social bubbles. These programs have produced annual net income of around \$5,000 to \$10,000 per year. It is assumed they will resume at previous levels in 2021-22 and thereafter.

Over the last three years RVC has raised \$496,000 from a family giving campaign, a read-a-thon and an on-line auction. The cumulative enrollment for those three years was 482 producing an average of \$1,029 per enrolled student. In 2020-21 RVC has reduced that to \$580-620 per enrolled student (assuming 219-204 students¹) and starting in

¹ In the attached budget, the enrollment shows 194 because that is what was used to calculate state revenue. Projected

~~2022-2021-~~ 22 to \$920 per enrolled student.

The only other donations assumed are from the Marin Schools Rule Fund and starting in 2021-22 parent fundraising for the 5th grade Walker Creek week-long field trip. Script revenue is budgeted at previous year levels.

On May 8, 2020, RVC received a Cares Act SBA Payroll Protection Program Loan for \$270,653. RVC will apply for forgiveness of that loan in ~~August-October~~ and expects at least 90% to be forgiven under current forgiveness regulations. The attached budget assumes very conservatively that only 50% of this will be forgiven and taken into revenue in ~~November-March~~ and the rest paid back over ~~18-14~~ months at a 1% interest rate. ~~Under the Interim Final Rule posted by the SBA on June 11, 2020, payback can be deferred to later but cash flow in this budget assumes conservatively that it will start in November.~~

C. Expenses

~~Non-compensation related expenses are assumed to increase at a rate of 1.5% per year over the 6 years projected.~~

~~The default rate on expenses is an increajOate of 2% per year, except for salaries which is 0% per year, and insurance. Health insurance assumes a 5% increase and liability insurance a 6% increase. Other rate assumptions are presented in the rate section after the income and expenses below.~~

Staffing and Benefits

~~Existing salaries are assumed to have zero increases in 2020-21, a 3% increase in 2021-22, and a 1% increase each year after that. RVC had two of its founding teachers retire at the end of ~~this the 2019-20 school~~ year and has hired two new teachers to replace them and one new teacher to teach the new ninth classroom. These new teachers' salaries are significantly lower than the retiring teachers' salaries. ~~All salaries in the budget are contracted salaries.~~~~

Ross Valley Charter offers a cafeteria health plan to all full-time employees and will contribute the same as RVSD does for participating employees under its RVTA contract. Assumed ~~rate-cost~~ in the budget is ~~\$10,296-11,677~~ for 2020-21 for each employee participating and increasing by 5% per year thereafter. ~~Two-Three~~ of its current fulltime employees ~~utilize their spouse's-have elected to not use RVC~~ health insurance benefits.

The budget assumes substitutes for six days per classroom teacher at \$150 per day. This reflects RVC's history over the last three years. In the 2020-21 year of COVID impacted education, substitutes will be harder to come by so if a classroom teacher tests positive for COVID, that classroom will likely be quarantined and will go to distance learning for the recommended number of days. So, the substitute cost is less than half of the run rate for 2019-20.

RVC is its own LEA for Special Education Purposes and is a member of the EDCOE

~~enrollment remains at 219.~~

Charter SELPA and. RVC employees one full time special education specialist and one part time speech therapist. It contracts for occupational therapy, testing, and mental health services and has recently contracted with a testing specialist for 2020-21 that is considerably less expensive than the one utilized in 2019-20.

The only other full-time staff are a School Director and an Office Manager. Business services-Accounts payable, accounting, payroll, and student accounting reporting services will be performed by EdTec and the 2020-23 contract pricing is included in the budget. For its first the past three years, bookingbookkeeping, budgeting, and financial management services have been performed on a volunteer basis. The budget assumes that this will continue for in 2020-21 but after that and thereafter bookkeeping services (paying and coding invoices and deposits) will be contracted out to a bookkeeper at a cost of \$10,000 per year. And the budget assumes that in the 2021-2021- 22 fiscal year and thereafter, Edtec will assume responsibility for budgeting and financial management services, as it does for its other customers.

All six years include salaries-a salary and benefits expense for a 24-18 hour per week-, 52 weeks a year certificated teacher to work as an intervention teacher and English Language Development specialist, as well as three-two and a half instructional classroom aidsaides.

In 2020-21 the instructional budget includes three non-certificated part time instructors: a PE instructor for 18-26 hours/week and music and art teachers at 9 hours per week. In 2021-22 and thereafter weekly music instruction hours increase from 9 to 12-18 hours.

Additional part time employees include two half-time office receptionists, one of whom speaks Spanish and does outreach and provides support to Spanish-speaking parents to facilitate their access to and inclusion in the charter school educational community. Also budgeted is a contract counselor for 2 hours/week. RVC also employs a Janitor for 30 hours/week. An additional \$10,000 is budgeted in 2020-21 for additional Covid daily cleaning. In 2021-22 three part time employees are budgeted to provide aftercare.

Books and Supplies

The RVC curriculum will continue to be taught in alignment with the Common Core State Standards but the teachers will assemble their own reading and other curricular and reference materials from available on-line resources. The budget reflects \$64 per student for ongoing purchasing of curriculum and reference materials, books, and other instructional equipment, materials and supplies.

Educational and administrative computing is all done using the cloud for storage. Chromebook is the standard educational computing platform and Chromebooks will be supported remotely using Google administrative tools. There is \$10,000-20,000 in the 2020-21 budget to buy Chromebooks and charging cart for another classroomcarts for distance learning. An additional \$10,000 is budgeted in 2020-21 to purchase teacher laptops to better support anticipated remote learning. And there is \$36,000-40,000 budgeted in 201-22-2021-22 for three-four complete sets to replace existing classroom sets. Technical support has cost less than \$2,000 for the last two years but it is budgeted at \$4,000 going forward.

For three years, before it was required ~~to~~ by changed state law, RVC has provided Free and Reduced Price Meals free of charge at RVC's expense without participating in the National School Meal Program (NSMP). ~~It has applied for membership in the NSMP but does not yet have a contract with a vendor which can be used to estimate revenue and cost. Instead the budget uses RVC's experience from the previous three years to estimate the overall cost of providing lunches which is booked to account 4710, which is assumed to cost net of revenue~~ Starting in August of 2020 RVC participated in the NSMP and the net cost of this is budgeted in account 4710 to be \$18,000. No Federal and State revenue has been budgeted for this so the net expense is almost certainly over stated.

Services and Operating Expenses

Services and Operating expenses and cost rates are based on three years of operating experience. The income statements for ~~2017-18 and 2018-19~~ and 2019-20 are available on the board's web site for the ~~9-11-18 and 9-9-19 meetings at 9-9-19, and 9-10-2020 meetings at~~ <https://sites.google.com/a/rossvalleycharter.org/rvc-board-docs/>.

~~<https://sites.google.com/a/rossvalleycharter.org/rvc-board-docs/> By September 15, 2020 the unaudited actuals 2019-20 will be posted there as well~~

RVC has a 5 year facilities lease with a lease option to extend for four years through the 2028-29 school year. Our first year of rent included one month of free rental. The rent increases with the CPI.

EdTec expenses are budgeted to increase by \$31,350 in 2021-22 for the added budgeting and financial management ~~and reporting~~ services it will provide as noted above.

CharterSafe property, liability and workers compensation insurance are budgeted at ~~2019-2020-21~~ contracted prices.

Professional development is an important part of the Charter School. Much of the professional development during the year will be run internally at minimal cost in weekly 2 hour teacher meetings, but the school is budgeting \$10,000 for professional

development in 2020-21 and \$15,000 in years after.

Although no afterschool programming is currently being planned for 2020-21 because of COVID safety requirements, it is anticipated that afterschool aftercare and enrichment will be resumed in 2021-22, just as it has been for the first three years of operation. Income for these services is in 8676 and expenses are primarily in 2905 and 5828 and 5829.

RVC uses School Pathways for its student information system. In prior years, RVC booked two other student information system related expenses to 5881, the software used to manage the aftercare program and the Edtec student reporting services to this account. The former were booked to 5829 and the latter to 5812 in 2019-20 and are budgeted there going forward.

Special Education contractor services, booked to 5855 and 5869 are assumed to be at the same level, plus 145% for the growth of student enrollment from 193 to 219204. RVC has found a considerably less expensive testing service which accounts for the reduction in 5869 expenses.

RVC is depreciating the costs of purchasing and moving a playground play structure through 2024.

COVID-19 Related Expenses

The 2020-21 school year will definitely be like no other. ~~No schools~~ Schools in Marin ~~will be were~~ allowed to have students in classrooms when school ~~starts started~~ in August ~~without a special waiver~~ because the county ~~is was~~ almost 400% above the state guidelines for new cases. RVC ~~is planning to open opened~~ school using full-time distance learning. ~~When it becomes safe to open~~ Starting on November 16, RVC is planning to start with a hybrid model with classrooms of up to 15 students, attending two days per week, kept in separate classroom “cohort-bubbles.”

Given the one-time federal revenue that has been budgeted, RVC has created **three** pools of expense to mitigate both learning loss and community transmission risk and is currently making plans on how to spend that money. The primary approach is to plan for flexibility to maintain as many options as possible as RVC goes through the year. Expenditures will be made with maintaining ~~maximum student/staff safety, educational best practices and~~ flexibility as a primary ~~eriterion~~ criteria.

In account 5100, RVC is budgeting ~~\$35,000~~ 25,000 for PPE and other COVID safety expenses, ~~like such as~~ extra cleaning. In account 5101, RVC is budgeting \$36,000 for Learning Loss Mitigation supports.

~~As mentioned above, RVC is expected to receive a total of \$91,512 of CARES Act Learning Loss Mitigation (LLM) in 2020-21. RVC estimates that it has already spent or allocated \$52,012 on Learning Loss Mitigation. This cannot yet be verified until additional information is received from the CDE, since at this point the actual budget language is all the guidance that is available. If our calculations are correct, this leaves \$39,012 of~~

~~expenditures yet to be identified. This amount is included in the budget as a separate pool of expense in account 5101 which is meant to serve only as a holding account until these expenditures are decided on.~~

Finally, RVC has budgeted \$40,000 for 2020-21 in account 5826 ~~for 2020-21~~, Director's Contingency, ~~again as a~~ as an additional holding account until planning progresses to a place that necessary safety and learning loss mitigation expenditure decisions are made. ~~\$30,000 in 2021-22 and \$20,000 in 2022-23 is also set aside.~~

D. Capital Outlay

RVC has budgeted to spend \$375,000 on an Americans with Disabilities Act voluntary

November 12, 2020

~~RVC is budgeting to spend \$365,000 on an Americans with Disabilities Act voluntary barrier removal project between September 2020 and August 2021. Plans for the project have been approved by the Fairfax Building Department and the Ross Valley Fire Department and bids have been received to complete the work. RVC has been working with Pacific Charter Development Corporation (PCSD) using its project management services in weekly meetings since January. PCSD and RVC have executed a letter of intent to finance the complete project but PCSD has decided to postpone approval of any new projects until September. Once RVC receives financing for this project it will execute contracts to have the work done as soon as possible but no later than August of 2021. The executed letter of intent for the \$350,000 loan is included in Appendix G with the Lease for school facilities and December 2020. The voluntary barrier removal project is completed and has been approved by the CDE Charter and Facilities Division. There is an additional Fire Alarm Upgrade phase of this project which is starting in mid-November and is planned to be completed by calendar year end. The detailed budget for this project, complete with bids for the contract work, is also included in the Appendix G. \$22,778 has already been expended in the preconstruction phase and is booked to account 9452 Construction in Process Project 2. For simplicity sake, \$350,000 has been projected to be expended for this project in September 2020 and \$350,000 has been budgeted as a loan to pay for this work in that same month. In reality, as the Letter of Intent in Appendix G makes clear, funds will be advanced under this loan when RVC expends funds on the project. A \$355,000 loan from Pacific Charter School Development has been executed and funds disbursed to cover expenses through October. It is assumed that the work project will be completed completely done in January and start depreciating in February.~~

D.E. Cash Flow

Included in the following is a ~~5-6~~-year cash flow forecast.

There are various large loan related transactions in the cash flow that are highlighted in gray and explained below.

In year 1, 2020-21, the fixed asset outflow of cash in September represents the ~~\$350,000~~ 352,500 to be expended on the ADA voluntary barrier removal project in this fiscal year, as \$22,500 was spent in 2019-20. In the Loans Payable (Long Term) row, is the ~~\$350,000-355,000~~ loan from PCSD whose terms are laid out in the Letter of Intent in Appendix G. In reality, funds will be expended over a period of months and the credit line drawn on for reimbursement as funds are expended but the timing is impossible to predict so it is ~~all-ah~~ put into one month.

Also in 2020-21, in ~~November~~ March the cash flow assumes a forgiveness of 50% of the \$370,563 PPP loan obtained on May 8 of 2020. This amount of \$135,282 is in the Federal Revenue income line and also in the Loans Payable (Long Term) for ~~November~~ March. Repayment of the remaining \$135,282 begins that month and continues through April of 2022.

In February of 2021 the current state budget calls for the State Aid portion of the LCFF to be deferred. The deferrals currently budgeted by the Department of Finance are for 4653% for February, 7082% for March, April and May, and 100% for June. Since 89% of RVC's LCFF is in the form of state aid, the total state aid deferral amount by the end of June is projected to be \$458,141,580,945 plus \$62,183 for Special Ed state entitlement. Despite RVC's projected 13%-, \$269,519 reserve by the end of in June 2021-2020, RVC will have a cash shortfall in June-April and for several months thereafter.

To cover this shortfall RVC is likely to turn to one of two programs being created to finance these deferrals.²¹ One is in conjunction with the California School Finance Authority (CSFA). The other is a private market charter deferral finance program

²¹ CSFA TRANS Webinar 07.28.2028.pdf

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/dbalehiu4uufnl/CSFA%20TRANS%20webinar%2007.28.2020.pdf?dl=0> CA State Deferral Stifel- CAM
Financing Program - Overview Presentation to EdTec
<https://www.dropbox.com/s/zalglv199d9xcz0/CA%20State%20Deferral%20Financing%20Program%20-%2000verview%20Presentation%20for%20Ed%20Tec%20%287-17-20%29.pdf?dl=0>

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created by Stifel and Charter Asset Management. Because approximate pricing availability was available, the program used in the attached budget was the program developed in conjunction with Stifel, a private investment banking firm that works with charter schools, to create Revenue Anticipation Notes (RANs) that are similar to Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes used by districts with their county treasuries.

RVC will also apply for a line of credit, now that its newly enrolled students will be funded by the state.

RANs are publicly-offered bonds with a short maturity (1-13 months) that are sold to Wall Street investors at tax-exempt interest rates.

Schools enter into a bond deal with California School Finance Authority (CSFA) through Stifel who issues the RANs on behalf of charter schools. Schools commit future LCFF revenue to repay the RANs which are collected through a monthly state intercept in 2021 starting in July through November. The attached cash flow shows this one month later, as RVC receives its LCFF apportionment three weeks late from the Marin County Office of Education.

The annual RAN interest rate ranges from 2.50%- 4.00%, plus financing fees of 2%-3% based on the amount of the deferral. These loans are shown as positive numbers in the Loans Payable (Current) line in the months of June and July-month of April of 2021 and their repayment is shown as negative amounts in this line in August through November as state aid is intercepted. The fees and interest for these RANs, based on current interest rates, are projected as an expense in account 5852, Receivable Fees and Interest. The estimated amount of the RAN is for \$480,000.

This budget assumes a repeat of these deferrals in the 2021-22 fiscal year of \$649,421 and borrowings again of \$480,000 at a similar cost and similar repayment method.

Also forecasted for June of 2021 is the repayment of several unsecured notes, with accrued interest, that have been entered into with family and friends of RVC.

The TRAN program was just announced by the CSFA on July 28, 2020 and may have lower pricing. It is fully explained in the CFSA slide show referenced in footnote 2. An excerpt of the slides that pertain to charter schools is included at the end of Appendix A.

Finally, in September-June of 2024, there is a forecasted \$123,080 balloon payment of the remaining balance of the PCSD \$350,000 construction loan for ADA barrier removal. In August of that year there is forecasted a loan for \$118,557, which is three year amortizing loan at 6% for the amount of the remaining PCSD loan balance.

F. Contingencies and Reserves

Given its size, the Charter School plans to maintain at least 10% undesignated budget reserve for economic uncertainties. It has grown its reserve over its first three years to 413% and plans to eventually have a 40% reserve. The Charter board chair served on the Ross Valley School Board for 15 years. The volunteer Business Official served on

the same board for six years and has extensive private sector financial management experience. He managed an \$8 million IT budget and staff at Westamerica Bank for over 25 years. He has also been to numerous CBO trainings presented by CASBO and ~~ASCS. RVC's response to any cola reductions in the future will be to cut expenses.~~

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	Year 1 2020-21	Year 2 2021-22	Year 3 2022-23	Year 4 2023-24	Year 5 2024-25	Year 6 2025-26
SUMMARY						
Revenue						
LCFF Entitlement	1,615,058,171	1,853,245,181	1,853,105,181	1,855,789,181	1,855,545,181	1,855,545,181
	<u>8,301</u>	<u>67,819</u>	<u>67,468</u>	<u>65,752</u>	<u>65,506</u>	<u>65,506</u>
Federal Revenue	291,234,279,038	53,278,544,403	56,778	56,778	56,778	56,778
		<u>178,744,179.8</u>	<u>179,203,180.1</u>	<u>179,203,180.1</u>	<u>179,203,180.1</u>	<u>179,203,178.2</u>
Other State Revenues	156,057,178,336	59	65	65	65	89
Local Revenues	8,500	197,193	197,193	197,193	197,193	197,193
Fundraising and Grants	130,570	208,240	208,240	208,240	208,240	208,240
Total Revenue	2,201,4162,314,745	2,490,7002,507,514	2,494,5192,509,844	2,497,2032,508,128	2,496,9592,507,882	2,496,9592,506,006
Expenses						
Compensation and Benefits	1,469,163,149	1,605,234,159	1,645,667,166	1,666,485,166	1,677,645,166	1,697,747,166
	<u>3,330</u>	<u>98,117</u>	<u>24,330</u>	<u>30,877</u>	<u>28,012</u>	<u>35,231</u>
Books and Supplies	57,846,379,954	76,768	37,260	37,759	38,265	38,724,38,779
		<u>685,452,689.9</u>	<u>681,212,672.1</u>	<u>670,910,682.8</u>	<u>681,373,694.4</u>	<u>689,549,697.6</u>
Services and Other Operating Expenditures	586,107,611,562	39	95	84	73	55
Depreciation	29,595,26,793	60,637,58,043	60,637,58,043	57,315,58,043	53,994,56,942	53,994,56,290
Other Outflows	16,036,14,962	6,643,7,369	5,107,4,697	4,254,3,172	6,364	6,364
Total Expenses	2,158,7472,184,601	2,434,7342,430,236	2,429,8822,396,525	2,436,7222,412,734	2,457,5512,417,692	2,486,3182,427,955
Operating Income	42,669130,144	55,96677,279	64,637113,320	60,48295,394	39,40890,190	10,64478,052
Fund Balance						
Beginning Balance (Unaudited)	236,647,269,519	279,285,399,663	335,254,476,942	399,888,590,262	460,370,685,656	499,778,775,846
Audit Adjustment						
Beginning Balance (Audited)	236,647,269,519	279,285,399,663	335,254,476,942	399,888,590,262	460,370,685,656	499,778,775,846
Operating Income	42,669,130,144	55,966,772,279	64,637,113,320	60,482,953,394	39,408,901,190	10,644,780,052
Ending Fund Balance	279,285,399,663	335,254,476,942	399,888,590,262	460,370,685,656	499,778,775,846	510,419,853,897
Total Revenue Per ADA	11,986,111,939	11,810,111,826	11,828,111,837	11,841,111,829	11,840,111,828	11,840,111,819
Total Expenses Per ADA	11,754,111,267	11,544,111,462	11,521,111,303	11,554,111,379	11,653,111,402	11,789,111,451
Operating Income Per ADA	232,671	265,364	306,534	287,450	187,426	50,368
Fund Balance as a % of Expenses	4318%	4420%	4625%	4928%	2032%	2435%

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5-year Projection of May Close FY2020 2020	Revenue COLA: 0%					
	Expense COLA: 1.2%					
	Year 1 2020-21	Year 2 2021-22	Year 3 2022-23	Year 4 2023-24	Year 5 2024-25	Year 6 2025-26

Key Assumptions

ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
 Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

Ross Valley Charter School Multi-year Projection of May Close FY2020	Method 6 Calculation Method					
	20	20	20	20	20	20
Revenue COLA:						0%
Expense COLA:						1.2%
Key Assumptions 1						see
LCFF Cola2	0%30	0%36	0%36	0%36	0%36	
Enrollment Summary3	39	36	36	36	36	36
TK-34	13227	14439	14439	14439	14439	
4-65	6227	7839	7839	7839	7839	
Total Enrolled	194203	222	222	222	222	
%						
TK-3K-3	94.595.5%	95.095.5%	95.095.5%	95.095.5%	95.095.5%	95.0%
4-6	95.895.5%	95.095.5%	95.095.5%	95.095.5%	95.095.5%	95.0%
Average ADA %	94.995.5%	95.095.5%	95.095.5%	95.095.5%	95.095.5%	95.0%
TK-3K-3	123.6142	136.8138	136.8138	136.8138	136.8138	136
4-6	60.052	74.174	74.174	74.174	74.174	
Total ADA	183.7194	240.9212	240.9212	240.9212	240.9212	240
ographic Information						
CALPADS Enrollment (for unduplicated % calc)	193203	222	222	222	222	
# Unduplicated (CALPADS)	5869	72	72	72	72	
# Free & Reduced Lunch (CALPADS)	5561	63	63	63	63	
# ELL (CALPADS)	3840	44	44	44	44	
New Students	.10	2819	-	-	-	
ol Information						
FTE's	17.917.5	19.919.7	19.919.7	19.919.7	19.919.7	19
Teachers	40.911	40.911	40.911	40.911	40.911	see
Certificated Pay Increases	0%	30%	40%	40%	40%	see
Classified Pay Increases	0%	30%	40%	40%	40%	see
# of school days	179	179	179	179	179	see
Default Expense Inflation Rate	1.5%	1.52%	1.52%	1.52%	1.52%	see

ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
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7/23/2020

Year 2

Year 3

Year 4

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 Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

7/23/2020

Year 1 2020-21	Year 2 2021-22	Year 3 2022-23	Year 4 2023-24	Year 5 2024-25	Year 6 2025-26
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Fundraising and Grants

Ross Valley Charter School
 Multi-year Projection
 of May Close FY2020

Year 6 Calculation Method

Revenue COLA:	0%
Expense COLA:	-1.2%

8812 Net Auction Revenue	6,570	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
SUBTOTAL - Fundraising and Grants	130,570	208,240	208,240	208,240	208,240	208,240
TOTAL REVENUE	2,201,416	2,490,700	2,494,519	2,497,203	2,496,959	2,496,959
	14,745	07,514	09,844	08,128	07,882	06,006

7/23/2020

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 Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

EXPENSES

	Year 1 2020-21	Year 2 2021-22	Year 3 2022-23	Year 4 2023-24	Year 5 2024-25	Year 6 2025-26
Compensation & Benefits		690,232	8,399	8,483	8,568	8,674
		<u>670,128</u>	114,412	115,556	116,742	118,112
		8,316	36,028	36,388	36,752	37,193
Certificated Salaries	670,128	<u>113,279</u>	<u>116,722</u>	<u>117,889</u>	<u>119,068</u>	<u>120,497</u>
1100 Teachers Salaries	3,750	<u>35,674</u>	<u>670,128</u>	<u>670,128</u>	<u>670,128</u>	<u>670,128</u>
1103 Teacher - Substitute Pay	<u>109,980</u>	<u>115,566</u>	<u>8,316</u>	<u>8,316</u>	<u>8,316</u>	<u>8,316</u>
1148 Teacher - Special Ed	<u>123,630</u>	<u>123,630</u>	<u>123,630</u>	<u>123,630</u>	<u>123,630</u>	<u>123,630</u>
1200 Certificated Pupil Support Salaries	34,632	<u>46,176</u>	<u>46,176</u>	<u>46,176</u>	<u>46,176</u>	<u>46,176</u>
1300 Certificated Supervisor & Administrator Salaries	112,200	<u>112,200</u>	<u>112,200</u>	<u>112,200</u>	<u>112,200</u>	<u>112,200</u>
SUBTOTAL - Certificated Salaries	<u>930,690,944,340</u>	<u>963,064,960,450</u>	<u>972,695,960,450</u>	<u>982,422,960,450</u>	<u>992,246,960,450</u>	<u>1,004,153,960,450</u>
Classified Salaries						
2101 Classified - Electives	53,653	<u>79,861,655,545</u>	<u>80,660,655,545</u>	<u>81,467,655,545</u>	<u>82,281,655,545</u>	<u>83,269,655,545</u>
2103 Classified - Classroom Aides	<u>51,737,43,173</u>	<u>53,289,51,824</u>	<u>53,821,51,824</u>	<u>54,360,51,824</u>	<u>54,903,51,824</u>	<u>55,562,51,824</u>
2300 Classified Supervisor & Administrator Salaries	59,850	<u>61,646,59,850</u>	<u>62,262,59,850</u>	<u>62,885,59,850</u>	<u>63,513,59,850</u>	<u>64,276,59,850</u>
2400 Classified Clerical & Office Salaries	44,000	<u>45,320,44,000</u>	<u>45,773,44,000</u>	<u>46,231,44,000</u>	<u>46,693,44,000</u>	<u>47,254,44,000</u>
2905 Other Classified - After School	.	<u>50,967,50,400</u>	<u>51,477,50,400</u>	<u>51,991,50,400</u>	<u>52,511,50,400</u>	<u>53,141,50,400</u>
2930 Custodian	24,600	<u>25,338,24,600</u>	<u>25,591,24,600</u>	<u>25,847,24,600</u>	<u>26,106,24,600</u>	<u>26,419,24,600</u>
SUBTOTAL - Classified Salaries	<u>233,839,225,276</u>	<u>316,420,296,219</u>	<u>319,585,296,219</u>	<u>322,780,296,219</u>	<u>326,008,296,219</u>	<u>329,920,296,219</u>

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	150,306	154,283	176,058	177,818	179,597	181,752
	31,384	38,171	38,552	38,938	39,327	39,799
	98,837	106,334	111,651	117,233	123,095	124,572
	8,968	11,608	11,619	11,634	1,523	1,542
Employee Benefits	15,139	15,354	15,507	15,662	15,819	16,009
3100 STRS	152,511	153,864	173,841	173,841	173,841	173,841
3300 OASDI-Medicare-Alternative	30,927	36,587	36,587	36,587	36,587	36,587
3400 Health & Welfare Benefits	116,099	124,711	130,946	137,494	144,368	151,587
3500 Unemployment Insurance	8,973	11,206	11,206	11,206	1,466	1,466
3600 Workers Comp Insurance	15,205	15,080	15,080	15,080	15,080	15,080
SUBTOTAL - Employee Benefits	304,634,323,714	8	1	8	3	,562

Books & Supplies

4100 Approved Textbooks & Core Curricula Materials	9791,015	1,127	1,144	1,161	1,178	1,192,196
4200 Books & Other Reference Materials	1,3581,421	1,577	1,601	1,625	1,649	1,6691,674
4320 Educational Software	1,000	1,015	1,030	1,046	1,061	1,0741,077
4325 Instructional Materials & Supplies	4,440	4,440	4,507	4,574	4,643	4,6994,712
4326 Art & Music Supplies	1,500	1,523	1,545	1,569	1,592	1,616

1-year Projection
if May Close FY2020
2020
venue COLA: 0%
pense COLA: 1.2%

Year 1
2020-21
Year 2
2021-22
Year 3
2022-23
Year 4
2023-24
Year 5
2024-25
Year 6
2025-26

	1,500	1,523	1,545	1,569	1,592	1,614
-Music Supplies	1,500	1,523	1,545	1,569	1,592	1,614
4330 Office Supplies	2,000	1,200	1,218	1,236	1,255	1,2701,274
4335 PE Supplies	360	365	371	376	382	387388
4346 Teacher Supplies	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,0484,000
4410 Classroom Furniture, Equipment & Supplies	2,000	1,000	1,015	1,030	1,046	1,0581,061
4420 Computers: individual items less than \$5k	21,0151,015	41,030	1,046	1,061	1,077	1,0901,093
4430 Non Classroom Related Furniture, Equipment & Supplies	1,000	1,015	1,030	1,046	1,061	1,0741,077
						19,33419,3
4710 Student Food Services	18,000	18,270	18,544	18,822	19,105	19,191
4720 Other Food	203	206	209	212	215	218219
SUBTOTAL - Books and Supplies	57,84637,954	76,768	37,260	37,759	38,265	38,72438,779

ices & Other Operating Expenses

ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
 Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

Ross Valley Ct
Multi-year Project
As of Sep FY2021
 21

Services & Other Operating Expenses

5100	PPE and Other Covid Safety Expenses	35,000 25,000	-	-	-	-	-
5101	LLM funded services and supports	39,012 36,000	-	-	-	-	-
5200	Travel & Conferences	-	1,000	1,015	1,030	1,046	1,058 1,061
5300	Dues & Memberships	1,800	1,827	1,854	1,882	1,910	1,933 1,939
5450	Insurance - Other	32,985 34,985	34,304 37,084	35,677 39,309	37,104 41,668	38,588 44,168	39,051 46,818
5515	Janitorial, Gardening Services & Supplies	2,538	2,576	2,614	2,653	2,693	2,726 2,734
5525	Utilities - Waste	4,466	4,533	4,601	4,670	4,740	4,797 4,811
5530	Utilities - Water	3,045	3,091	3,137	3,184	3,232	3,274 3,280
5535	Utilities - PGE Sewer	9,135	9,272	9,411	9,552	9,696	9,812 9,841
5605	Equipment Leases	3,654	3,709	3,764	3,821	3,878	3,925 3,936
5610	Rent	185,075	187,851	190,668	193,528	196,431	198,789 199,378
5615	Repairs and Maintenance - Building	5,125	5,202	5,280	5,359	5,439	5,505 5,521
5803	Accounting Fees	13,600	13,804	14,011	14,221	14,435	14,608 14,651
5805	SELPA Fees	3,837 4,051	4,472 4,496	4,539 4,564	4,607 4,632	4,676 4,702	4,733 4,772
5812	EdTec Business and Student Reportng Services	66,425	97,775	100,500	103,515	106,620	107,900 101,077
5820	Bookkeeping Services	10,000	10,000	10,150	10,302	10,457	10,582 10,614
5824	CDE Oversight Fees	16,393 17,441	19,093 19,243	19,091 19,239	18,558 18,658	18,555 18,655	18,778 18,655
5826	Directors Contingency	40,000	30,000	20,000	-	-	-
5828	Aftercare Expenses	-	1,000	1,015	1,030	1,046	1,058 1,061
5829	After school Enrichment Program	-	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	121,440 120,000
5830	Field Trips Expenses	-	15,595	15,829	16,066	16,307	16,503 16,552
5836	Fingerprinting	200	203	206	209	212	215
5845	Legal Fees	10,075	5,151	5,228	5,307	5,386	5,451 5,467
5851	Marketing and Student Recruiting	11,165	11,332	11,502	11,675	11,850	11,992 12,028
5852	Receivable Fees and Interest	27,500	28,500	-	-	-	-
5854	Counselling Contracting	5,000	5,075	5,151	5,228	5,307	5,386

Ross Valley Charter School
 Multi-year Projection
 of May Close FY2020

Year 6 Calculation Method

Revenue COLA:	0%
Expense COLA:	1.2%

Year 1 2020-21	Year 2 2021-22	Year 3 2022-23	Year 4 2023-24	Year 5 2024-25	Year 6 2025-26
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ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
 Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

	Year 1 2020-21	Year 2 2021-22	Year 3 2022-23	Year 4 2023-24	Year 5 2024-25	Year 6 2025-26
5855 MH SPED Contractors	14,948	15,172	15,400	15,631	15,865	16,103
5857 Payroll Fees	4,060	4,121	4,183	4,245	4,309	4,374
5863 Professional Development	10,000	15,000	15,225	15,453	15,685	15,920
5869 Special Education Contract Instructors	41,610	42,234	42,868	43,511	44,163	44,826
5875 Staff Recruiting	700	711	721	732	743	754
5880 Student Health Services	1,218	1,236	1,255	1,274	1,293	1,312
5881 Student Information System	5,038	5,114	5,191	5,269	5,348	5,428
5887 Technology Services	4,100	4,162	4,224	4,287	4,352	4,417
5910 Communications - Internet/Website Fees	6,000	6,090	6,181	6,274	6,368	6,464
5915 Postage and Delivery	609	676	686	696	707	717
5920 Communications - Telephone & Fax	7,000	7,105	7,212	7,320	7,430	7,541
SUBTOTAL - Services & Other Operating Exp.	611,562	689,939	672,195	682,884	694,473	697,655
Depreciation Expense						
6900 Depreciation	26,793	58,043	58,043	58,043	56,942	56,290
SUBTOTAL - Depreciation Expense	26,793	58,043	58,043	58,043	56,942	56,290
Other Outflows						
7438 Long term debt - Interest	14,962	7,369	4,697	3,172	-	-
SUBTOTAL - Other Outflows	14,962	7,369	4,697	3,172	-	-
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>2,184,601</u>	<u>2,430,236</u>	<u>2,396,525</u>	<u>2,412,734</u>	<u>2,417,692</u>	<u>2,427,955</u>

ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
 Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

Ross Valley Charter School

2020-21

As of Sep FY2021

	<u>Year 1</u> <u>2020-21</u>	<u>Year 2</u> <u>2021-22</u>	<u>Year 3</u> <u>2022-23</u>	<u>Year 4</u> <u>2023-24</u>	<u>Year 5</u> <u>2024-25</u>	<u>Year 6</u> <u>2025-26</u>	<u>Rate Type</u>
Revenues and related expenses							
Statewide LCFF Assumptions							
LCFF COLA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
TK-3 LCFF Base	7,702	7,702	7,702	7,702	7,702	7,702	
4-6 LCFF Base	7,818	7,818	7,818	7,818	7,818	7,818	
TK-3 Gr Span Adj	801	801	801	801	801	801	
9-12 Gr Span Adj	243	243	243	243	243	243	
School LCFF Assumptions							
LCFF per ADA	8,862	8,809	8,807	8,799	8,798	8,798	
LPT per ADA	809	809	809	809	809	809	
Unduplicated Pupil % (3 year avg)	32.55%	33.09%	32.99%	32.50%	32.43%	32.43%	
District UPP	11.14%	11.14%	11.14%	11.14%	11.14%	11.14%	
Other Federal and State Revenues							
EDCOE SELPA Federal Rate	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	Prior Year Enrollment
EDCOE SELPA State Rate	625.00	625.00	625.00	625.00	625.00	625.00	ADA
Mandated Cost Reimbursements: K-8	16.86	16.86	16.86	16.86	16.86	16.86	Prior Year Enrollment
Mandated Cost Reimbursements: 9-12	46.87	46.87	46.87	46.87	46.87	46.87	Prior Year Enrollment
One Time Funding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Prior Year Enrollment
State Lottery Unrestricted	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	ADA
State Lottery Restricted	49.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	ADA
Fees							
Authorizer Fees	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	% of LCFF
Payroll							
Annual Pay Increase							
Certificated		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Classified		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Benefits							
STRS	16.15%	16.02%	18.10%	18.10%	18.10%	18.10%	% of eligible payroll
Social Security	6.20%	6.20%	6.20%	6.20%	6.20%	6.20%	% of eligible payroll

ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
 Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

	2020-21												Rei Bal	
	Actuals & Forecast													
	Jul Forecast/Actuals	Aug Actuals	Aug/Sep Forecast/Actuals	Sep/Oct Forecast	Oct Forecast	Nov Forecast	Dec Forecast	Jan Forecast	Feb Forecast	Mar Forecast	Apr Forecast	May Forecast		Jun Forecast
ng Cash	187,300,334.63 3	211,847	134,148,333.255	348,585,313.326	272,039	312,446,432.551	293,954,416.984	250,214,382.060	284,017,411.571	253,329,359.766	192,133,268.207	81,539,562.505	28,904,463.506	
UE														
LCFF Entitlement		555	71,482,142.96	4	71,482,137,295	128,667	128,667	211,850	128,667	69,493,68,432	47,790,36,925	75,607,63,208	38,607,26,208	1,645,068,1,718,301
Federal Revenue	7,626	2,303	7,626	7,626	7,626	160,240,7,257	7,626	7,626	7,626	7,626	7,626	7,626	7,626	7,626
Other State Revenue	-4,928	6,134	4,940,9,956	4,940,21,418	8,893	8,893	8,893	8,893	8,893	8,893	8,893	8,893	8,893	8,893
Other Local Revenue	683,401		683,25		683	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583	583
Fundraising & Grants	977	4,331	4	968(2,277)	34,649	26,564,26,152	18,192,17,363	4,706,4,641	481	27,466,27,070	444,14	40,242,7,578	(4,430),1,360	8,500 130,570
TOTAL REVENUE	9,486,5,329	13,823	84,707,200,1,28	95,929,225,202	200,844	314,904,170,315	167,433,157,740	233,658,234,248	162,964,150,743	117,634,232,954	80,596,50,751	122,961,96,658	55,160,50,437	2,201,416,2,314,745
SES														
Certificated Salaries	48,627,52,617	80,694	77,036,81,987	80,946,73,678	80,945	80,006,81,536	80,006,81,536	80,006,81,536	80,006,81,536	80,006,81,536	80,006,81,536	80,006,81,536	80,006,81,536	79,384,80,658
Classified Salaries	4,888,679	7,836	44,042,15,457	23,240,21,700	23,240	20,342,19,506	20,342,19,506	20,342,19,506	20,342,19,506	20,342,19,506	20,342,19,506	20,342,19,506	20,342,19,506	18,361,19,508
Employee Benefits	28,804,31,155	11,878	24,607,41,373	28,819,28,186	28,819	26,284,27,338	26,284,27,338	26,284,27,338	26,284,27,338	26,284,27,338	26,284,27,338	26,284,27,338	26,284,27,338	15,376,16,083
Books & Supplies	3,324	-	3,324,20,738	4,139(12,994)	3,324	3,324,1,663	3,324,1,663	3,324,1,663	3,324,1,663	3,324,1,663	3,324,1,663	3,324,1,663	3,324,1,663	7,836,1,663
Services & Other Operating Expenses	69,304,53,728	15,500	49,268,80,367	66,278,55,752	60,698	66,139,16,208	66,866,16,645	46,724,53,770	39,008,45,056	36,030,46,974	38,968,74,426	33,684,5,017	48,696,8,127	-
Capital Outlay & Depreciation	2,466	-	2,466	2,466	2,466	2,466,2,233	2,466,2,233	2,466,2,233	2,466,2,233	2,466,2,233	2,466,2,233	2,466,2,233	2,466,2,233	2,466,8,931
Other Outflows	-3,325	6,013	-4,079	683(12,525)	878	848,3	826,2	792,1	744,59	737,9	727,9	689,75	8,249,2,73	16,036,14,962
TOTAL EXPENSES	149,407,147,503	121,922	167,628,224,001	195,460,156,030	187,675	188,383,179,120	193,837,185,902	182,499,192,180	179,668,189,982	174,856,187,027	173,765,213,541	168,589,183,158	184,226,204,2,215,747,184,601	46
ng Cash Inflow (Outflow)	(140,224)(142,175)	(108,099)	(82,924)(23,873)	(99,546)89,172	13,165	126,524(8,804)	(26,405)(28,162)	54,160,42,068	(16,704)(39,238)	(54,223)45,927	(93,170)(162,790)	(45,728)(86,501)	(126,075)(153,806)	42,669,130,144,636,816
Revenues - Prior Year Accruals	83,744,18,452	220,872	301,404,35,254	22,477,8,336	37,142	7,627								
Other Assets	48,806,27,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed Assets	(6,784)	-	(347,634)(312,325)	-	2,466	2,466,2,233	2,466,2,233	2,466,2,233	2,466,2,233	2,466,2,233	2,466,2,233	2,466,2,233	2,466,2,233	2,466,8,931
Expenses - Prior Year Accruals	(2,069)	-	(16,150)	(26,048)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Payable - Current Year	(22,027)	7,410	-21,640	(35,914)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summerholdback for Teachers	(4,664)(4,334)	1,225	4,424,1,142	1,421	4,424	1,421	1,421	1,421	1,421	1,421	1,421	1,421	1,421	1,421
Loans Payable (Current)	-	-	-	-	(13,787)	(156,534)(10,416)	(21,223)(10,416)	(21,244)(16,210)	(21,269)(16,220)	(40,864)(141,140)	(21,314)(26,566)	(40,897)(16,152)	(144,415)(119,670)	
Loans Payable (Long Term)	-	-	346,635,344,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	131,449,211,847	333,255	348,585,313,326	272,039,432,551	312,446	293,954,416,984	250,214,382,060	284,017,411,571	253,329,359,766	192,133,268,207	81,539,562,505	28,904,463,506	12,198,200,381	

Year-2

ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
 Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

	2021 Actuals & Forecast														Remaining Balance
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Forecast	Forecast	
	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	
Beginning Cash	12,498,200.381	24,948,801.132	(486)13,461	14,993,231.211	10,465 (55)	11,954,406.628	11,839,105.702	48,827,147.75 8	6,774,101.368	9,529,485.659	26,704,344.58 4	73,929,259.468			
REVENUE															
LCFF Entitlement	-	74,429,756.617	74,429,756.617	437,756,145.8 95	428,672,136.1 11	428,672,136.1 11	223,734,226.731	428,672,136.1 11	170,849,766.49 8	184,248,417.1 3	213,436,659.76 0	470,949,297.297	1,863,246,186.7 819	224,634,718.446	
Federal Revenue	-	-	-	-	7,257	-	-	7,257	-	42,426,126.888	7,257	-	63,278,544.403	19,382,191.949	
Other State Revenue	-	6,739,605.9	6,739,605.9	10,334,109.906	10,334,109.906	10,334,109.906	10,334,109.906	10,334,109.906	10,334,109.906	10,334,109.906	10,334,109.906	10,334,109.906	10,334,109.906	10,334,109.906	
Other Local Revenue	683,130.8	683,130.8	18,668,193.683	18,668,193.683	18,668,193.683	18,668,193.683	18,668,193.683	18,668,193.683	18,668,193.683	18,668,193.683	18,668,193.683	18,668,193.683	18,668,193.683	18,668,193.683	
Fundraising & Grants	4,475 5	14,475 5	16,490,708.882	62,090(2,553)	39,866,392.53	27,543,261.86	6,877,677.9	6,004,9 9	63,342,525.556	444(464)	16,616,121.119	(7,056)2,229	197,193 208,240	8,698 -	
TOTAL REVENUE	2,058,130.8	77,866,837.339	112,606,172.2 41	248,749,173.4 66	204,699,212.8 35	188,500,196.1 54	266,822,637.724	174,787,175.0 52	266,955,151.0 84	228,406,759 1	279,174,117.6 70	196,588,891.638	2,490,700,250.7 514	294,193,794.953	
EXPENSES															
Certificated Salaries	64,043,375.375	79,346,777.734	83,888,837.752	83,888,837.752	82,798,823.308	82,798,823.308	82,798,823.308	83,888,837.752	83,888,837.752	82,798,823.308	83,888,837.752	82,074,813,345,963,064,960,450			
Classified Salaries	6,137,498.8	11,373,112.224	31,952,298.847	33,064,309.927	27,446,256.636	28,269,267.716	27,446,256.636	33,064,309.927	31,952,298.847	28,269,267.716	31,952,298.847	26,065,233,909,346,420,296,219		2,060 -	
Employee Benefits	31,446,348.822	26,649,268.805	31,463,326.643	28,066,293.364	26,844,288.147	26,927,282.229	31,446,348.822	28,066,293.364	27,084,292.281	26,488,268.816	26,964,273.307	16,265,161,040,326,749,341,448		168 -	
Books & Supplies	4,875	4,875	5,706,972.1	4,875,137	4,875	9,742,113,332	4,875	8,728,102,020	4,875	9,039,104,434	4,875	9,458,487.5	76,768	20,296 -	
Services & Other Operating Expenses	60,663,333.432	36,226,315.855	66,479,566.590	48,649,488.517	56,277,519,929	67,469,566,630	66,406,628,816	67,343,553,971	64,384,856,631	67,226,566,367	64,786,541,26	74,903,983,346,686,462,689,939			
Capital Outlay & Depreciation	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	
Other Outflows	659,71 6	636,69 8	646,68 3	698,66 8	698,66 8	662,63 3	649,62 3	626,60 9	606,59 3	492,57 8	469,45 2	464,45 2	6,643,369 -		
TOTAL EXPENSES	148,840,137,045	163,149,157,7 58	214,468,218,0 74	206,163,199,2 93	202,672,198,3 85	210,460,210,6 90	217,007,213,724	213,4 79	208,636,238,8 16	208,354,208,0 55	203,986,205,2 02	213,260,229,804	2,434,734,243,0 236	22,54 3-	
Operating Cash Inflow (Outflow)	(146,782)(135,737)	(86,263)(74,020)	(401,564)(45,833)	13,586(25,737)	2,027,14,450	(21,964)(14,536)	41,645,000(41,882)(38,427)	48,349(87,732)	20,763(132,464)	76,186(87,532)	(16,674)(140,106)	66,866,777,279	268,680,794,953		
Revenues - Prior Year Accruals	113,396,272.82	80,949,160.82 0	121,482,182.8 61	76,357,129.76 5	83,949,129.76 5	76,357,129.76 5	83,949,129.76 5	83,949,129.76 5	83,949,129.76 5	83,949,129.76 5	83,949,129.76 5	83,949,129.76 5	83,949,129.76 5	83,949,129.76 5	
Other Assets	-15,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fixed Assets	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	6,064,837	
Expenses - Prior Year Accruals	(2,363)8	(46,393)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accounts Payable - Current Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Summerholdback for Teachers	(15,630)	1,464,142.1	1,464,142.1	1,464,142.1	1,464,142.1	1,464,142.1	1,464,142.1	1,464,142.1	1,464,142.1	1,464,142.1	1,464,142.1	1,464,142.1	1,464,142.1	1,464,142.1	
Loans Payable (Current)	70,000	(145,600)	1(119,392)	(90,000)(119,392)	(80,000)(95,616)	(60,000)	-	(40,000)480,0 00	-	4	(30,000)	-	-	-	
Loans Payable (Long Term)	(40,833)(16,189)	(40,833)(14,129)	(40,833)(14,144)	(40,833)(14,159)	(44,006)(14,174)	(44,026)(14,189)	(44,043)(14,204)	(44,062)(14,219)	(44,080)(14,234)	(44,094)(14,869)	(3,479)(3,842)	(3,485)(3,848)	-	-	
Ending Cash	24,948,801.132	(486)13,461	14,993,231.211	10,465 (55)	11,954,406.628	11,839,105.702	48,827,147,755,677,410,136,8	9,529,485,659 9	26,704,344,58 4	73,929,259,4 68	60,289,121,772				

Year-3

ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
 Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

	2020-21						Dec Forecast	2021-22						Dec Forecast	2022-23					
	Actuals		Actuals		Actuals			Actuals		Actuals		Actuals			Forecast		Forecast		Forecast	
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Sep	Oct	Nov		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		May	Jun	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Beginning Cash	60,289,121,772	160,461,110,849	58,218	80,678,14,688	8867,592	53,203,106,305	86,808	86,069,226,464	156,634,299,349	141,078,283,426	169,565,301,410	149,392,292,678	196,168,331,819							
REVENUE																				
LCFF Entitlement	-	82,046,92,677	82,677	82,046,175,956	174,677,148,819	147,629,148,819	147,629	254,129,248,391	147,629,148,819	142,752,143,903	163,297,154,504	185,240,184,366	142,752,143,903	4,853,405,186,746	68	196,437,204,634				
Federal Revenue	-	-	-	-	-7,257	7,257	-	-	7,257	-	13,875	7,257	-	-	56,778	21,132				
Other State Revenue	-	6,594,6,626	6,626	6,594,11,927	44,863,11,927	44,863,15,502	18,968	44,863,11,927	22,822,21,457	44,863,11,927	44,863,11,927	22,822,21,152	44,863,37,241	479,203,180,165	33,784,11,927	8,693				
Other Local Revenue	583,1,308	583,1,308	19,683	18,958,19,308	18,583,19,308	18,583,19,683	27,542	18,583,19,308	18,583,19,308	18,583,19,683	18,583,19,308	18,583,19,308	18,583,19,683	197,193	208,240	-				
Fundraising & Grants	4,475	444,755	70,882	16,489,2,553	62,089,39,253	39,856,26,186	209,548	6,877,6,779	600,499	63,342,52,566	444,464	16,645,12,119	(7,056),2,229	208,240	-					
TOTAL REVENUE	2,056,1,308	89,304,91,366	179,868	124,046,204,637	267,104,226,563	226,188,210,189	209,548	288,463,286,404	196,794,197,340	226,886,228,069	198,063,199,150	260,647,244,202	166,549,203,056	2,494,619,250,984	44	260,043,237,693				
EXPENSES																				
Certified Salaries Classified	64,623,53,375	80,149,77,734	83,752	84,727,83,752	84,727,82,308	83,626,82,308	83,626	83,626,82,308	84,727,83,752	84,727,83,752	83,626,82,308	84,727,83,752	82,892,81,345	872,695,960,450	-	2,084				
Salaries Employee Benefits	6,188,4,988	14,487,11,224	29,847	32,274,30,927	33,395,25,636	27,418,26,716	29,290	27,418,25,636	33,395,30,927	32,274,29,847	28,544,26,716	32,274,29,847	26,306,23,909	319,585,296,219	-	-				
Books & Supplies	1,560	1,560	6,479	2,403,2,234	1,560	1,560,9,113	6,469	1,560	5,472,6,782	1,560	5,786,7,202	1,560	6,242,1,560	37,260	20,342					
Capital Outlay & Depreciation	46,839,34,039	36,073,32,164	57,364	55,366,49,355	49,417,52,818	55,302,57,589	6,053	55,302,57,589	57,399,54,891	54,254,58,098	57,208,57,322	54,647,55,048	75,089,99,639	684,242,672,195	(0)					
Other Outflows	5,053,4,837	5,053,4,837	4,837	5,053,4,837	5,053,4,837	5,053,4,837	429	5,053,4,837	5,053,4,837	5,053,4,837	5,053,4,837	5,053,4,837	5,053,4,837	60,637,59,043	-					
TOTAL EXPENSES	144,157,136,215	162,649,156,899	217,612	214,124,198,681	205,050,197,945	202,598,210,422	210,546	217,139,213,457	216,920,213,191	208,462,210,002	208,456,207,788	203,965,204,957	243,087,229,356	2,429,882,396,525	25	22,552				
Operating Cash Inflow (Outflow)	(142,099),134,907	(73,344),65,534	(37,745)	(90,079),5,956	62,054,28,618	22,590,233	(992)	71,344,72,948	(20,129),15,851	18,241,18,066	(10,393),8,638	46,552,39,245	(46,568),26,300	64,637,113,320	237,494,237,693					
Revenues - Prior Year Accruals	260,228,138,432	9,619,175,874	127,701	7,267,120,444	120,444	9,755,120,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Fixed Assets Expenses - Prior Year Accruals	(3,424)	(19,093)	-	-	-	-	6,063	6,063,4,837	6,063,4,837	6,063,4,837	6,063,4,837	6,063,4,837	6,063,4,837	6,063,4,837	-	-				
Current Year Summer holdback for Teachers	(16,099),15,630	1,478,1,421	1,421	1,478,1,421	1,478,1,421	1,478,1,421	1,478	1,478,1,421	1,478,1,421	1,478,1,421	1,478,1,421	1,478,1,421	1,478,1,421	1,478,1,421	-	-				
Loans Payable (Current)	-	(162,762)	(133,465)	(133,465)	(50,308)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Loans Payable (Long Term)	(3,494),3,854	(3,496),6,267	(6,278)	(3,502),6,288	(6,266),6,299	(6,272),6,309	(6,278)	(6,284),6,320	(6,289),6,330	(6,295),6,341	(6,304),6,352	(6,307),6,362	(6,313),6,373	-	-	-				
Ending Cash	160,461,110,849	80,678,58,218	14,688	8867,592	53,203,106,305	86,808,226,464	86,069,226,464	156,634,299,349	141,078,283,426	169,565,301,410	149,392,292,678	196,168,331,819	149,818,305,404							

ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

Year 4														
2023-24														
Actuals & Forecast														
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Forecast	Remaining
	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Balance
Beginning Cash	149,848,305.40	216,402,182.800	133,382,315.332	60,021,283.294	85,326,271.140	116,048,298.064	144,502,295.957	177,237,358.980	160,253,341.294	182,936,362.461	176,866,356.840	227,903,399.211		
REVENUE														
LCFF Entitlement	-	82,150,825.59	82,150,825.59	158,416,159.286	147,874,148.664	147,874,148.664	243,381,240.192	147,874,148.664	147,874,148.664	158,416,159.266	190,358,189.127	147,874,148.664	1,855,789,186.525	204,556,209.398
Federal Revenue	-	-	-	-	7,257	7,257	-	7,257	-	13,875	7,257	-	179,203,180.16	56,778
Other State Revenue	-	6,594,626.26	6,594,626.26	11,863,119.27	11,863,119.27	15,419,155.50	14,863,119.27	22,822,214.5	11,863,119.27	11,863,119.27	22,822,214.5	11,863,119.27	33,784,119.27	8.68
Other Local Revenue	583,130.8	583,130.8	18,958,196.68	18,958,196.68	18,958,196.68	18,958,196.68	18,958,196.68	18,958,196.68	18,958,196.68	18,958,196.68	18,958,196.68	18,958,196.68	197,193	3-
Fundraising & Grants	4,475	444,75	16,480,708.8	82,089,255.3	39,856,392.5	27,542,261.8	6,877,679.9	500,49	53,312,526.65	444,464	16,615,121.1	7,055,229	208,240	-
TOTAL REVENUE	2,068,130.8	89,439,912.8	124,479,179.782	240,942,187.947	225,430,226.409	209,790,210.034	280,716,278.206	197,033,197.186	232,004,232.830	203,181,203.911	255,636,248.964	171,637,207.818	2,497,203,250.128	265,161,242.458
EXPENSES														
Certificated Salaries	62,038,533.375	80,941,777.73	85,674,837.75	85,674,837.75	84,462,823.30	84,462,823.30	84,462,823.30	85,674,837.75	85,674,837.75	84,462,823.308	85,674,837.75	83,724,813.345	982,422,960.45	0
Classified Salaries	5,240,498.88	11,602,112.22	32,694,298.84	33,729,309.27	27,692,256.33	28,827,267.71	27,692,256.33	33,729,309.27	32,694,298.84	28,827,267.716	32,694,298.84	25,569,239.909	322,780,296.21	2,104-
Employee Benefits	34,640,380.062	28,534,294.48	34,632,354.5	34,129,321.71	29,869,303.2	29,865,311.00	34,624,354.0	34,129,321.71	34,043,320.08	28,487,295.93	28,993,301.11	19,323,173.32	364,203,742.20	8
Books & Supplies	1,578	1,578	2,434,657.1	4,678,227.3	6,564,230	6,564,230	1,578	5,649,879	1,578	5,868,730.5	1,578	6,300,157.8	37,759	19,797-
Services & Other Operating Expenses	46,270,346.675	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	57,315,580.43	-
Capital Outlay & Depreciation	4,776,483.7	387,32	384,31	375,30	369,29	364,28	358,27	352,25	346,24	340,23	334,22	328,21	324,20	4,254,317.2
Other Outflows	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	8	7	6	5	5	5	-
TOTAL EXPENSES	144,904,137.83	162,930,157.945	214,736,218.94	205,569,199.944	203,274,199.316	211,266,211.993	217,894,214.993	217,764,214.671	209,224,211.452	209,148,209.310	204,488,206.360	213,479,230.012	2,436,722,212.734	22,080-
Operating Cash Inflow (Outflow)	(142,842)(136,530)	(73,492)(66,665)	(90,567)(39,148)	35,373(11,997)	8,839	(1,466)(1,929)	2	(20,734)(17,485)	3	(5,966)(5,399)	3	(41,842)(22,195)	60,482,935,394,243,102,242,458	
Revenues - Prior Year Accruals	230,690,311.103	9,619,199.33	7,257	-	-	-	-	3,838	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed Assets	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	4,776,483.7	-
Expenses - Prior Year Accruals	(3,464)	(19,09)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Payable - Current Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summerholdback for Teachers	(46,260)(15,630)	1,493,142.1	1,493,142.1	1,493,142.1	1,493,142.1	1,493,142.1	1,493,142.1	1,493,142.1	1,493,142.1	1,493,142.1	1,493,142.1	1,493,142.1	1,493,142.1	-
Loans Payable (Current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans Payable (Long Term)	(6,319)(6,383)	(6,328)(6,394)	(6,334)(6,405)	(6,337)(6,415)	(6,343)(6,426)	(6,349)(6,437)	(6,355)(6,447)	(6,361)(6,458)	(6,367)(6,469)	(6,373)(6,480)	(6,379)(6,491)	(6,385)(123,080)	-	-
Ending Cash	216,402,182.80	133,382,315.332	60,021,283.294	85,326,271.140	116,048,298.064	144,502,295.957	177,237,358.980	160,253,341.294	182,936,362.461	176,866,356.840	227,903,399.211	185,945,260.194		

Year-5

ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

	2024-25													Remaining Balance
	Actuals & Forecast													
	Jul Forecast	Aug Forecast	Sep Forecast	Oct Forecast	Nov Forecast	Dec Forecast	Jan Forecast	Feb Forecast	Mar Forecast	Apr Forecast	May Forecast	Jun Forecast	Forecast	
Beginning Cash	486,946,260,194	255,106,142,969	286,731,286,231	87,778,262,808	124,098,256,380	156,162,288,433	163,924,291,282	220,968,363,161	204,662,350,980	228,298,377,683	232,667,377,036	274,097,424,501		
REVENUE														
LCFF Entitlement	-	82,438,82,579	82,438,82,579	168,394,159,244	147,849,148,642	147,849,148,642	243,368,240,170	147,849,148,642	147,849,148,642	168,394,159,244	180,336,189,105	147,849,148,642	1,866,646,1,865,506	
Federal Revenue	-	-	-	-	7,257	-	-	7,257	-	13,875	7,257	-	56,778	
Other State Revenue	-	6,694,6,626	6,694,6,626	44,863,11,927	44,863,11,927	46,449,15,502	44,863,11,927	22,822,21,457	44,863,11,927	44,863,11,927	22,822,21,152	44,863,11,927	33,784,11,927	
Other Local Revenue	683,1,308	683,1,308	18,668,19,683	18,668,19,308	18,668,19,308	18,668,19,683	18,668,19,308	18,668,19,308	18,668,19,683	18,668,19,308	18,668,19,308	18,668,19,683	197,193	
Fundraising & Grants	4,476	4,475	16,480,70,882	62,080,2,553	39,866,39,253	27,642,26,186	6,877,6,779	6,004,9	63,319,52,556	444,46,641	16,616,12,119	(7,066),2,229	208,240	
TOTAL REVENUE	2,068,1,308	89,428,91,268	124,167,179,770	249,920,187,926	226,408,226,387	209,769,210,012	280,692,278,183	197,041,197,164	231,982,232,808	203,169,203,889	266,613,248,941	171,616,207,795	2,496,869,2,507,882	
EXPENSES														
Certificated Salaries	62,695,3,375	81,740,77,734	86,430,83,752	86,430,83,752	86,307,82,308	86,307,82,308	86,307,82,308	86,430,83,752	86,430,83,752	86,307,82,308	86,430,83,752	84,668,81,345	992,246,960,450	
Classified Salaries	6,284,1,988	44,748,11,224	32,920,29,847	34,063,30,927	27,069,25,636	29,146,26,716	27,069,25,636	34,063,30,927	32,920,29,847	29,146,26,716	32,920,29,847	26,814,23,909	326,008,296,219	
Employee Benefits	36,227,38,721	28,696,29,573	31,690,32,614	31,320,32,297	30,668,31,497	-	31,467,32,083	-	31,233,32,175	30,166	29,673,30,688	19,606,17,732	359,364,371,343	
Books & Supplies	1,597	1,597	2,466,6,665	4,697,2,312	1,597	6,668,3,348	1,597	6,627,6,977	1,597	6,084,7,410	1,597	6,991,1,597	38,265	
Services & Other Operating Expenses	47,399,35,324	36,864,33,393	66,216,58,992	49,088,51,149	66,463,54,717	67,167,59,632	66,607,65,101	67,613,65,852	64,068,60,156	67,266,65,357	61,366,57,014	76,666,101,787	684,379,694,473	
Capital Outlay & Depreciation	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	63,894,56,942	
Other Outflows	346	902	678	663	647	632	617	601	486	470	464	439	6,304	
TOTAL EXPENSES	146,889,138,750	166,046,158,286	213,799,216,616	207,563,200,519	206,934,200,500	213,944,213,330	216,662,212,470	220,087,215,510	211,233,212,271	211,774,210,702	206,929,207,642	216,764,231,116	2,467,661,2,417,892	
Operating Cash Inflow (Outflow)	(144,831),(137,442)	(76,620),(66,999)	(89,632),(36,846)	33,367,(12,594)	19,472,25,887	(4,173),(3,317)	64,130,65,713	(23,042),(18,347)	20,760,20,536	(8,612),(6,813)	48,685,41,299	(44,146),(23,320)	39,408,90,190	
Revenues - Prior Year Accruals	236,808,1,103	9,619,204,095	7,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fixed Assets	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	4,600,4,745	-	
Expenses - Prior Year Accruals	(3,602)	(18,668)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accounts Payable - Current Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Summerholback for Teachers	(16,423),(15,630)	4,608,1,421	4,608,1,421	4,608,1,421	4,608,1,421	4,608,1,421	4,608,1,421	4,608,1,421	4,608,1,421	4,608,1,421	4,608,1,421	4,608,1,421	-	
Loans Payable (Current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loans Payable (Long Term)	(6,394)	499,14	(121,686)	(3,044)	(3,669)	(3,078)	(3,090)	(3,106)	(3,124)	(3,137)	(3,162)	(3,168)	-	
Ending Cash	255,106,142,969	285,731,286,231	87,778,262,808	124,098,256,380	156,162,288,433	163,924,291,282	220,968,363,161	204,662,350,980	228,298,377,683	222,667,377,036	274,097,424,501	232,790,407,348		

Ross Valley Charter School
Monthly Cash Forecast As of Jun
FY2020

Year 6

ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

	2024-252025-26 Actuals & Forecast												Remaining Balance
	Jul Forecast	Aug Forecast	Sep Forecast	Oct Forecast	Nov Forecast	Dec Forecast	Jan Forecast	Feb Forecast	Mar Forecast	Apr Forecast	May Forecast	Jun Forecast	
Beginning Cash	68,442,407.348	1,838,288.96	82,918,431.680	(6,143)407.451	(21,248)400.24	(44,121)431.414	(77,166)433.20	(22,090)504.023	(46,218)490.43	(13,032)516.171	4,166,514.480	74,323,560.632	
REVENUE													
LCFF Entitlement	-	68,792,82.57	68,792,82.57	134,374,159.2	123,826,148.642	123,826,148.642	123,826,148.642	123,826,148.642	146,028,159.2	146,028,159.2	146,028,159.2	146,028,159.2	1,855,545,186.5
Federal Revenue	-	-	-	44	423,826,148.642	42	216,750,240,170	42	445,483,148,642	44	186,672,189,105	445,482,148,642	506,364,698,374
Other State Revenue	-	6,824,626.26	6,824,626.26	10,478,11,927	10,478,11,927	14,428,15,502	10,478,11,927	24,877,21,052	10,478,11,927	10,478,11,927	24,877,20,759	10,478,36,164	179,700,178,28
Other Local Revenue	5831,308	5831,308	18,958,19,658	18,683,19,308	18,683,19,308	18,958,19,683	18,683,19,308	18,683,19,308	18,958,19,683	18,683,19,308	18,683,19,308	18,683,19,683	197,193
Fundraising & Grants	12,580	42,580	12,680,70,88	13,247(2,553)	13,247,39,253	16,120,26,186	13,247,6,779	13,24	66,846,52,556	13,247(464)	18,366,12,119	44,934,2,229	208,240
TOTAL REVENUE	13,463,130.8	87,777,91.26	106,452,179.770	176,678,187.925	170,890,226.387	173,332,210.012	269,067,278.183	182,289,196.758	230,766,232.808	212,210,203.889	264,266,248.549	189,852,206.718	2,497,456,2,506
EXPENSES													
Certificated Salaries	49,627,53,375	77,762,77.73	82,193,83,75	82,193,83,752	81,129,82,308	81,129,82,308	81,129,82,308	82,193,83,752	82,193,83,752	81,129,82,308	82,193,83,752	80,420,81,345	992,246,960,45
Classified Salaries	4,988	14,042,11,22	20,214,29,84	20,214,30,927	24,982,25,636	26,062,26,716	24,982,25,636	30,284,30,927	20,214,29,847	26,062,26,716	20,214,29,847	23,244,23,909	326,008,296,21
Employee Benefits	33,724,39,924	27,449,30,17	30,446,33,21	29,788,32,859	29,104,32,098	29,184,32,181	29,687,32,685	29,788,32,859	29,706,32,776	27,794,30,767	28,243,31,289	17,500,17,732	359,364,378,56
Books & Supplies	1,643,1,616	1,643,1,616	2,326,760	1,643(2,351)	1,643,1,616	5,647,469	1,643,1,616	4,809,076	1,643,1,616	5,064,7,516	(4,377),1,616	4,566,1,616	38,733,38,779
Services & Other Operating Expenses	44,993,5,259	34,368,33,29	54,672,59,10	46,405,1,362	55,419,54,983	62,896,59,972	65,080,66,538	67,844,57,151	63,334,60,504	66,473,59,693	38,337,57,314	74,440,102,479	5
Capital Outlay & Depreciation	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	57,923,56,290
Other Outflows	316	307	298	289	281	272	263	254	245	236	227	218	6
TOTAL EXPENSES	138,385,139.85	165,762,198.738	204,938,217.367	193,803,201.239	195,745,201.332	208,350,214.337	205,945,213.474	208,372,215.456	199,526,213,186	199,949,211.691	180,027,208,509	200,576,231,773	2,463,645,2,427
Operating Cash Inflow (Outflow)	(126,224)138,545	(67,985)67,471	(98,787)37,598	(17,125)13,315	(24,855)25,055	(35,019)4,325	63,143,64,710	(26,082)19,698	34,240,19,622	42,262(7,802)	74,229,40,040	(10,723)25,055	33,814,78,052
Revenues - Prior Year Accruals	90,522,31,103	164,004,204,073	4,757,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed Assets	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	3,190,4,691	-
Expenses - Prior Year Accruals	(6,064)	4,691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Payable - Current Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summerholdback for Teachers	(16,097)	1,463,1,421	1,463,1,421	1,463,1,421	1,463,1,421	1,463,1,421	1,463,1,421	1,463,1,421	1,463,1,421	1,463,1,421	1,463,1,421	1,463,1,421	-
Loans Payable (Current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans Payable (Long Term)	(2,637)	(2,645)	(2,654)	(2,663)	(2,672)	(2,681)	(2,690)	(2,699)	(2,708)	(2,717)	(2,726)	(2,735)	-
Ending Cash	1,838,288.96	82,918,431.680	(6,143)407.451	(21,248)400.24	(44,121)431.414	(77,166)433.20	(22,090)504.023	(46,218)490.43	(13,032)516.171	4,166,514.480	74,323,560.632	65,518,541,689	

Summary Report	
Title	compareDocs Comparison Results
Date & Time	1/29/2021 11:37:51 AM
Comparison Time	94.34 seconds
compareDocs version	v5.0.0.64

Sources	
Original Document	Original Budget Submitted with Petition.pdf
Modified Document	Tab 3. RVC Board Approved Budget Revision 11-12-20 with narrative.pdf

Comparison Statistics	
Insertions	441
Deletions	181
Changes	1928
Moves	16
Font Changes	0
Paragraph Style Changes	0
Character Style Changes	0
TOTAL CHANGES	2566

Word Rendering Set Markup Options	
Name	
Insertions	
Deletions	
<u>Moves / Moves</u>	
Font Changes	
Paragraph Style Changes	
Character Style Changes	
Inserted cells	
Deleted cells	
Merged cells	
Changed lines	Mark outside border.
Comments color	By Author.
Balloons	True

compareDocs Settings Used	Category	Option Selected
Open Comparison Report after saving	General	Always
Report Type	Word	TrackChanges
Character Level	Word	False
Include Headers / Footers	Word	True
Include Footnotes / Endnotes	Word	True
Include List Numbers	Word	True
Include Tables	Word	True
Include Field Codes	Word	True
Include Moves	Word	True
Flatten Field Codes	Word	False
Show Track Changes Toolbar	Word	True
Show Reviewing Pane	Word	True
Update Automatic Links at Open	Word	[Yes / No]
Summary Report	Word	End
Detail Report	Word	Separate (View Only)
Document View	Word	Print
Remove Personal Information	Word	False

EXHIBIT “C”

ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

CAASPP DATA TABLES FROM CDE RECCOMENDATION TO ACCS

Note: RVC scores are 3-5th grade but it appears that CDE has used "all grades" for RVESD and CA comparisons, which would include 6-12th grade scores. District analysis just used 3-5th grades for all comparisons. The inclusion of 8th grade data in RVESD percentages has the impact of decreasing RVESD scores, sometimes dramatically so. And, it may have even more substantial impacts on RVESD and CA comparable data for Suspension and Chronic Absenteeism rates as well.

Boxes in light green indicate instances in which another entity is equal to or outperforms RVC data

Schoolwide

CDE-Chosen Comparable Schools, RVESD, California (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18		2018-19	
	ELA	Math	ELA	Math
RVC	70	64	83	73
Manor Elementary	66	53	74	58
Wade Thomas Elementary	87	85	83	81
Brookside Elementary	88	82	79	73
Hidden Valley Elementary	72	73	76	81
RVESD	78	70	78	69
California	50	39	51	40
Note: 2017-2018 CA data added - was missing from CDE tables				
RVESD 3-5th only	78	74	78	74

English Learner

Pupil Subgroups for English Learner Pupils (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18		2018-19	
	ELA	Math	ELA	Math
RVC	0	9	33	25
Manor Eleme	*	*	*	*
Wade Thoma	*	*	*	*
Brookside El	*	*	*	*
Hidden Valley	*	*	*	*
RVESD	21	25	10	15
RVESD 3-5th	47	57	47	51

Ever EL

Latino/Hispanic

Pupil Subgroups for Latino/Hispanic Pupils (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18		2018-19	
	ELA	Math	ELA	Math
RVC	19	25	48	48
Manor Elementary	57	36	57	50
Wade Thomas Elementary	79	84	88	64
Brookside Elementary	*	*	55	73
Hidden Valley Elementary	46	57	52	70
RVESD	60	53	60	54
RVESD 3-5th only	62	64	63	63

Socioeconomically Disadvantaged

Pupil Subgroups for Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Pupils (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18		2018-19	
	ELA	Math	ELA	Math
RVC	18	29	47	37
Manor Eleme	38	48	63	38
Wade Thoma	*	*	62	57
Brookside El	69	69	79	73
Hidden Valley	50	41	31	50
RVESD	52	42	49	36
RVESD 3-5th	53	52	54	44

Suspension Rates

Entity	2018		2019	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
RVC	No color, 0 percent	Yellow, 0.6 percent	0	0.6
RVESD	Orange, 2.3 percent	Green, 1.7 percent	2.3	1.7
California	Yellow, 3.5 percent	Yellow, 3.4 percent	3.5	3.4

Chronic Absenteeism Rates

Entity	2018		2019	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
RVC	No color, 16.1 percent	Yellow, 14.9 percent	16.1	14.9
RVESD	Orange, 9 percent	Green, 7.7 percent	9	7.7
California	Yellow, 9 percent	Orange, 10.1 percent	9	10.1

EXHIBIT “D”

ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021

2017-18 CAASPP Data

English Language Arts

% Met or Exceeded Standards

	ETHNICITY/RACE					SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS					LANGUAGE		SCHOOLWIDE	
	Hispanic/Latino	Count	White	Count	Racial Disparity	Econ Dis	Count	Not Econ Dis	Count	Econ Disparity	Ever EL	Count	All	Count
RVC (charter)	19%	16	83%	52	64%	18%	17	84%	67	66%	8%	13	70%	84
RVSD	62%	55	81%	518	19%	53%	62	81%	577	28%	47%	30	78%	639
Marin County	34%	2,251	80%	4,285	46%	32%	2,271	79%	5,316	47%	31%	2,035	65%	7,587
California	38%	744,604	64%	303,396	26%	37%	844,207	69%	502,700	32%	37%	506,837	49%	1,346,907

MATH

% Met or Exceeded Standards

	ETHNICITY/RACE					SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS					LANGUAGE		SCHOOLWIDE	
	Hispanic/Latino	Count	White	Count	Racial Disparity	Econ Dis	Count	Not Econ Dis	Count	Econ Disparity	Ever EL	Count	All	Count
RVC (charter)	25%	16	75%	52	50%	29%	17	73%	67	44%	15%	13	64%	84
RVSD	64%	56	77%	518	12%	52%	64	77%	577	25%	57%	30	74%	641
Marin County	32%	2,269	76%	4,280	44%	30%	2,288	75%	5,313	46%	31%	2,048	62%	7,601
California	31%	747,330	58%	304,005	27%	30%	847,658	63%	504,663	33%	32%	512,433	42%	1,352,547

2018-19 CAASPP Data

English Language Arts

% Met or Exceeded Standards

	ETHNICITY/RACE					SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS					LANGUAGE		SCHOOLWIDE	
	Hispanic/Latino	Count	White	Count	Racial Disparity	Econ Dis	Count	Not Econ Dis	Count	Econ Disparity	Ever EL	Count	All	Count
RVC (charter)	48%	21	93%	59	46%	47%	19	92%	75	45%	36%	14	83%	94
RVSD	63%	65	81%	542	18%	54%	67	81%	597	27%	47%	32	78%	664
Marin County	33%	2,189	80%	4,127	47%	31%	2,119	78%	5,218	47%	31%	1,974	65%	7,337
California	40%	736,368	65%	297,089	25%	38%	827,643	70%	504,904	32%	38%	491,642	50%	1,332,547

MATH

% Met or Exceeded Standards

	ETHNICITY/RACE					SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS					LANGUAGE		SCHOOLWIDE	
	Hispanic/Latino	Count	White	Count	Racial Disparity	Econ Dis	Count	Not Econ Dis	Count	Econ Disparity	Ever EL	Count	All	Count
RVC (charter)	48%	21	80%	59	32%	36.84%	19	83%	75	46%	36%	14	73%	94
RVSD	63%	65	81%	542	18%	44%	67	77%	596	33%	51%	35	74%	666
Marin County	32%	2,225	76%	4,117	44%	29%	2,155	75%	5,219	46%	30%	2,017	62%	7,374
California	33%	740,161	59%	297,491	26%	32%	831,268	64%	507,357	32%	35%	498,262	44%	1,338,625

*Note: All data was obtained by RVSD from publicly available sources on the CAASPP website; All metrics above are for grades 3-5; N=Students Tested

EXHIBIT “E”

On May 16, 2019, at 6:57 PM, Kristi Kimball <kkimball@schwabfoundation.org> wrote:

Hi Juan and Rebecca,

I'm sorry to make a request for a school visit so close to the end of the school year. I am impressed with what you are doing in core academic support for low-income ELs, and I am wondering if you would be open to hosting a visit for me and the principal of Ross Valley Charter School. I am on the board of this school (in Fairfax), and although their overall achievement results are very strong, their results have not been as strong as they wanted for English Learners. I would like for the Principal and maybe a lead teacher at RVC to get to observe and talk in depth with you about your approach to English Language Arts instruction and intervention for English Learners - particularly bc they are about to re-vamp their ELA approach in the next few months. I think your school and your success with ELs would be an inspiration to them. Would you be open to a quick

DOCID01976

visit before the end of the school year?

Thanks for considering it.

Kristi

--

Kristi Kimball

On Fri, May 17, 2019 at 1:56 PM Luke Duchene <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org> wrote:

Hi Juan and Rebecca,

Yes, I'd love to visit on June 3rd. My plan would be to come with our EL/Intervention teacher, and a classroom teacher to learn about your approach to ELA. As Kristi shared, we would like to better serve our English Learners specifically.

Does this work for you?

Thank you,

Luke

Luke Duchene

School Director

Mobile:

From: Luke Duchene <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org>
To: Juan Rodriguez
CC: Rebecca Homthal; Kristi Kimball
Sent: 5/29/2019 12:47:49 PM
Subject: Re: Dates for visit to Venetia Valley School

Hi,

All of our teachers follow the Lucy Calkins Readers and Writers Workshop model with a blend of other resources (Fountas and Pinnell, etc.). To support English Language Learners within the classroom they employ GLAD strategies. Torri (who is coming), our EL support teacher, pulls kids individually and in groups depending upon their need to provide them with the support to get to grade level.

We have all veteran teachers who use a variety of strategies. They are now working with a more diverse demographic and it is now more obvious to them that they don't have the tool kit to meet all of the needs present.

We are looking for (particularly in K/1, but all the way through 5th) greater alignment among the teachers in their approaches, including curriculum and strategies.

Let me know if you have any other questions.

Warmly,

Luke

Luke Duchene
School Director

Mobile: [REDACTED]
Office: 415-534-6970

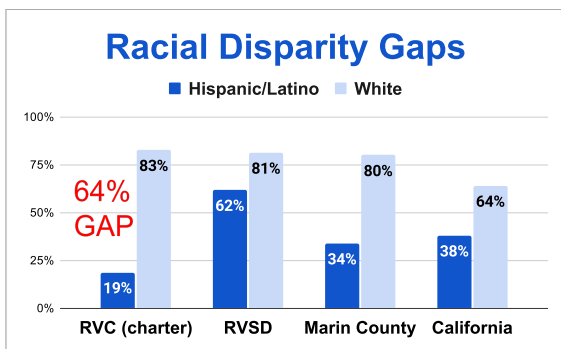


EXHIBIT “F”

2017-18 CAASPP Data

English Language Arts

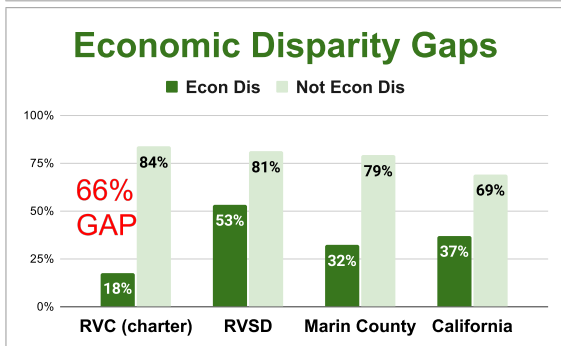
% Met or Exceeded Standards



RVC Gap is:

45pts larger than RVSD

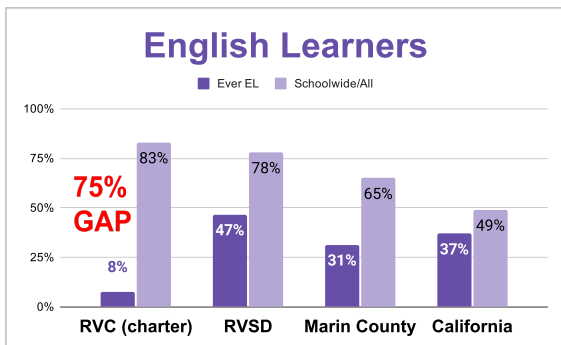
18pts larger than Marin County



RVC Gap is:

38pts larger than RVSD

19pts larger than Marin County



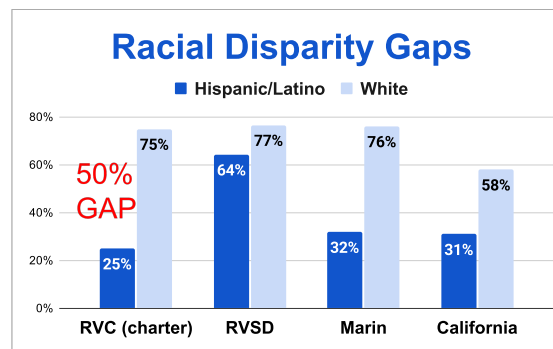
RVC Gap is:

44pts larger than RVSD

41pts larger than Marin County

Math

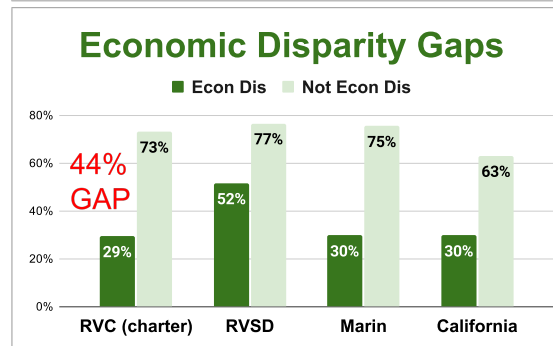
% Met or Exceeded Standards



RVC Gap is:

37pts larger than RVSD

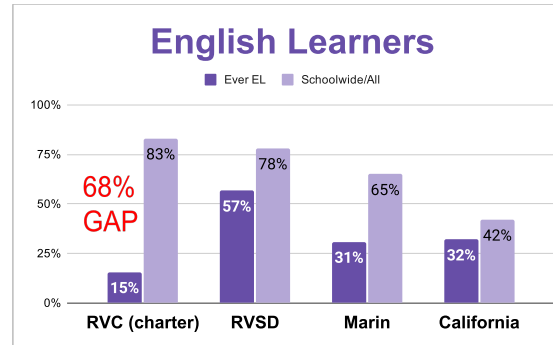
6pts larger than Marin County



RVC Gap is:

19pts larger than RVSD

1pts smaller than Marin County



RVC Gap is:

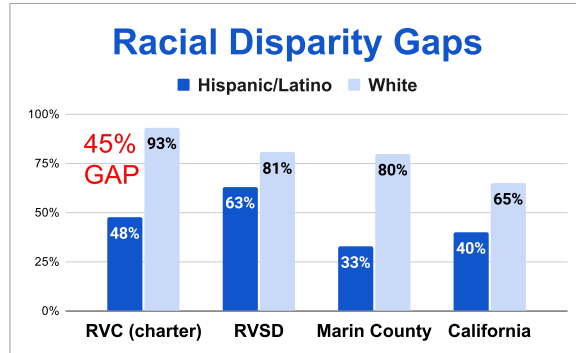
47pts larger than RVSD

34pts smaller than Marin County

2018-19 CAASPP Data

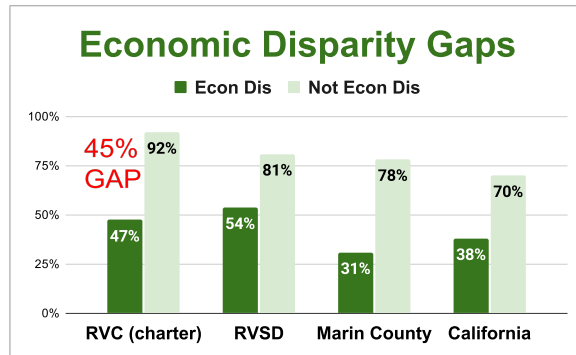
English Language Arts

% Met or Exceeded Standards



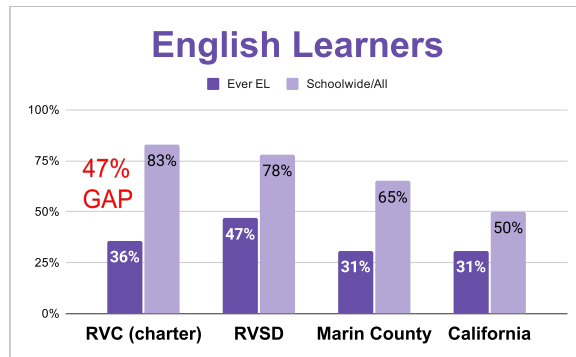
RVC Gap is:

27pts larger than RVSD



RVC Gap is:

18pts larger than RVSD

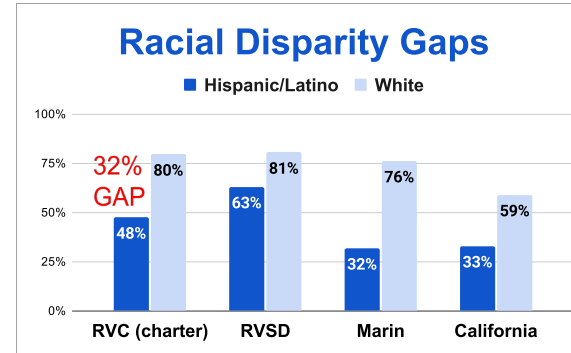


RVC Gap is:

16pts larger than RVSD

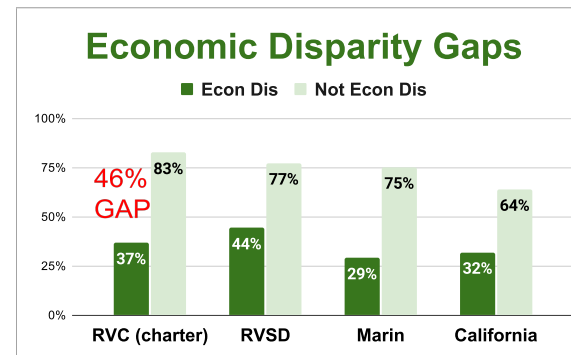
Math

% Met or Exceeded Standards



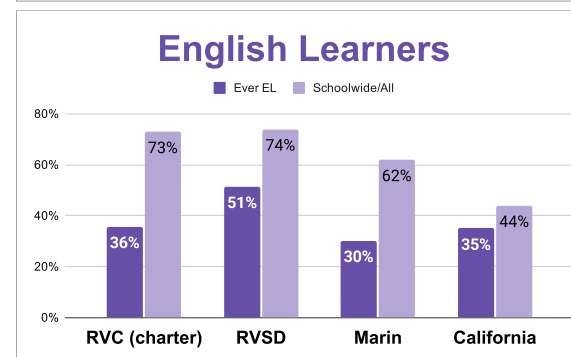
RVC Gap is:

14pts larger than RVSD



RVC Gap is:

13pts larger than RVSD



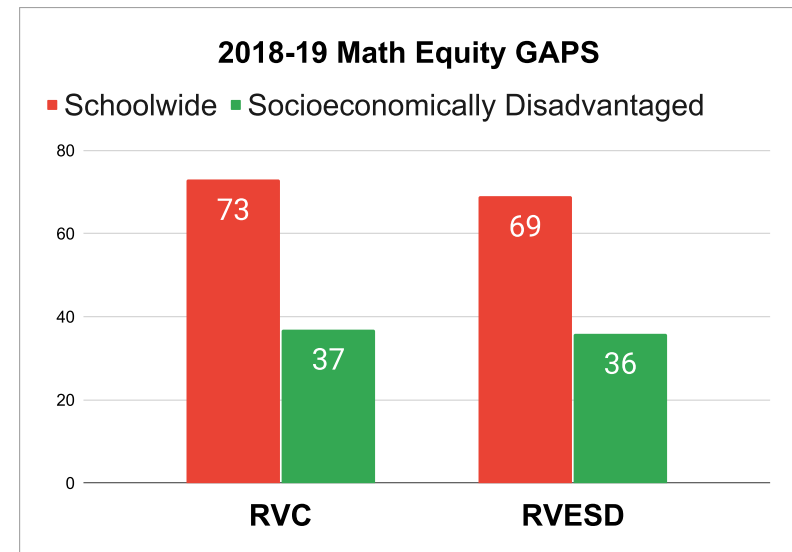
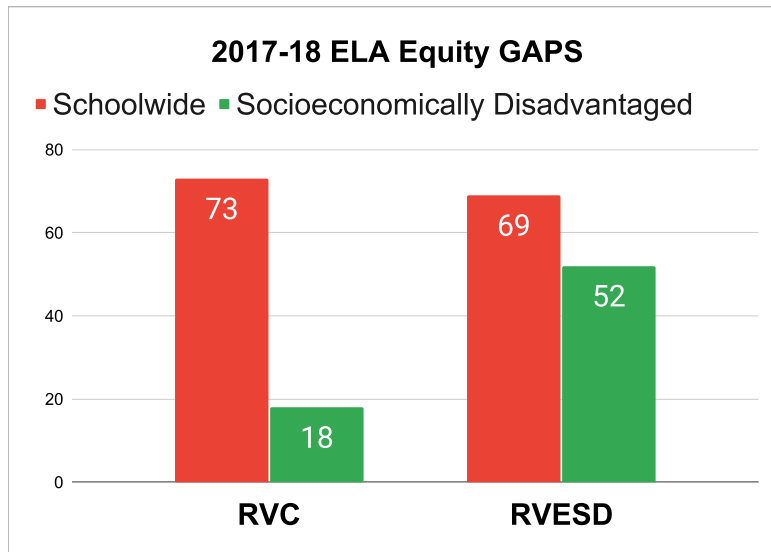
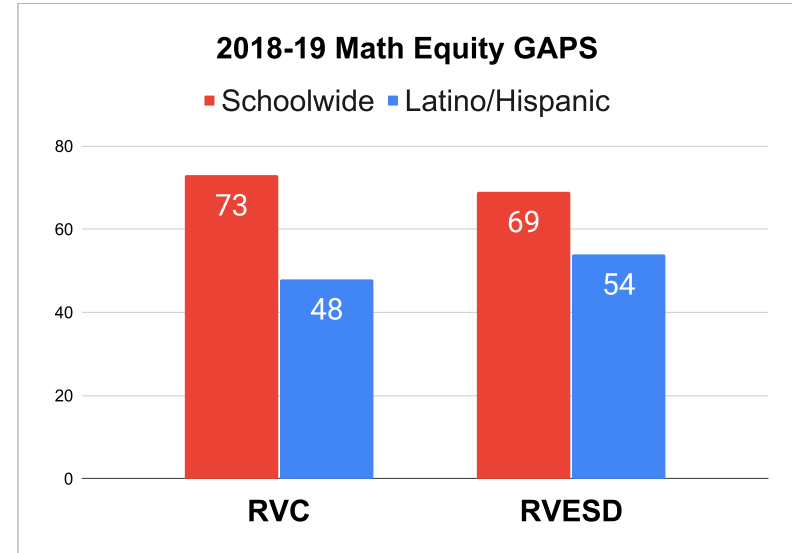
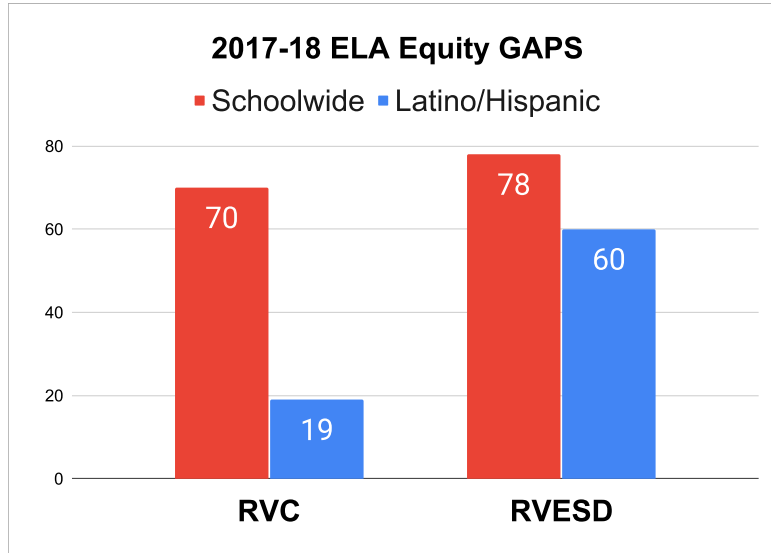
RVC Gap is:

14pts larger than RVSD

EXHIBIT “G”

Race and Economic Equity GAPS (CDE data)

% Difference between Schoolwide and Subgroup Performance



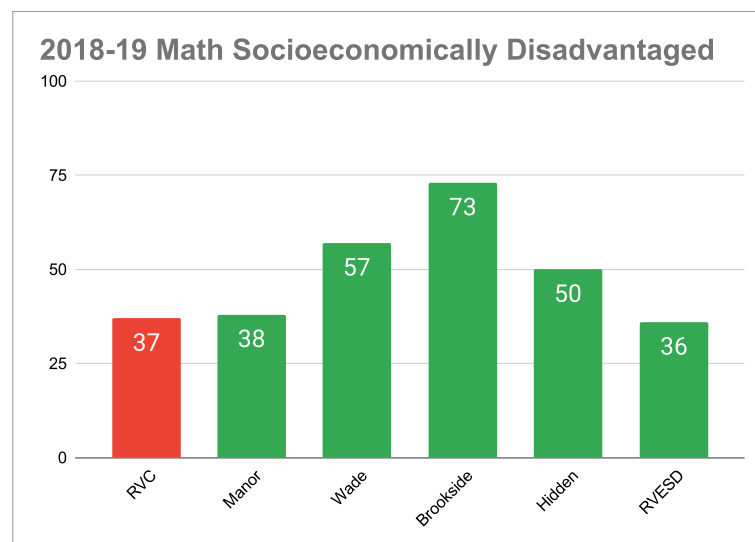
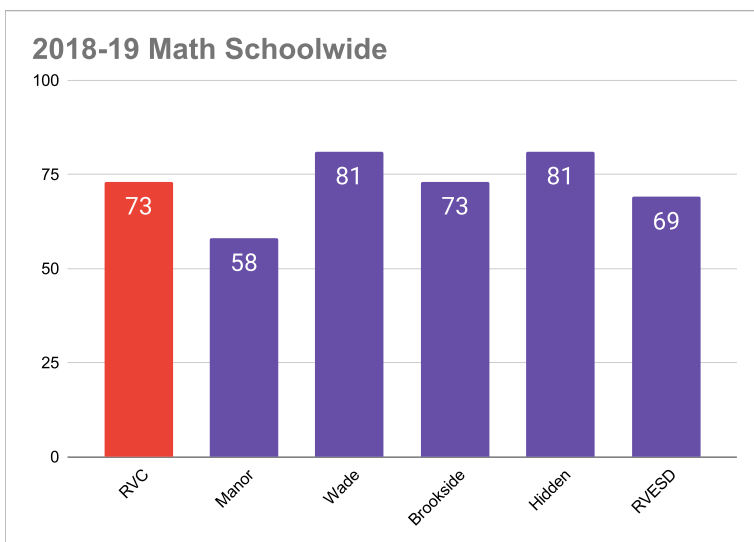
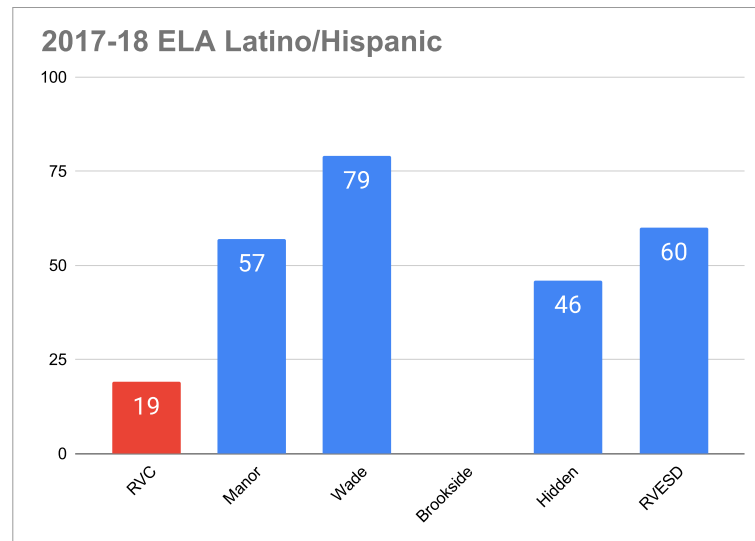
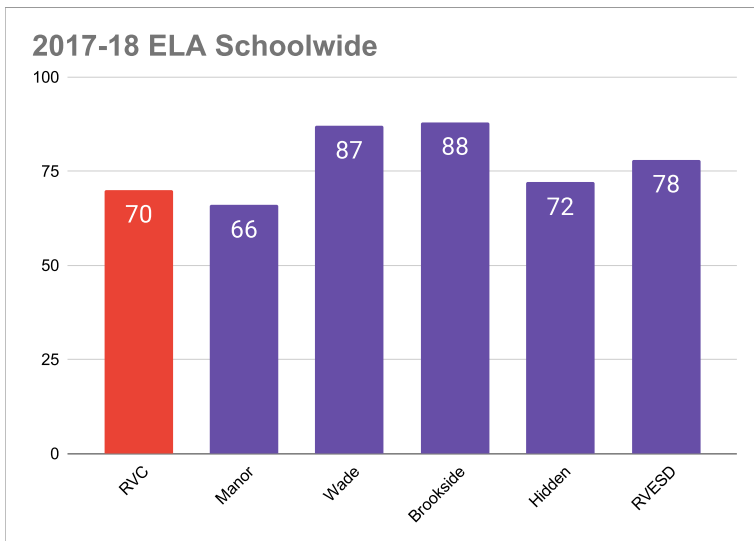
NOTE: CDE data for RVEDS includes 8th grade data which all other comparables do not. This skews the RVEDS lower than data for just 3-5th grades

EXHIBIT “H”

Aggregated Schoolwide Data Obscures Disparities

"Whitewashed" Schoolwide Data (CDE Data)

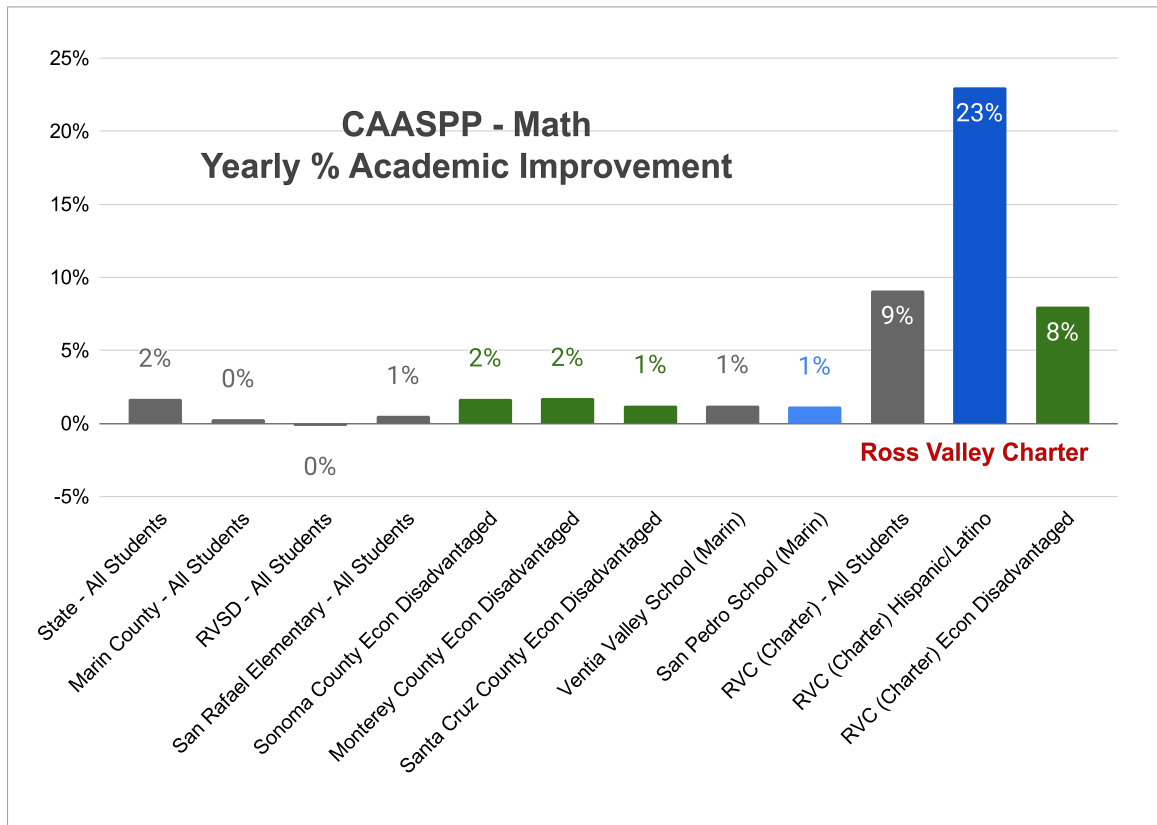
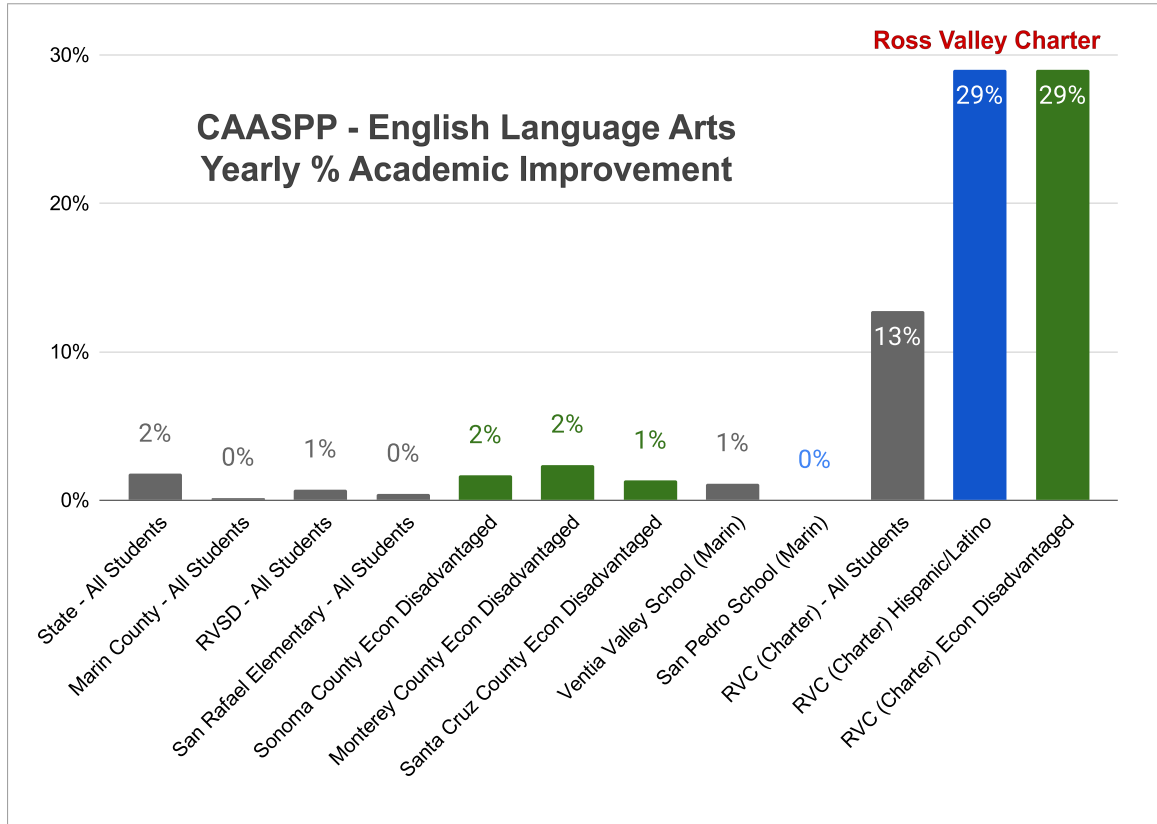
All data: Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards



NOTE: CDE data for RVESD includes 8th grade data which all other comparables do not. This skews the RVESD lower than data for just 3-5th grades

EXHIBIT “I”

RVC's Academic Improvement Data is Insufficient, Unreliable, and Suspect



RVC - Single Data Point (2017-18 to 2018-19) All Others - 5 Yr Average (2015-2019)

EXHIBIT “J”



Please electronically initial and sign where requested to proceed with your SBA CARES Payment Protection Program loan.

ACCS Executive Summary Submitted by
Ross Valley School District on February 5, 2021



**Paycheck Protection Program
Borrower Application Form**

OMB Control No.: 3245-0407
Expiration Date: 09/30/2020

Check One: <input type="checkbox"/> Sole proprietor <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> C-Corp <input type="checkbox"/> S-Corp <input type="checkbox"/> LLC <input type="checkbox"/> Independent contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible self-employed individual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 501(c)(3) nonprofit <input type="checkbox"/> 501(c)(19) veterans organization <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal business (sec. 31(b)(2)(C) of Small Business Act) <input type="checkbox"/> Other	DBA or Tradename if Applicable	
Business Legal Name ROSS VALLEY CHARTER SCHOOL		
Business Address 25 DEER PARK LANE FAIRFAX, CALIFORNIA 94930	Business TIN (EIN, SSN) 471755679	Business Phone Redacted
	Primary Contact C o n n H i c k e y	Email Address conn.hickey@rossvalleycharter.org

Average Monthly Payroll:	\$116,994.00	x 2.5 + EIDL, Net of Advance (if Applicable) Equals Loan Request:	\$270,653.00	Number of Employees:	24
Purpose of the loan (select more than one): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Payroll <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lease / Mortgage Interest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain): _____					

Applicant Ownership

List all owners of 20% or more of the equity of the Applicant. Attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Owner Name	Title	Ownership %	TIN (EIN, SSN)	Address
Luke Duchene	School Director,		Redacted	102 MARINDA DRIVE, FAIRFAX, CA HE IS A SIGNATORY ON THE FAIRFAX, CALIFORNIA 94930

If questions (1) or (2) below are answered "Yes," the loan will not be approved.

Question	Yes	No
1. Is the Applicant or any owner of the Applicant presently suspended, debarred, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency, or presently involved in any bankruptcy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Has the Applicant, any owner of the Applicant, or any business owned or controlled by any of them, ever obtained a direct or guaranteed loan from SBA or any other Federal agency that is currently delinquent or has defaulted in the last 7 years and caused a loss to the government?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Is the Applicant or any owner of the Applicant an owner of any other business, or have common management with, any other business? If yes, list all such businesses and describe the relationship on a separate sheet identified as addendum A.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Has the Applicant received an SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan between January 31, 2020 and April 3, 2020? If yes, provide details on a separate sheet identified as addendum B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If questions (5) or (6) are answered "Yes," the loan will not be approved.

Question	Yes	No
5. Is the Applicant (if an individual) or any individual owning 20% or more of the equity of the Applicant subject to an indictment, criminal information, arraignment, or other means by which formal criminal charges are brought in any jurisdiction, or presently incarcerated, or on probation or parole? Initial here to confirm your response to question 5 → <u>LD</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Within the last 5 years, for any felony, has the Applicant (if an individual) or any owner of the Applicant 1) been convicted; 2) pleaded guilty; 3) pleaded nolo contendere; 4) been placed on pretrial diversion; or 5) been placed on any form of parole or probation (including probation before judgment)? Initial here to confirm your response to question 6 → <u>LD</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. Is the United States the principal place of residence for all employees of the Applicant included in the Applicant's payroll calculation above?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Is the Applicant a franchise that is listed in the SBA's Franchise Directory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Paycheck Protection Program
 Borrower Application Form**

By Signing Below, You Make the Following Representations, Authorizations, and Certifications

CERTIFICATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

I certify that:

- I have read the statements included in this form, including the Statements Required by Law and Executive Orders, and I understand them.
- The Applicant is eligible to receive a loan under the rules in effect at the time this application is submitted that have been issued by the Small Business Administration (SBA) implementing the Paycheck Protection Program under Division A, Title I of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (the Paycheck Protection Program Rule).
- The Applicant (1) is an independent contractor, eligible self-employed individual, or sole proprietor or (2) employs no more than the greater of 500 or employees or, if applicable, the size standard in number of employees established by the SBA in 13 C.F.R. 121.201 for the Applicant’s industry.
- I will comply, whenever applicable, with the civil rights and other limitations in this form.
- All SBA loan proceeds will be used only for business-related purposes as specified in the loan application and consistent with the Paycheck Protection Program Rule.
- To the extent feasible, I will purchase only American-made equipment and products.
- The Applicant is not engaged in any activity that is illegal under federal, state or local law.
- Any loan received by the Applicant under Section 7(b)(2) of the Small Business Act between January 31, 2020 and April 3, 2020 was for a purpose other than paying payroll costs and other allowable uses loans under the Paycheck Protection Program Rule.

For Applicants who are individuals: I authorize the SBA to request criminal record information about me from criminal justice agencies for the purpose of determining my eligibility for programs authorized by the Small Business Act, as amended.

CERTIFICATIONS

The authorized representative of the Applicant must certify in good faith to all of the below by **initialing** next to each one:

- LD The Applicant was in operation on February 15, 2020 and had employees for whom it paid salaries and payroll taxes or paid independent contractors, as reported on Form(s) 1099-MISC.
- LD Current economic uncertainty makes this loan request necessary to support the ongoing operations of the Applicant.
- LD The funds will be used to retain workers and maintain payroll or make mortgage interest payments, lease payments, and utility payments, as specified under the Paycheck Protection Program Rule; I understand that if the funds are knowingly used for unauthorized purposes, the federal government may hold me legally liable, such as for charges of fraud.
- LD The Applicant will provide to the Lender documentation verifying the number of full-time equivalent employees on the Applicant’s payroll as well as the dollar amounts of payroll costs, covered mortgage interest payments, covered rent payments, and covered utilities for the eight-week period following this loan.
- LD I understand that loan forgiveness will be provided for the sum of documented payroll costs, covered mortgage interest payments, covered rent payments, and covered utilities, and not more than 25% of the forgiven amount may be for non-payroll costs.
- LD During the period beginning on February 15, 2020 and ending on December 31, 2020, the Applicant has not and will not receive another loan under the Paycheck Protection Program.
- LD I further certify that the information provided in this application and the information provided in all supporting documents and forms is true and accurate in all material respects. I understand that knowingly making a false statement to obtain a guaranteed loan from SBA is punishable under the law, including under 18 USC 1001 and 3571 by imprisonment of not more than five years and/or a fine of up to \$250,000; under 15 USC 645 by imprisonment of not more than two years and/or a fine of not more than \$5,000; and, if submitted to a federally insured institution, under 18 USC 1014 by imprisonment of not more than thirty years and/or a fine of not more than \$1,000,000.
- LD I acknowledge that the lender will confirm the eligible loan amount using required documents submitted. I understand, acknowledge and agree that the Lender can share any tax information that I have provided with SBA’s authorized representatives, including authorized representatives of the SBA Office of Inspector General, for the purpose of compliance with SBA Loan Program Requirements and all SBA reviews.

Luke Duchene
 Signature of Authorized Representative of Applicant

Luke Duchene
 Print Name

05-08-2020
 Date

School Director, President
 Title



**Paycheck Protection Program
Borrower Application Form**

Purpose of this form:

This form is to be completed by the authorized representative of the Applicant and *submitted to your SBA Participating Lender*. Submission of the requested information is required to make a determination regarding eligibility for financial assistance. Failure to submit the information would affect that determination.

Instructions for completing this form:

With respect to “purpose of the loan,” payroll costs consist of compensation to employees (whose principal place of residence is the United States) in the form of salary, wages, commissions, or similar compensation; cash tips or the equivalent (based on employer records of past tips or, in the absence of such records, a reasonable, good-faith employer estimate of such tips); payment for vacation, parental, family, medical, or sick leave; allowance for separation or dismissal; payment for the provision of employee benefits consisting of group health care coverage, including insurance premiums, and retirement; payment of state and local taxes assessed on compensation of employees; and for an independent contractor or sole proprietor, wage, commissions, income, or net earnings from self-employment or similar compensation.

For purposes of calculating “Average Monthly Payroll,” most Applicants will use the average monthly payroll for 2019, excluding costs over \$100,000 on an annualized basis for each employee. For seasonal businesses, the Applicant may elect to instead use average monthly payroll for the time period between February 15, 2019 and June 30, 2019, excluding costs over \$100,000 on an annualized basis for each employee. For new businesses, average monthly payroll may be calculated using the time period from January 1, 2020 to February 29, 2020, excluding costs over \$100,000 on an annualized basis for each employee.

If Applicant is refinancing an Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL): Add the outstanding amount of an EIDL made between January 31, 2020 and April 3, 2020, less the amount of any “advance” under an EIDL COVID-19 loan, to Loan Request as indicated on the form.

All parties listed below are considered owners of the Applicant as defined in 13 CFR § 120.10, as well as “principals”:

- For a sole proprietorship, the sole proprietor;
- For a partnership, all general partners, and all limited partners owning 20% or more of the equity of the firm;
- For a corporation, all owners of 20% or more of the corporation;
- For limited liability companies, all members owning 20% or more of the company; and
- Any Trustor (if the Applicant is owned by a trust).

Paperwork Reduction Act – You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. The estimated time for completing this application, including gathering data needed, is 8 minutes. Comments about this time or the information requested should be sent to : Small Business Administration, Director, Records Management Division, 409 3rd St., SW, Washington DC 20416., and/or SBA Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Washington DC 20503.

Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a) – Under the provisions of the Privacy Act, you are not required to provide your social security number. Failure to provide your social security number may not affect any right, benefit or privilege to which you are entitled. (But see Debt Collection Notice regarding taxpayer identification number below.) Disclosures of name and other personal identifiers are required to provide SBA with sufficient information to make a character determination. When evaluating character, SBA considers the person’s integrity, candor, and disposition toward criminal actions. Additionally, SBA is specifically authorized to verify your criminal history, or lack thereof, pursuant to section 7(a)(1)(B), 15 USC Section 636(a)(1)(B) of the Small Business Act (the Act).

Disclosure of Information – Requests for information about another party may be denied unless SBA has the written permission of the individual to release the information to the requestor or unless the information is subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. The Privacy Act authorizes SBA to make certain “routine uses” of information protected by that Act. One such routine use is the disclosure of information maintained in SBA’s system of records when this information indicates a violation or potential violation of law, whether civil, criminal, or administrative in nature. Specifically, SBA may refer the information to the appropriate agency, whether Federal, State, local or foreign, charged with responsibility for, or otherwise involved in investigation, prosecution, enforcement or prevention of such violations. Another routine use is disclosure to other Federal agencies conducting background checks but only to the extent the information is relevant to the requesting agencies’ function. See, 74 F.R. 14890 (2009), and as amended from time to time for additional background and other routine uses. In addition, the CARES Act, requires SBA to register every loan made under the Paycheck Protection Act using the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) assigned to the borrower.

Debt Collection Act of 1982, Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (31 U.S.C. 3701 et seq. and other titles) – SBA must obtain your taxpayer identification number when you apply for a loan. If you receive a loan, and do not make payments as they come due, SBA may: (1) report the status of your loan(s) to credit bureaus, (2) hire a collection agency to collect your loan, (3) offset your income tax refund or other amounts due to you from the Federal Government, (4) suspend or debar you or your company from doing business with the Federal Government, (5) refer your loan to the Department of Justice, or (6) foreclose on collateral or take other action permitted in the loan instruments.

Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3401) – The Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978, grants SBA access rights to financial records held by financial institutions that are or have been doing business with you or your business including any financial



Paycheck Protection Program Borrower Application Form

institutions participating in a loan or loan guaranty. SBA is only required provide a certificate of its compliance with the Act to a financial institution in connection with its first request for access to your financial records. SBA's access rights continue for the term of any approved loan guaranty agreement. SBA is also authorized to transfer to another Government authority any financial records concerning an approved loan or loan guarantee, as necessary to process, service or foreclose on a loan guaranty or collect on a defaulted loan guaranty.

Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) – Subject to certain exceptions, SBA must supply information reflected in agency files and records to a person requesting it. Information about approved loans that will be automatically released includes, among other things, statistics on our loan programs (individual borrowers are not identified in the statistics) and other information such as the names of the borrowers (and their officers, directors, stockholders or partners), the collateral pledged to secure the loan, the amount of the loan, its purpose in general terms and the maturity. Proprietary data on a borrower would not routinely be made available to third parties. All requests under this Act are to be addressed to the nearest SBA office and be identified as a Freedom of Information request.

Occupational Safety and Health Act (15 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) – The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) can require businesses to modify facilities and procedures to protect employees. Businesses that do not comply may be fined, forced to cease operations, or prevented from starting operations. Signing this form is certification that the applicant, to the best of its knowledge, is in compliance with the applicable OSHA requirements, and will remain in compliance during the life of the loan.

Civil Rights (13 C.F.R. 112, 113, 117) – All businesses receiving SBA financial assistance must agree not to discriminate in any business practice, including employment practices and services to the public on the basis of categories cited in 13 C.F.R., Parts 112, 113, and 117 of SBA Regulations. All borrowers must display the "Equal Employment Opportunity Poster" prescribed by SBA.

Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691) – Creditors are prohibited from discriminating against credit applicants on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status or age (provided the applicant has the capacity to enter into a binding contract); because all or part of the applicant's income derives from any public assistance program; or because the applicant has in good faith exercised any right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act.

Debarment and Suspension Executive Order 12549; (2 CFR Part 180 and Part 2700) – By submitting this loan application, you certify that neither the Applicant or any owner of the Applicant have within the past three years been: (a) debarred, suspended, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from participation in a transaction by any Federal Agency; (b) formally proposed for debarment, with a final determination still pending; (c) indicted, convicted, or had a civil judgment rendered against you for any of the offenses listed in the regulations or (d) delinquent on any amounts owed to the U.S. Government or its instrumentalities as of the date of execution of this certification.



**Paycheck Protection Program
Borrower Application Form**

Owner Name	Title	Ownership %	TIN (EIN, SSN)	Address

EXHIBIT “K”

Hickey/Goldman Emails Regarding PPP Loan Applications - from Attachment 7 Exhibit M

From: Robin Goldman <robin@robingoldman.com>
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2020 9:32 AM
To: Conn Rvc <conn.hickey@rossvalleycharter.org>; Sharon Sagar <sharon.sagar@rossvalleycharter.org>; Luke Duchene <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org>
Subject: PRA for PPP loan

Conn, Sharon and Luke,

Please see attached PRA for the loan application for all the PPP loans you applied for, including the one you received.

From: Conn Rvc <conn.hickey@rossvalleycharter.org>
Date: Friday, May 29, 2020 at 12:43 AM
To: Robin Goldman <robin@robingoldman.com>
Cc: Luke Duchene <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org>, Sharon Sagar <sharon.sagar@rossvalleycharter.org>
Subject: FW: PRA for PPP loan

Here is the only record we have of a loan application for the for Payroll Protection Plan.

Conn Hickey
Business Official
Ross Valley Charter School

From: Robin Goldman <robin@robingoldman.com>
Sent: Friday, June 12, 2020 8:14 AM
To: conn.hickey@rossvalleycharter.org
Cc: Luke Duchene <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org>; Sharon Sagar <sharon.sagar@rossvalleycharter.org>
Subject: Re: PRA for PPP loan

Thanks Conn,

Per my PRA requesting all related documents, you appear to have omitted the April Loan application that was referred to in the April 9th Westamerica correspondence subject line: "Paycheck Protection Program - Application Received

Can you please send that one to me?

Thanks!
Robin

HERE IS HICKEY'S EMAIL CONFIRMING THAT HE DID HAVE A SECOND APPLICATION FROM DUCHENE - THE DOCUMENT WAS PROVIDED TO GOLDMAN AND IS ATTACHED

From: Conn Rvc <conn.hickey@rossvalleycharter.org>
Date: Friday, June 12, 2020 at 2:12 PM

To: Robin Goldman <robin@robingoldman.com>
Cc: 'Luke Duchene' <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org>, 'Sharon Sagar' <sharon.sagar@rossvalleycharter.org>
Subject: RE: PRA for PPP loan

Here you are.

Conn Hickey
Business Official
Ross Valley Charter School

From: Robin Goldman <robin@robingoldman.com>
Date: Sunday, June 14, 2020 at 1:14 PM
To: Conn Rvc <conn.hickey@rossvalleycharter.org>
Cc: 'Luke Duchene' <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org>, 'Sharon Sagar' <sharon.sagar@rossvalleycharter.org>, Edward Yates <eyates@marinlandlaw.com>
Subject: Re: PRA for PPP loan

Thank you Conn. Can I please have a copy of the Westamerica email confirming receipt of Luke's May 8th Loan application that is missing from the second PRA response?

Thanks,
Robin

Subject: RE: PRA for PPP loan
Date: Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 3:17:41 PM Pacific Daylight Time
From: conn.hickey@rossvalleycharter.org
To: Robin Goldman
CC: 'Luke Duchene', 'Sharon Sagar'
Attachments: image001.jpg

Robin

There was no such email. I already sent you all the emails from Westamerica Bank regarding the PPP loan. He signed the document in the May 8th email to him and there was no follow-up email confirming receipt.

Thank you. **No documentation from SBE acknowledging Duchene application. Purpose of the Duchene application is unknown other than to create the initial public perception that Duchene was the loan applicant - per the reply to Goldman above.**

Conn Hickey **It was not until this email exchange was disclosed that RVC began acknowledging Hickey as the applicant.**
Business Official
Ross Valley Charter School



100 Shaw Drive, San Anselmo, CA 94960 | Phone: 415.454.2162 | Fax: 415.454.6840 | www.rossvalleyschools.org

Superintendent: Marci Trahan | Board of Trustees: Shelley Hamilton • Marie Henrio • Rachel Litwack • Ryan O'Neil • Wesley Pratt

SUMMARY OF GROUNDS FOR DENIAL OF THE ROSS VALLEY CHARTER RENEWAL PETITION

The District's Findings Must Be Considered and Refuted to Support Approval: With the changes made by AB 1505, it is critical that CDE, ACCS, and SBE be mindful that their decisions create outcomes for LEAs that are materially different from the consequences if SBE were to approve a charter school under its oversight – now, a local district or county office would hold that responsibility and the attendant liability. Here, the District findings, supported by substantial evidence, demonstrate that RVC has violated the law, has been fiscally irresponsible, and not demonstrated adequate performance, and has failed to equitably serve *all* students.

While petitioners assert a “de novo” review standard, this is not found in statute. Instead, the State is to review the petition under the criteria set forth in section 47605(c) *and* its review is limited to *the record*, including the findings by the local district. The State has discretion as to the criteria of section 47605(c) governing the content of the charter, it *does not have discretion* to simply ignore the District findings, particularly those addressing renewal criteria. CDE has not shown any error or refuted the District findings.

- **RVC's Academic Performance Does Not Support Renewal:** RVC and CDE misstate RVC's academic performance.

Over 80% of the time, RVC underperforms all other comparable groups. (See Figure 1.)

Even after RVC claims to have increased its performance by an unprecedented amount, there are only a few instances in the 2018-19 data in which RVC, or any of its subgroup populations, outperform the District's 3-5th grade scores. While RVC recruits “demographically diverse” students, by their own admission, they do not know how to serve these students. This is clearly reflected in the performance data and RVC email communications. (See Figure 1 and 5.)

When schoolwide data is disaggregated, as required, exceptionally large equity gaps are apparent within RVC among its subgroup populations and between RVC's subgroups and other comparable subgroups at local schools, Marin County, and California. **RVC is not meeting the needs of Hispanic/Latino students, socioeconomically-disadvantaged students, or English Learners. (See Figures 2 and 3.)**

RVC's subgroups consistently underperform comparable subgroups. When comparing English Learners to schoolwide data, for both years, RVC Gaps are larger than the District and California across the board, and Marin County in 2017-18. When comparing disadvantaged subgroups to either schoolwide data or the advantaged group (i.e. White or economically not-disadvantaged), **equity gaps are consistently above 40% and in some instances as high as 75% (See Figure 2.)**

The data provided in RVC's renewal petition to support academic growth is insufficient, misrepresented, and unreliable. RVC only provided a single data point for academic performance improvements (2017-18 to 2018-19). This is single year-over-year improvement data point (which is dramatically inconsistent with all reasonable standards), for a charter school that has been authorized to operate for five years, can in no way be considered clear or convincing and does not comply with the requirement to provide evidence “in addition to state and local indicators. (See Figure 4.) **RVC offered no alternative assessments and could not produce any assessments** despite the obligation in the charter to regularly assess student performance (Charter pp. 4, 113.)

- **For well over a year, RVC failed to comply with the ADA and fire and life safety requirements rendering its facility inaccessible to students with disabilities.**
- **Substantial Evidence Demonstrates that RVC Engaged In Fiscal and Governance Mismanagement, Violations of Charter, And Violations Of Law.** Complaints are currently pending with the District Attorney and the Office of Inspector General with regard to the mishandling and misrepresentations related to the PPP loan and systemic Brown Act violations including around the receipt of the PPP loan. (See FCMAT 9/18/20 letter.) RVC and its “volunteer CBO” have violated conflict of interest laws by recommending the contract for services by EdTec while at the same acting as an employee of EdTec.
- **By CDE's own fiscal criteria RVC is fiscally unsound.** RVC enrolls just over 200 students – it has never reached the enrollment projections in its charter. Yet, RVC has over \$900,000 in debt, far in excess of CDE's stated limit on debt ratio at 1.0. CDE's debt analysis does not consider the recent TRANS debt which exacerbates the issue of solvency. Nor could CDE's reduced number be accurate as RVC refused to provide any verification of debt through balance sheet or other verifiable source - this is because RVC refused to provide such documentation and therefore it's not part of the record. And, despite its dismal performance for EL students, RVC has cut services to support these students as reflected in the RVC November budget.
- **SBE/ACCS Cannot Consider Information Not Previously Submitted With RVC's Initial Petition Including Material Changes To The Budget/Budget Narrative.** This improper submittal was considered by CDE in violation of Education Code § 47605(k)(2)(B) which mandates remand to the local district.

Academic Performance Data

Figure 1

CAASPP DATA TABLES FROM CDE RECCOMENDATION TO ACCS

Note: RVC scores are 3-5th grade but it appears that CDE has used "all grades" for RVESD and CA comparisons, which would include 8-12th grade scores. District analysis just used 3-5th grades for all comparisons. The inclusion of 8th grade data in RVESD percentages has the impact of decreasing RVESD scores, sometimes dramatically so. And, it may have even more substantial impacts on RVESD and CA comparable data for Suspension and Chronic Absenteeism rates as well.

Boxes in light green indicate instances in which another entity is equal to or outperforms RVC data

Schoolwide

CDE-Chosen Comparable Schools, RVESD, California (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18 ELA	2017-18 Math	2018-19 ELA	2018-19 Math
RVC	70	64	83	73
Manor Elementary	66	53	74	58
Wade Thomas Elementary	87	85	83	81
Brookside Elementary	88	82	79	73
Hidden Valley Elementary	72	73	76	81
RVESD	78	70	78	69
California	50	39	51	40
RVESD 3-5th only	78	74	78	74

Note: 2017-2018 CA data added - was missing from CDE tables

English Learner

Pupil Subgroups for English Learner Pupils (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18 ELA	2017-18 Math	2018-19 ELA	2018-19 Math
RVC	0	9	33	25
Manor Eleme	*	*	*	*
Wade Thoma	*	*	*	*
Brookside El	*	*	*	*
Hidden Valley	*	*	*	*
RVESD	21	25	10	15
RVESD 3-5th	47	57	47	51

Ever EL

Latino/Hispanic

Pupil Subgroups for Latino/Hispanic Pupils (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18 ELA	2017-18 Math	2018-19 ELA	2018-19 Math
RVC	19	25	48	48
Manor Elementary	57	36	57	50
Wade Thomas Elementary	79	84	88	64
Brookside Elementary	*	*	55	73
Hidden Valley Elementary	46	57	52	70
RVESD	60	53	60	54
RVESD 3-5th only	62	64	63	63

Socioeconomically Disadvantaged

Pupil Subgroups for Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Pupils (Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards)

School	2017-18 ELA	2017-18 Math	2018-19 ELA	2018-19 Math
RVC	18	29	47	37
Manor Eleme	38	48	63	38
Wade Thoma	*	*	62	57
Brookside El	69	69	79	73
Hidden Valley	50	41	31	50
RVESD	52	42	49	36
RVESD 3-5th	53	52	54	44

Suspension Rates

Entity	2018		2019	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
RVC	No color, 0 percent		Yellow, 0.6 percent	0
RVESD	Orange, 2.3 percent		Green, 1.7 percent	2.3
California	Yellow, 3.5 percent		Yellow, 3.4 percent	3.5

Chronic Absenteeism Rates

Entity	2018		2019	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
RVC	No color, 16.1 percent		Yellow, 14.9 percent	16.1
RVESD	Orange, 9 percent		Green, 7.7 percent	9
California	Yellow, 9 percent		Orange, 10.1 percent	9

Data Notes:

CDE CAASPP data appears to have inadvertently included RVESD's 8th grade data and California's High School data in its CAASPP analysis (RVC is only Tk-5th grade). This materially skews the District wide and California data. RVESD's data analysis, however, compares 3-5th grade only for all comparable groups. See below for data analysis warnings taken directly from the CAASPP website:

PLEASE NOTE: Caution should be used in interpreting overall achievement level percentages for a school or district. The proportion of students in each grade can cause variation in the meaning of the achievement level percentages. The achievement level percentages in one grade from one school or district may be compared with the achievement level percentages in that same grade from another school or district.

PLEASE NOTE: Achievement level percentages in the same subject can be compared within grade levels, with adjacent grades, and from one year to another. Note that schools made up of differing grade levels should be compared with caution.

Because of the small numbers and since schools are supposed to continue to support EL students even after reclassification, RVESD chose to compare Ever EL data rather than EL data due to the small number of EL students

Figure 1 (Continued)

2017-18 CAASPP Data

English Language Arts

% Met or Exceeded Standards

	ETHNICITY/RACE					SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS					LANGUAGE		SCHOOLWIDE	
	Hispanic/Latino	Count	White	Count	Racial Disparity	Econ Dis	Count	Not Econ Dis	Count	Econ Disparity	Ever EL	Count	All	Count
RVC (charter)	19%	10	83%	52	64%	18%	17	84%	67	66%	8%	13	70%	84
RVSD	62%	55	81%	518	19%	53%	62	81%	577	28%	47%	30	78%	639
Marin County	34%	2,251	80%	4,285	46%	32%	2,271	79%	5,316	47%	31%	2,035	65%	7,587
California	38%	744,004	64%	303,396	26%	37%	844,207	69%	502,700	32%	37%	506,837	49%	1,345,007

MATH

% Met or Exceeded Standards

	ETHNICITY/RACE					SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS					LANGUAGE		SCHOOLWIDE	
	Hispanic/Latino	Count	White	Count	Racial Disparity	Econ Dis	Count	Not Econ Dis	Count	Econ Disparity	Ever EL	Count	All	Count
RVC (charter)	25%	10	75%	52	50%	29%	17	73%	67	44%	15%	13	64%	84
RVSD	64%	50	77%	518	12%	52%	64	77%	577	25%	57%	30	74%	641
Marin County	32%	2,269	76%	4,280	44%	30%	2,288	75%	5,313	46%	31%	2,048	62%	7,601
California	31%	747,330	58%	304,005	27%	30%	847,658	63%	504,663	33%	32%	512,433	42%	1,352,321

2018-19 CAASPP Data

English Language Arts

% Met or Exceeded Standards

	ETHNICITY/RACE					SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS					LANGUAGE		SCHOOLWIDE	
	Hispanic/Latino	Count	White	Count	Racial Disparity	Econ Dis	Count	Not Econ Dis	Count	Econ Disparity	Ever EL	Count	All	Count
RVC (charter)	48%	21	93%	59	46%	47%	19	92%	75	45%	36%	14	83%	94
RVSD	63%	65	81%	542	18%	54%	67	81%	597	27%	47%	32	78%	664
Marin County	33%	2,189	80%	4,127	47%	31%	2,119	78%	5,218	47%	31%	1,974	65%	7,337
California	40%	730,308	65%	297,089	25%	38%	827,043	70%	504,904	32%	38%	491,042	50%	1,332,547

MATH

% Met or Exceeded Standards

	ETHNICITY/RACE					SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS					LANGUAGE		SCHOOLWIDE	
	Hispanic/Latino	Count	White	Count	Racial Disparity	Econ Dis	Count	Not Econ Dis	Count	Econ Disparity	Ever EL	Count	All	Count
RVC (charter)	48%	21	80%	59	32%	36.84%	19	83%	75	46%	36%	14	73%	94
RVSD	63%	65	81%	542	18%	44%	67	77%	596	33%	51%	35	74%	666
Marin County	32%	2,225	76%	4,117	44%	29%	2,155	75%	5,219	46%	30%	2,017	62%	7,374
California	33%	740,161	59%	297,491	26%	32%	831,268	64%	507,357	32%	36%	498,262	44%	1,338,625

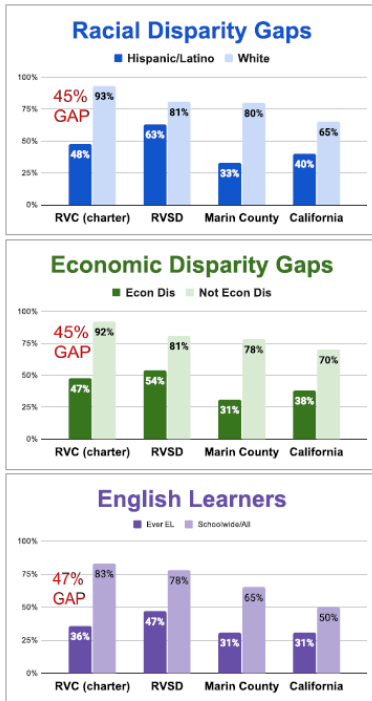
*Note: All data was obtained by RVSD from publicly available sources on the CAASPP website; All metrics above are for grades 3-5; N=Students Tested

Figure 2

2018-19 CAASPP Data

English Language Arts

% Met or Exceeded Standards



RVC Gap is:

27pts larger than RVSD

RVC Gap is:

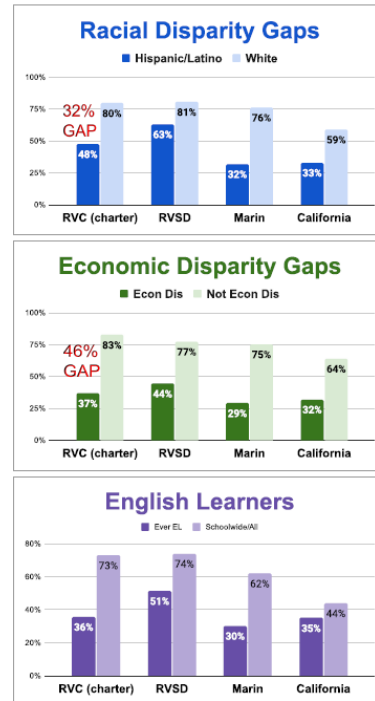
18pts larger than RVSD

RVC Gap is:

16pts larger than RVSD

Math

% Met or Exceeded Standards



RVC Gap is:

14pts larger than RVSD

RVC Gap is:

13pts larger than RVSD

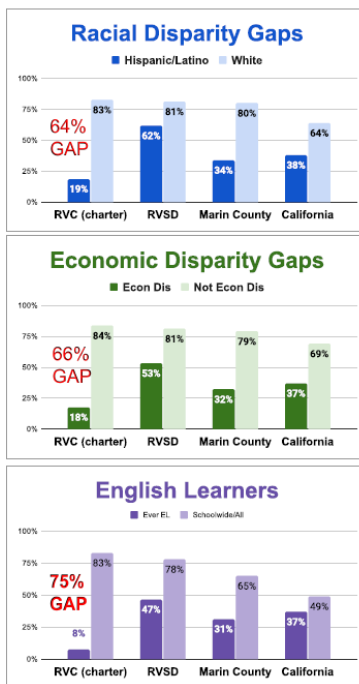
RVC Gap is:

14pts larger than RVSD

2017-18 CAASPP Data

English Language Arts

% Met or Exceeded Standards



RVC Gap is:

45pts larger than RVSD

18pts larger than Marin County

RVC Gap is:

38pts larger than RVSD

19pts larger than Marin County

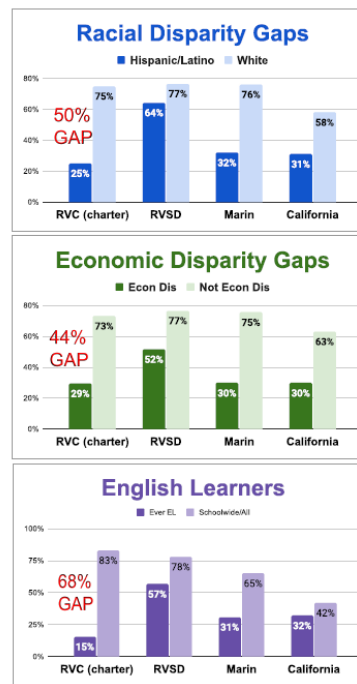
RVC Gap is:

44pts larger than RVSD

41pts larger than Marin County

Math

% Met or Exceeded Standards



RVC Gap is:

37pts larger than RVSD

6pts larger than Marin County

RVC Gap is:

19pts larger than RVSD

1pts smaller than Marin County

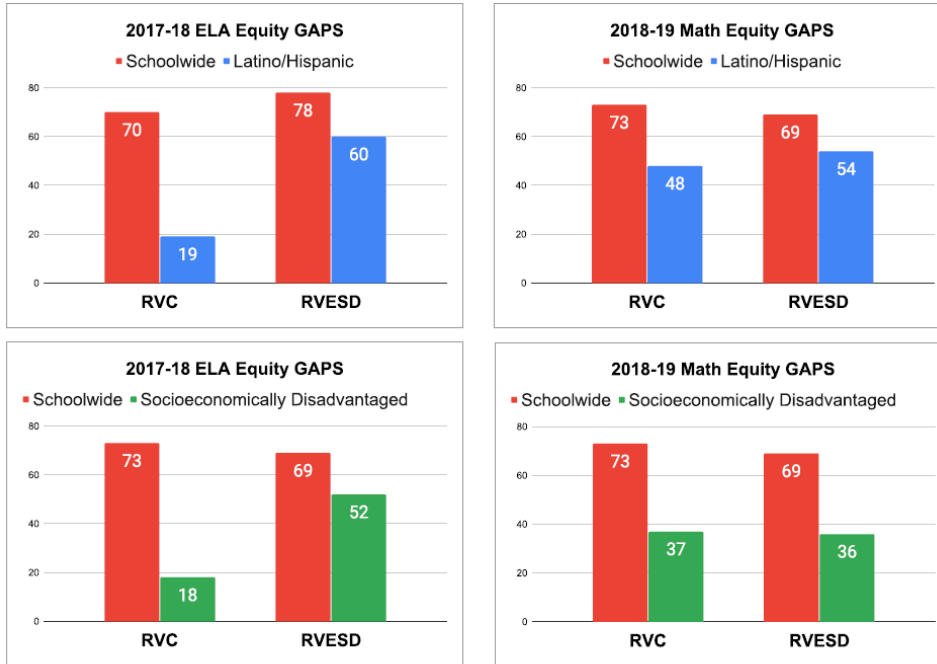
RVC Gap is:

47pts larger than RVSD

34pts smaller than Marin County

Figure 3

Race and Economic Equity GAPS (CDE data)
 % Difference between Schoolwide and Subgroup Performance

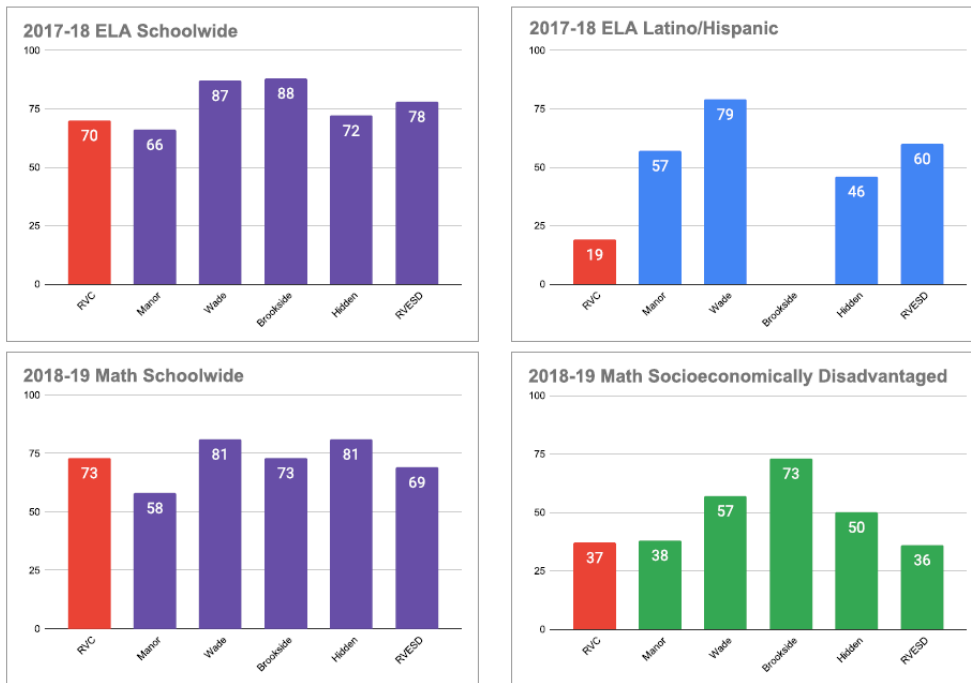


NOTE: CDE data for RVESD includes 8th grade data which all other comparables do not. This skews the RVESD lower than data for just 3-5th grades

Aggregated Schoolwide Data Obscures Disparities

"Whitewashed" Schoolwide Data (CDE Data)

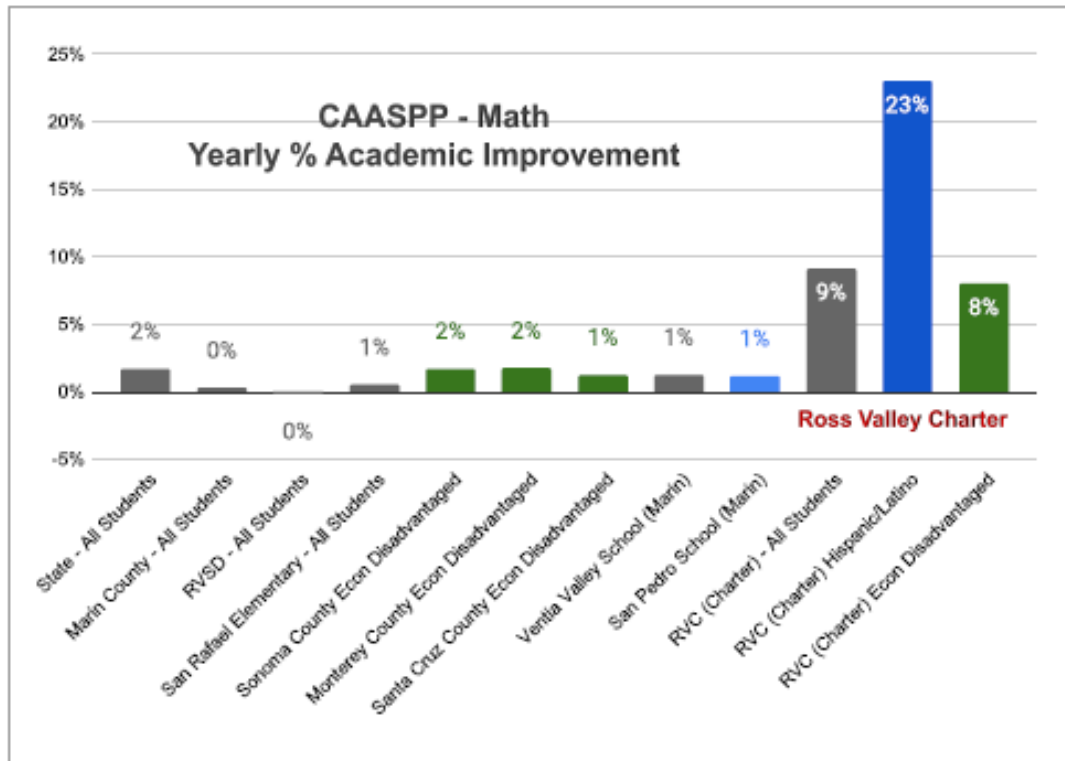
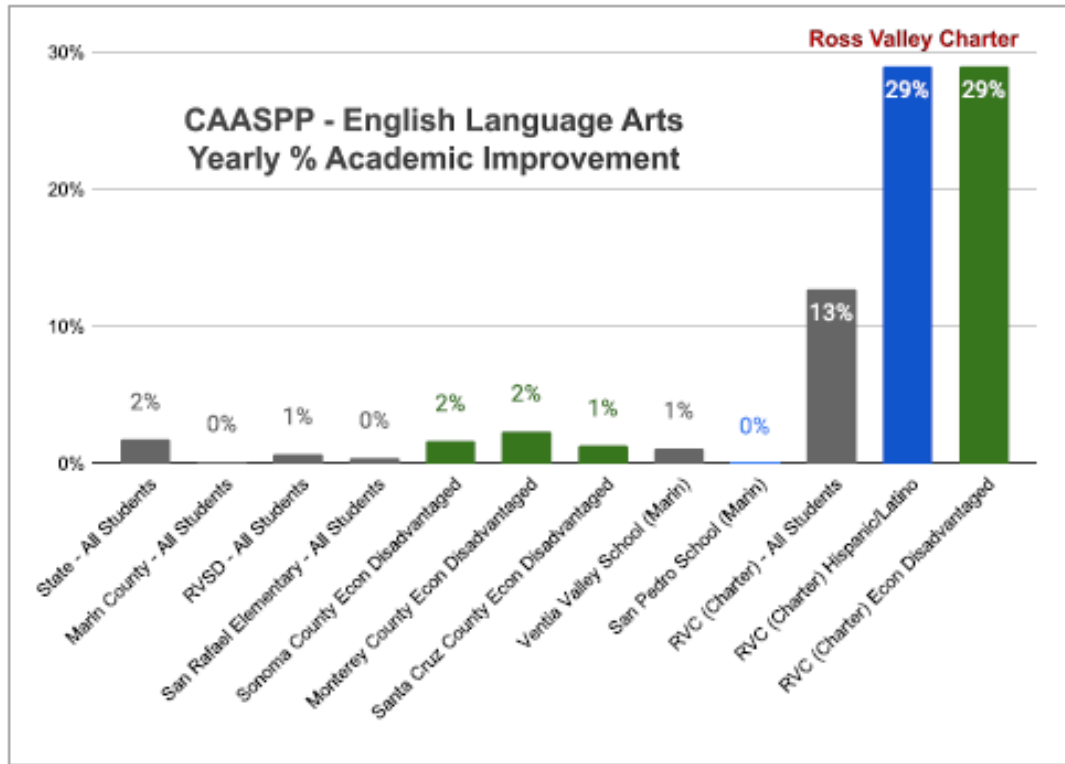
All data: Percent Meets or Exceeds Standards



NOTE: CDE data for RVESD includes 8th grade data which all other comparables do not. This skews the RVESD lower than data for just 3-5th grades

Figure 4

RVC's Academic Improvement Data is Insufficient, Unreliable, and Suspect



RVC - Single Data Point (2017-18 to 2018-19) All Others - 5 Yr Average (2015-2019)

Figure 5

On May 16, 2019, at 6:57 PM, Kristi Kimball <kkimball@schwabfoundation.org> wrote:

Hi Juan and Rebecca,

I'm sorry to make a request for a school visit so close to the end of the school year. I am impressed with what you are doing in core academic support for low-income ELs, and I am wondering if you would be open to hosting a visit for me and the principal of Ross Valley Charter School. I am on the board of this school (in Fairfax), and although their overall achievement results are very strong, their results have not been as strong as they wanted for English Learners. I would like for the Principal and maybe a lead teacher at RVC to get to observe and talk in depth with you about your approach to English Language Arts instruction and intervention for English Learners - particularly bc they are about to re-vamp their ELA approach in the next few months. I think your school and your success with ELs would be an inspiration to them. Would you be open to a quick

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visit before the end of the school year?

Thanks for considering it.

Kristi

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Kristi Kimball

Figure 5 (Continued)

On Fri, May 17, 2019 at 1:56 PM Luke Duchene <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org> wrote:

Hi Juan and Rebecca,

Yes, I'd love to visit on June 3rd. My plan would be to come with our EL/Intervention teacher, and a classroom teacher to learn about your approach to ELA. As Kristi shared, we would like to better serve our English Learners specifically.

Does this work for you?

Thank you,

Luke

Luke Duchene

School Director

Mobile:

Figure 5 (Continued)

From: Luke Duchene <luke.duchene@rossvalleycharter.org>
To: Juan Rodriguez
CC: Rebecca Homthal; Kristi Kimball
Sent: 5/29/2019 12:47:49 PM
Subject: Re: Dates for visit to Venetia Valley School

Hi,

All of our teachers follow the Lucy Calkins Readers and Writers Workshop model with a blend of other resources (Fountas and Pinnell, etc.). To support English Language Learners within the classroom they employ GLAD strategies. Torri (who is coming), our EL support teacher, pulls kids individually and in groups depending upon their need to provide them with the support to get to grade level.

We have all veteran teachers who use a variety of strategies. They are now working with a more diverse demographic and it is now more obvious to them that they don't have the tool kit to meet all of the needs present.

We are looking for (particularly in K/1, but all the way through 5th) greater alignment among the teachers in their approaches, including curriculum and strategies.

Let me know if you have any other questions.

Warmly,

Luke

Luke Duchene
School Director

Mobile: [REDACTED]
Office: 415-534-6970

