



BOARD OF EDUCATION

Genoveva Islas, President
Susan Wittrup, Clerk
Claudia Cazares
Valerie F. Davis
Elizabeth Jonasson Rosas
Andy Levine
Keshia Thomas

SUPERINTENDENT

Robert G. Nelson, Ed.D.

BOARD COMMUNICATIONS – MARCH 17, 2023

TO: Members of the Board of Education
FROM: Superintendent, Robert G. Nelson, Ed.D.

SUPERINTENDENT – Robert G. Nelson, Ed.D.

S-1 Robert G. Nelson Superintendent Calendar Highlights
S-2 Ambra O'Connor Let's Talk Customer Service Platform

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT – Misty Her

DS-1 Carlos Arredondo Fresno Pacific University (FPU) Center for
Community Transformation Proposed Contract
DS-2 Amy Idsvoog Pedestrian Safety Campaign

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL SERVICES – Patrick Jensen, Interim Chief Officer

BFS-1 Kim Kelstrom School Services Weekly Update Reports for
March 10, 2023
BFS-2 Kim Kelstrom March Legislative Committee Meeting

HUMAN RESOURCES – David Chavez, Chief Officer

HR-1 Felicia D. Quarles Treadwell Highlights from the Spring 2023 Classified
Conference

OPERATIONAL SERVICES – Paul Idsvoog, Chief Officer

OS-1 Paul Rosencrans Transportation Plan
OS-2 Alex Belanger Bullard High School Fencing Project Status
Update

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number S-1

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Robert G. Nelson, Superintendent
Cabinet Approval:

Date: March 17, 2023

Phone Number: 457-3884

Regarding: Superintendent Calendar Highlights

The purpose of this communication is to inform the Board of notable calendar items:

- Attended the Wallace Equity-Centered Pipeline Initiative Professional Learning Community Meeting
- Met with Executive Cabinet Team
- Participated in monthly call with Fresno County Superintendents
- Participated in Battelle for Kids Urban District Cohort Coaching Call
- Participated in K-12 Education panel at the Fresno Chamber of Commerce Leadership Fresno Education Day
- Attended Fresno Cradle to Career (C2C) Leadership Council Meeting
- Gave interview with Nancy Price, GV Wire, regarding State Superintendent Thurmond's upcoming announcement on boosting literacy for all students


Approved by Superintendent
Robert G. Nelson Ed.D.



Date: 03/17/2023

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number S-2

From The Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Ambra O'Connor
Cabinet Approval: 

Date: March 17, 2023

Phone Number: 457-3838

Regarding: Let's Talk Customer Service Platform

The purpose of this communication is to inform the Board of a planned agreement with K-12 Insight to provide the Let's Talk customer service communication platform. Let's Talk is a cloud-based platform that includes a unified inbox; a real-time dashboard to reveal trends and needs at a site and department level; automated workflows; a campaign manager for outbound communications; critical alerts to identify issues before they become crises; and a knowledge base to house Frequently Asked Questions. Let's Talk is designed to streamline communications and improve the customer service experience for parents, students, and staff.

Let's Talk will administer pulse surveys to district stakeholders at regular intervals throughout the year to provide insights at a school and district level and identify needs and trends over time. Additionally, the Let's Talk Assistant, the first chatbot specifically designed for K-12 school districts provides 24/7 customer service to help families, community members and other stakeholders get their questions answered in real time.

K-12 Insight will also provide training for staff members on understanding and developing exceptional customer service. The Exceptional Customer Service-Learning Series program helps staff develop the skills and strategies necessary to provide an exceptional experience for all customers.

K-12 Insight works with many large urban districts nationwide and The Let's Talk platform is utilized by thirteen of the Council of Great City Schools districts. A cross-departmental team will begin design and implementation this spring. Phase I of the district-wide roll out will focus on Constituent Services, School Leadership Customer Service Office and the Human Resources Department.

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Ambra O'Connor at 457-3838.


Approved by Superintendent
Robert G. Nelson Ed.D.



Date: 03/17/2023

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number DS-1

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by Carlos Arredondo, Principal on Special Assignment
Cabinet Approval: 

Date: March 17, 2023

Phone Number: 457-3156

Regarding: Fresno Pacific University Center for Community Transformation Proposed Agreement

The purpose of this communication is to provide the Board with information regarding the proposed agreement provided by the Fresno Pacific University (FPU) Center for Community Transformation to conduct an extensive community engagement process to assess the assets and needs at each of the five pilot community schools. Conducting an asset and needs assessment is a core function of community schools to inform local advisory councils of current reality. The five sites include Fort Miller Middle School, Norseman, Birney, Thomas, and Holland Elementary School.

As noted in the Gantt chart attached, FPU will complete a 4-month, 65-hour comprehensive asset and needs assessment at each listed site by convening a series of Listening Tours*. The process will include high-leverage activities such as surveys, one-on-one interviews, small focus groups, and large public gatherings with vital educational partners, such as parents, students, classified staff, certificated staff, and partnering community organizations. The qualitative and quantitative data collected will then be used to create a final report with translated data, key findings, and recommendations for school advisory councils to utilize during the implementation process.

*A Listening Tour is the process of gathering interpretations, perceptions, and assessments from stakeholder parties to deepen your understanding of the operational aspects of a business and the future possibilities for that.

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Deputy Superintendent Misty Her at 457-3633.

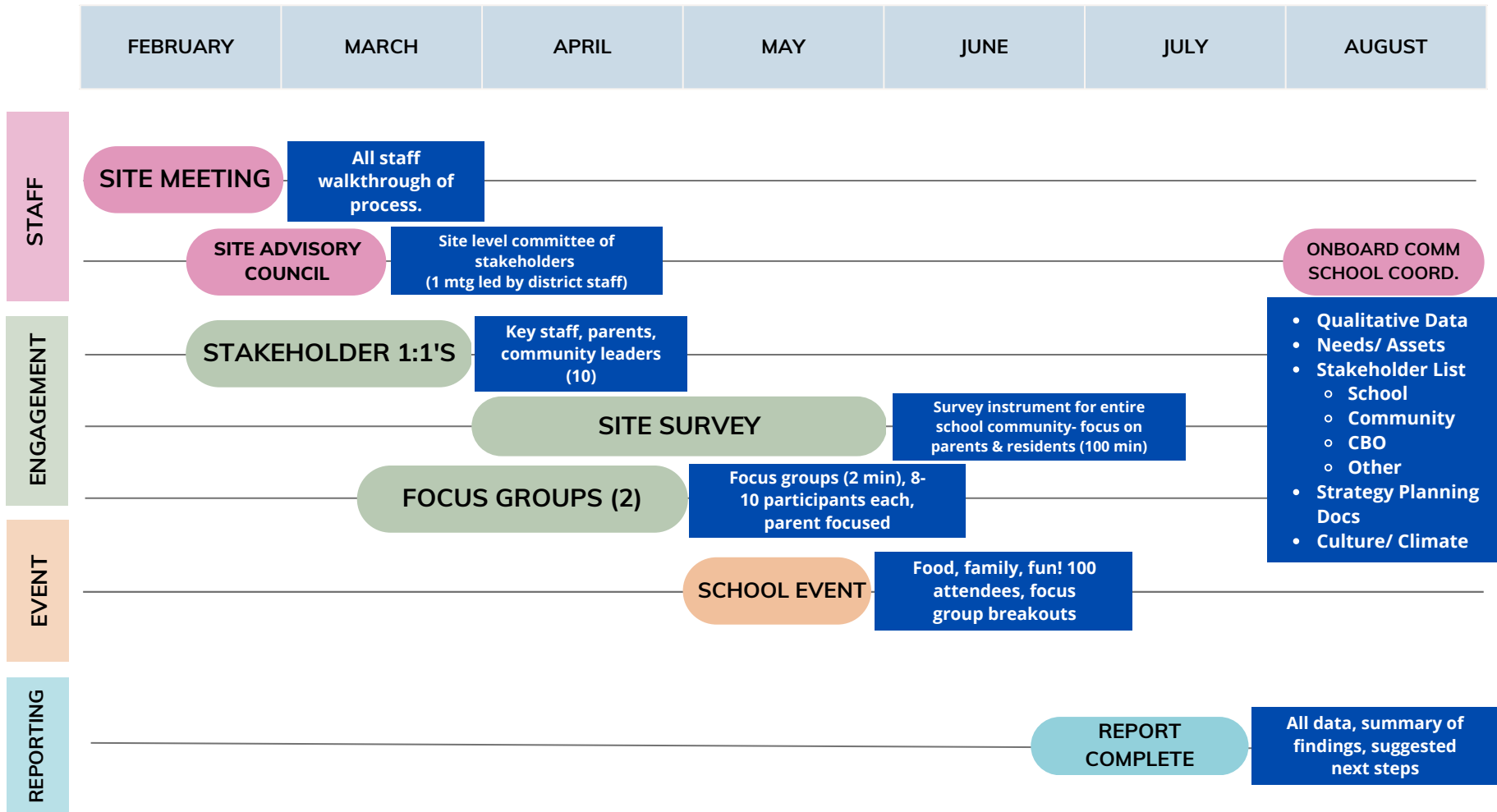
Approved by Superintendent. 
Robert G. Nelson Ed.D. _____

Date: 03/17/2023

GANTT CHART


FRESNO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS LISTENING TOURS



Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number DS-2

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Amy Idsvoog, Executive Officer
Cabinet Approval: 

Date: March 17, 2023

Phone Number: 457-3498

Regarding: Pedestrian Safety Campaign

The purpose of this communication is to provide the Board information regarding a pedestrian safety campaign that we are launching with support from the district's Communications Department, Purchasing, and Curriculum, Instruction and Professional Learning (CIPL).

This past fall, a small group of district staff met to develop a communication plan focused on student pedestrian safety. The intent of the campaign was to educate, inform and reduce the number of pedestrian vs. vehicle accidents involving students on the way to and from school. In late December, Communications created a thirty second commercial focused on pedestrian safety. That commercial continues to run on local television stations. Communications has been working to develop social media graphics, flyers, banners, phone scripts and additional commercials. Work began in December with our Purchasing Department to develop and issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) for a safe routes traffic assessment pilot. The RFP was issued in February with the response deadline set for mid-March but has been extended to April 18 to allow for additional respondents. The evaluation committee will review final proposals with the intent of bringing a recommended contract to the Board no later than June.

Our CIPL team has developed lesson plans in conjunction with the National Safe Routes to School Program. Instructional material for K-5 includes grade appropriate lessons on Walking Safely Near Traffic, Crossing Streets Safely, Crossing Intersections Safely, Parking Lot Safety and School Bus Safety. Each lesson includes discussion (sample script for teachers), activity options, cross curricular connections (example: create a robust story about being safe while you walk near traffic), illustrations/situation cards for teachers to share and parent/caregiver tip sheet. Lessons will also be available for preschool and transitional kindergarten.

A presentation for secondary sites will be provided with the expectation that it will be shared with students during their advisory hour. Marketing and social media elements are complete and were shared with site leaders earlier this week. Instructional elements will be previewed with principals later this month, shared with teachers in April, with student instruction occurring in May. In future school years, the learning will occur at the start of the school year. Examples of the graphics and scripts are included.

If you have questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Amy Idsvoog at 457-3498.

Approved by Superintendent
Robert G. Nelson Ed.D. 

Date: 03/17/2023

Let's be Street Smart!

Take precautions to keep yourself and others safe when traveling

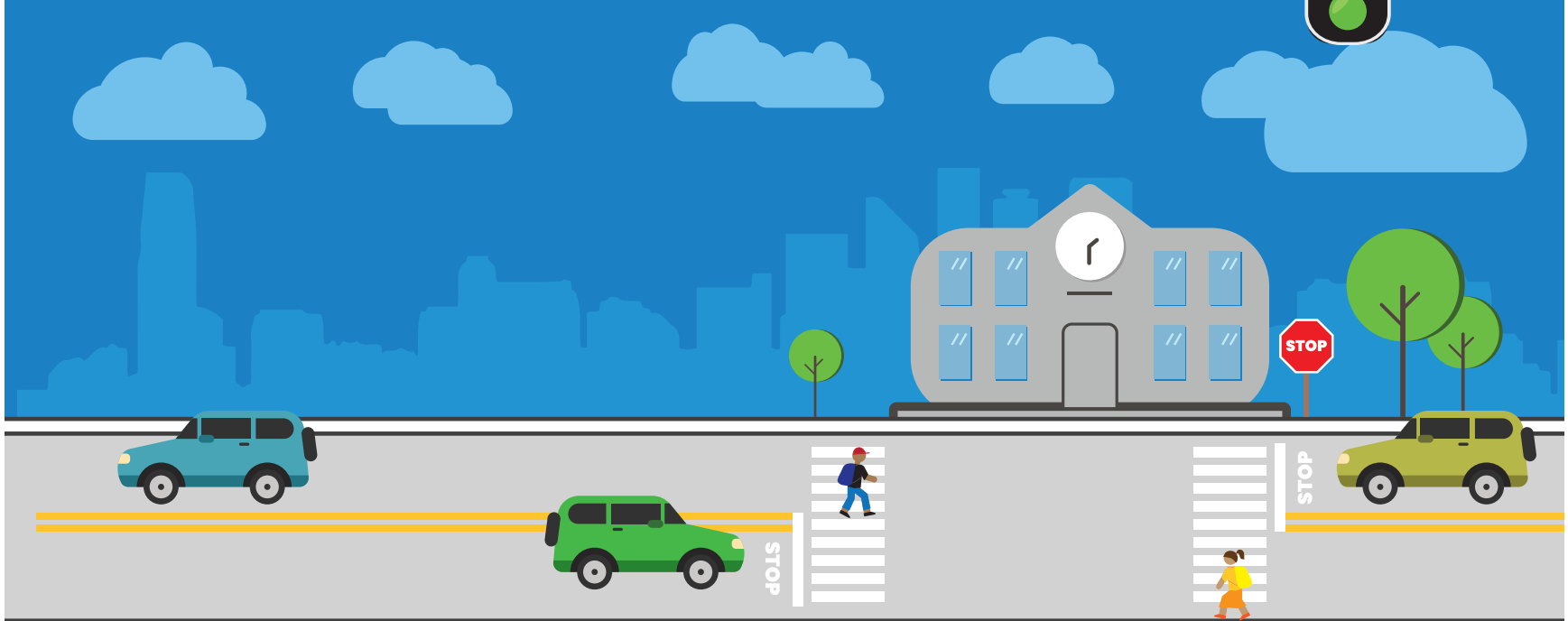
1. Stay alert and avoid distractions



2. Slow down to 25 mph in school zones



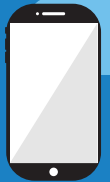
3. Use traffic signals and crosswalks



¡Seamos inteligentes al conducir!

Tome precauciones para mantener a todos seguros cuando viaje

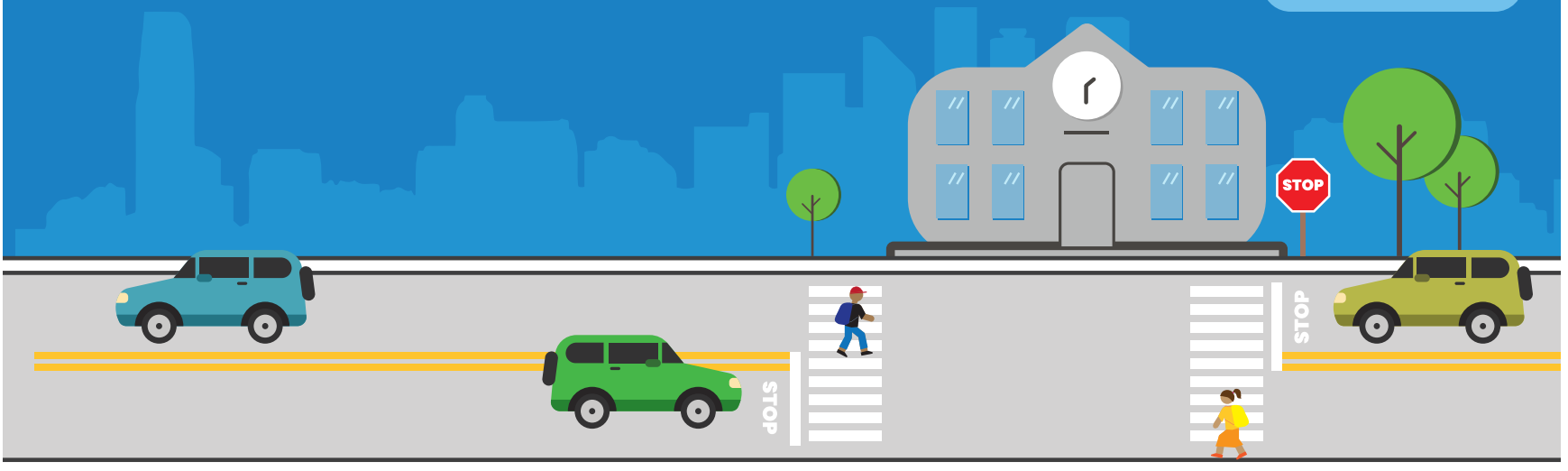
1. Manténgase alerta y evite distracciones



2. Reduzca la velocidad a 25 mph en zonas escolares



3. Obedezca señales de tráfico y utilice cruces peatonales



Siv tej Kev Ntse!

Ceev faj kom koj tus kheej thiab lwm tus muaj kev nyab xeeb thaum mus ncig

1. Ceev faj & zam kev cuam tshuam



2. Qeeb rau 25 mph thaum tsav tsheb ib ncig pem tsev kawm ntawv



3. Siv cov cim tsheb khiav thiab kev hla kev



Fresno Unified School District

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number BFS-1

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education

Date: March 17, 2023

Prepared by: Kim Kelstrom, Chief Executive

Phone Number: 457-3907

Cabinet Approval:



Regarding: School Services Weekly Update Reports for March 10, 2023

The purpose of this board communication is to provide the Board a copy of School Services of California's (SSC) Weekly Updates. Each week SSC provides an update and commentary on different educational fiscal issues. In addition, they include different articles related to education issues. The SSC Weekly Update for March 10, 2023 is attached and includes the following articles:

- Governor Newsom to Forgo Traditional State of the State Address – March 08, 2023
- LAUSD Service Employees are Edging Closer to a Possible Strike – March 08, 2023
- We're Not Doing Enough to Teach Media Literacy – March 07, 2023

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Kim Kelstrom at 457-3907.

Approved by Superintendent
Robert G. Nelson Ed.D.



Date: 03/17/2023



1121 L Street

•
Suite 1060

•
Sacramento

•
California 95814

•
TEL: 916 . 446 . 7517

•
FAX: 916 . 446 . 2011

•
www.sscal.com

DATE: March 10, 2023

TO: Robert G. Nelson
Superintendent

AT: Fresno Unified School District

FROM: Your SSC Governmental Relations Team

RE: ***SSC's Sacramento Weekly Update***

Assembly Sub 2 Hearing

On Tuesday morning, the Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 2 on Education Finance, chaired by Assemblymember Kevin McCarty (D-Sacramento), met to discuss several of Governor Gavin Newsom's 2023-24 State Budget proposals including the Golden State Teachers Grant Program and funding for the opioid overdose response. The subcommittee heard testimony from the Department of Finance (DOF) and the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) for each item.

Golden State Teachers Grant Program

The Golden State Teachers Grant Program was established in the 2019-20 State Budget Act to fund scholarship awards to aspiring educators to teach in high-need public schools. The 2020-21 State Budget Act allocated \$15 million in one-time funding for this program and the 2021-22 State Budget Act made an additional one-time investment of \$500 million to be used through 2026.

The program awards up to a \$20,000 grant to candidates that commit to teaching at a priority school for four years, within eight years of receiving their teaching credential. A priority school is defined as a school with at least 55% of pupils classified as English learners, eligible for free or reduced-priced meals, or current foster youth. If a candidate fails to meet the program requirements, they must repay the Commission on Teacher Credentialing 25% of the total award annually, up to full payment of the award.

While the Governor's 2023-24 State Budget is not proposing an additional investment into the program, the proposed trailer bill language from the DOF would make the following significant changes:

- Allow grant recipients to commit to working for four years at any school
- Reduce the length of service for a recipient choosing to work at a priority school from four years down to three years
- Expand program eligibility to students pursuing certain child development permits

LAO representative Jackie Barocio said that the LAO recommends rejecting these proposed changes as it would undermine the program's objective of supporting priority schools facing the most acute teacher shortages. She also said there is no need to expand eligibility given that the California Student Aid Commission projects that the demand is likely sufficient to expand grant funds by the deadline, if not sooner.

The subcommittee members expressed concern about removing the priority school requirement from the program and fear that it would create further instability for those high need schools.

Opioid Overdose Response

One of the highest profile issues both at the state and national level is the opioid crisis that is plaguing society, including school-aged children. It is unsurprising that Governor Newsom's State Budget proposes \$3.5 million ongoing for all middle and high school sites to maintain at least two doses of naloxone hydrochloride or another "emergency opioid antagonist" medication to reverse an opioid overdose on campus for emergency aid.

The trailer bill language would require local educational agencies (LEAs) receiving these funds to purchase and maintain at least two (unexpired) doses of the medication on all middle and high school campuses, obtain a public health standing order to administer the medication, apply to be a direct purchaser of the medication, and ensure staff are trained to administer the medication.

LAO representative Michael Alferes said that the annual \$3.5 million that the Governor is proposing assumes that every middle and high school will annually purchase 12 doses of naloxone since it is sold in packages of 12. Since most schools are part of multi-school districts that would be making bulk purchases on behalf of all their schools, the expense may not be as high as the Administration is proposing. He also said that the medication has a shelf life of two to three years, meaning many schools would not have to replace its medication on an annual basis. For these reasons, the LAO thinks that \$1 million would be sufficient to fulfill these requirements.

Assemblymember Muratsuchi (D-Torrance) asked the DOF why they are not having the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) coordinate the purchasing and distribution of the naloxone and instead requiring LEAs to make the purchases individually. Melissa Ng from the DOF said that the funding is part of the opioid prevention package that the Governor is proposing and through this proposal schools would have control over the use of the funding allocated to them to purchase directly from the manufacturer.

Assemblymember Muratsuchi said he is not hearing a good reason from the DOF why the state wouldn't have a coordinated effort whereby the DHCS is the central procurement and distribution agency that could set aside enough doses for schools. Building off of this discussion, Assemblymember Dahle (R-Bieber) recommended a system whereby the state purchases the naloxone in bulk and sends each school site two doses, and then if a school needed more doses, they could apply for more.

Assemblymember McCarty (D-Sacramento) ended the discussions by reemphasizing the significance of this issue and foreshadowing budget and policy action on this issue.

Leilani Aguinaldo

Governor Newsom to Forgo Traditional State of the State Address

By Kyle Hyland
School Services of California Inc.'s *Fiscal Report*
March 8, 2023

Governor Gavin Newsom will not deliver a traditional State of the State address to the Legislature this year. Typically, the State of the State is an opportunity for the governor to highlight their success, reinforce their priorities, and unveil policy proposals.

Instead of an address before both houses of the Legislature, Governor Newsom's office has announced that he will go on a policy tour spanning March 16-19 where he will travel the state and visit legislative districts represented by Assembly and Senate leadership to highlight key issues such as housing, affordability, and mental health.

The one hiccup to the Governor's plan is that the California Constitution requires the state's chief executive to annually deliver a report to the Legislature "on the condition of the state." To satisfy this constitutional requirement, the Administration has said that Governor Newsom will submit a formal letter to the Legislature upon the completion of his tour. While unconventional in this modern age of technology, the letter will suffice in fulfilling his constitutional obligation as that was how governors satisfied the requirement prior to World War II.

We will monitor the Governor's tour and the letter he will submit to the Legislature for any new education proposals or priorities and will provide an update in a subsequent article.

Note: Los Angeles Unified School District officials said on Wednesday that they are beginning preparations for a possible strike by thousands of cafeteria workers, bus drivers, custodians, special education assistants, and others.

LAUSD Service Employees are Edging Closer to a Possible Strike

School officials say Superintendent Carvalho offered one of "strongest offers ever proposed" by LAUSD

By City News Service
Los Angeles Daily News
March 8, 2023

Los Angeles Unified School District officials said on Wednesday March 8 they are beginning preparations for a possible strike by thousands of cafeteria workers, bus drivers, custodians, special education assistants and other workers who this week announced plans to cancel their contract amid stalled labor talks on a new pact.

According to the Service Employees International Union Local 99, which represents the more than 30,000 LAUSD workers, the district was notified Tuesday of the pending cancellation of the contract, moving closer to a possible walkout.

The workers in February authorized the union to call a strike if negotiations failed.

“Workers are fed-up with living on poverty wages — and having their jobs threatened for demanding equitable pay. Workers are fed-up with the short staffing at LAUSD — and being harassed for speaking up,” Max Arais, SEIU Local 99 executive director, said in a statement.

District officials issued a statement Wednesday saying they were “disappointed that SEIU is walking away from negotiations with so much on the table.”

“This action takes them one step closer to a strike, which would cause a significant disruption to instruction, and would adversely impact our entire system,” according to the district.

SEIU’s Arais also commented, “We demand that LAUSD stop the unlawful activity, or workers are ready to take stronger action to protest these unfair practices. Canceling our contract is not a decision we make lightly. But it’s clear that LAUSD does not respect or value the work of essential workers in our schools.”

District officials said Superintendent Alberto Carvalho made the union “one of the strongest offers ever proposed by a Los Angeles Unified superintendent.”

According to the district, the offer included a 5% wage increase retroactive to July 2021, another 5% increase retroactive to July 2022 and another 5% increase effective July 2023, along with a 4% bonus in 2022-23 and a 5% bonus in 2023-24.

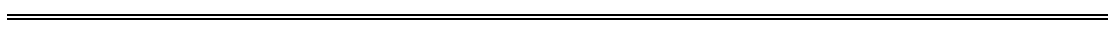
“Ultimately, we must do what is in the best interest of our students as well as our workforce, which includes exercising fiscal responsibility,” according to a district statement. “Our general fund is not a flexible budget reserve — the district cannot go bankrupt. We need to be united in our efforts to provide every child with access to a high-quality public education that will prepare them for success in school and life.”

Union officials have said the affected workers earn an average salary of \$25,000 a year and have been working without a contract since June 2020.

The union declared an impasse in negotiations in December, leading to the appointment of a state mediator.

In addition to salary demands, union officials have also alleged staffing shortages caused by an “over-reliance on a low-wage, part-time workforce.” The union alleged shortages including:

- insufficient teacher assistants, special education assistants and other instructional support to address learning loss and achievement gaps,
- substandard cleaning and disinfecting at school campuses because of a lack of custodial staff,
- jeopardized campus safety due to campus aides and playground supervisors being overburdened and
- limited enrichment, after school and parental engagement programs due to reduced work hours and lack of health care benefits for after school workers and community representatives.



Note: Only three states, Delaware, New Jersey and Texas, require media literacy in all K-12 classrooms, with standards integrated into existing social studies, health, or language arts curriculums.

We're Not Doing Enough to Teach Media Literacy

By Carolyn Jones
EdSource
March 7, 2023

Since I arrived in Albania in mid-February, I've been thinking, discussing, contemplating and even dreaming about media literacy in all its nuances and dimensions. As a Fulbright Specialist, my task here is to help write media literacy guidelines for K-12 schools and universities, so the ideas that Americans take for granted — such as the value of a free and independent press — are ingrained into the next generation of this tiny Balkan nation on the Adriatic.

But I wasn't prepared for a question I got last week from an older professor at a university in Tirana.

I had just given my spiel about fake news and its corrosive effect on democracy in the United States when he asked in halting English:

“But we look to the U.S. for leadership. If the U.S. can't protect itself from fake news, what will become of us?”

I was speechless for a moment, suddenly aware of the gravity of this mission. Albania has a lively media landscape, with dozens of newspapers and online news outlets, but it's rife with fake news and propaganda. It's a challenge for ordinary citizens to get reliable information.

I told him that countless educators and advocates in the U.S. are working hard on this issue, trying to ensure all Americans are savvy news consumers. That they won't be fooled by fake news or share rumors and propaganda on social media. That they'll seek out balanced, fair, thorough reporting.

But his question haunted me. We're not doing enough, and the stakes are too high for a lackluster effort.

So far, 18 states (including California) have enacted some form of legislation promoting media literacy in schools, according to the advocacy group Media Literacy Now. Only three states, Delaware, New Jersey and Texas, require media literacy in all K-12 classrooms, with standards integrated into existing social studies, health or language arts curriculum.

In California, Senate Bill 830, passed in 2018, required the state Department of Education to draw up media literacy guidelines and resources for schools. The web page provides a trove of curriculum and professional development opportunities, but nothing is required. It's impossible to determine how many California teachers actually use these resources or how many students get any media literacy education at all.

In my experience visiting classrooms in the U.S. as well as Albania, students welcome this information. They're attached to their phones and spend hours a day on social media. It's their favorite topic. It's how they engage with each other and the world. They're eager to discuss it, share ideas and think beyond TikTok and Instagram.

Some schools already know this. Fremont High School in Oakland Unified, for example, has had a media academy since 1986, where students learn communications and digital skills, including filmmaking. San Rafael High School in Marin County also has a media academy, which blends English, social studies and media production. Daniel Pearl Magnet High School in Los Angeles Unified, named for the Wall Street Journal reporter who was executed in Pakistan in 2002, has a strong focus on journalism and communications. It's one of the top-performing schools in California academically, with a graduation rate of nearly 100%.

But media literacy should not be a niche topic for select schools. Media Literacy Now advocates for all states to require media literacy in all grades. States should create standards and model curriculum, fund professional development for teachers, form advisory councils and appoint central coordinators. Media literacy should be required for graduation.

“A quality media literacy education teaches students how to think more critically, not what to think. It is not an extra, it is an essential element of education,” the group wrote in its 2022 report on the state of media literacy in the U.S.

Defining media literacy would be a good first step. When I got to Albania, I noticed right away that media literacy means something different here than it does in California. Here, it leans toward news literacy because that's the immediate need: a public that can see through fake news and propaganda and appreciate fair and accurate reporting. In other places, it's more focused on digital citizenship, or safe and responsible online practices. Some curriculum focuses more on information literacy, or the ability to research and evaluate information online.

And of course, it can also include media production skills, such as reporting and writing news stories, recording podcasts and making simple videos — all of which students can do with their phones right in the classroom.

In Albania, where democracy was hard-fought and is still in its infancy, educators are working toward requiring media literacy in K-12 classrooms, integrated into existing curriculum, and as a stand-alone class in universities. Working with international media experts, journalists and teachers are writing guidelines that hopefully will soon be in every classroom.

California should take a cue from this country where no one takes democracy for granted. Albanians know all too well the price of indifference.

•••

Carolyn Jones covers student wellness, mental health and special education for EdSource. She has been working in Albania as part of the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs Fulbright Specialist Program.

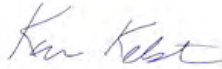
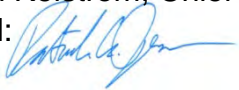
Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number BFS-2

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education

Prepared by: Kim Kelstrom, Chief Executive

Cabinet Approval:



Date: March 17, 2023

Phone Number: 457-3907

Regarding: March Legislative Committee Meeting

The purpose of this board communication is to provide the Board information shared at the March 09, 2023, Legislative Committee Meeting.

Economic and Budget Update – Ms. Leilani Aguinaldo provided a budget update.

The Legislative Analyst Office reported the 2023/24 January Governor's Proposal is overly optimistic and there is an 80% probability that revenues will be lower than the Governor's Office projected. A reduction in revenue could mean a reduction in 2022/23 of \$2.0 billion and an additional \$2.0 billion in 2023/24, for a total of \$4 billion. The LAO recommends options to not fully fund the statutory COLA, eliminate the equity multiplier, or decrease the Expanded Learning Opportunities Program.

Proposition 28, Arts and Music School Funding, funding is uncertain for 2023/24 as it is based on prior year Proposition 98 funding and as stated above projections are showing a downward trend for 2022/23.

Legislative Update – The following bill proposals were discussed:

- AB 95 (Hoover) and AB 237 (Wallis) – No Position – Requires a district to allow intra-district transfers if the school of attendance is in the red or orange performance bands.
- AB 728 (Jackson) – Watch – School with lowest performance levels for two consecutive years must implement school discipline reforms and interventions developed by California Department of Education
- AB 1722 (Dahle, Megan) – Support – Expands definition of School Nurse to include a licensed vocational nurse provided they also meet the minimum requirement for a credential in school nursing
- AB 1178 (Rivas, Luz) – Support – Contingent upon a federal waiver allows guardians to be served meals during summer meal program
- SB 348 (Skinner) – Support – Universal Meal Program requirement proposes to allow districts to serve one meal instead of two on a minimum day and requires State Department of Education to determine maximum amount of sugar to be allowed
- AB 1445 (Arambula) – Support – In 2024/25 provide information for pupils in grades Kindergarten through 3rd grade informational materials regarding topics relating to drowning prevention
- SB 31 (Jones) – Prohibits a person from loitering or residing within 1000 feet of a school, daycare center, park, or library. A violation may be charged a misdemeanor or infraction
- SB 274 (Skinner) – No Position – Removes defying authority from the list that may be result in suspension or expulsion
- AB 247 (Muratsuchi) – Watch – Places a K-14 school facilities bond on the 2024 ballot

- SB 28 (Glazer) – Watch – Places a Pre-K-12 school facilities bond on the 2024 ballot
- AB 249 (Holden) – Requires a community water system that serves a school site and constructed prior to January 2010, to test for lead before January 2027.
- SB760 (Newman) – No Position – Must have at least one all-gender restroom at school sites

The School Services Legislative Committee March 2023 report is attached. The next Legislative Committee meeting is scheduled for April 13, 2023.

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact either Kim Kelstrom at 457-3907 or Patrick Jensen at 457-6226.

Approved by Superintendent
Robert G. Nelson Ed.D.



Date: 03/17/2023

Fresno Unified School District

**LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
MARCH 9, 2023**

2023-2024 Legislative Session

Prepared By:

**Leilani Aguinaldo
Director, Governmental Relations**



Public Education's Point of Reference for Making Educated Decisions



Table of Contents

Legislative and Economic Update	1
Bill Report.....	12

Legislative and Economic Update

School Services of California, Inc.
Legislative and Economic Update Prepared for:
Fresno Unified School District
Table of Contents
March 8, 2023

Legislative and Economic Update

LAO Analysis of the Governor's K-12 Spending Plan 1

IRS Tax Deadline Extended to October 16 3

State Revenues Shy of Governor’s January Estimates 4

A Changing Accountability System 6

Lawmakers Begin to Introduce Noteworthy Education Measures 10

LAO Analysis of the Governor's K-12 Spending Plan

By: Anjanette Pelletier and Patti F. Herrera, EdD

February 14, 2023

The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) recently released its [Proposition 98 Overview and K-12 Spending Plan](#), which analyzes Governor Gavin Newsom's proposed 2023-24 education budget, including his spending solutions to address projected multiyear deficits in the State Budget affecting the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee. The LAO generally applauds the Governor's emphasis on spending solutions instead of tapping into reserves. Across the State Budget, the LAO recommends that the Legislature prepare for a larger budget deficit than anticipated by Governor Newsom, as well as deal with outyear deficits he leaves unaddressed in his 2023-24 spending plan. Specifically, the LAO recommends the Legislature identifies more reductions and plans for a future without deficit spending.

Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee and Proposition 98 Reserve

The LAO provides detailed background information on the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee, the three tests and protections for schools inherent in the system, and the recalculation of the minimum guarantee that adjusts K-12 school funding annually. The LAO additionally notes that the Governor's Budget revises its estimate of the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee compared to the 2022-23 Enacted Budget levels up \$178 million for 2021-22 due to increased local property tax revenues, and then down in 2022-23 by \$3.4 billion due to lower General Fund revenue estimates.

However, given recent weak economic indicators, the LAO projects an 80% chance that state revenues will be at least \$5 billion below the Governor's January estimates, which will result in a commensurate downward adjustment of the minimum guarantee of approximately \$2 billion for each of fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Lowered estimates of the minimum guarantee are also likely to result in downward adjustments to required deposits into the Proposition 98 reserve, freeing up resources to pay for education budget priorities. The LAO explains that deposits into and withdrawals from education's rainy day fund are driven by constitutional formulas. Specifically, the constitution requires the state to make a withdrawal from the Proposition 98 reserve only when the budget year minimum guarantee is less than the current-year level, adjusted for inflation and attendance. Under the Governor's estimates, the 2023-24 minimum guarantee is \$1.8 billion higher than the revised levels for 2022-23, averting the constitutionally mandated withdrawal. That said, if the Governor declares a budget emergency, the Legislature would have the discretion to make a withdrawal from the Proposition 98 reserve and use the funds for any education purpose. Importantly, the Governor has not declared a budget emergency.

The Governor's Budget uses \$5.2 billion of available Proposition 98 resources largely to pay for his estimated 8.13% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) and categorical programs, as well as his newly proposed LCFF equity multiplier add-on (\$300 million ongoing). The LAO highlights that the Governor's education spending proposal relies on \$1.4 billion in one-time funds to support the new ongoing costs of the LCFF, with

\$1.2 billion coming from his planned 30% mid-year reduction to the 2022-23 Enacted Budget's Arts, Music, and Instructional Materials Discretionary Block Grant. This creates a budget deficit for education in that the minimum guarantee in 2024-25 would have to increase by at least \$1.4 billion to backfill the loss of one-time funding. Even if the minimum guarantee were to increase, the deficit would reduce funding available for the COLA or other education spending priorities.

Recommendations

With respect to the COLA, the LAO estimates that the Governor's 8.13% rate will be lower than their estimate of 8.4%, which would increase costs by \$200 million relative to the Governor's Budget. However, the LAO recommends that the Legislature cap the COLA at the Governor's level to avoid creating new costs that the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee may not be able to afford. The LAO also recommends that the Legislature consider further reducing the COLA to avoid relying on one-time resources for ongoing costs and deficit spending altogether. They note that each 0.5% reduction in the COLA would reduce education costs by \$400 million. Eliminating the use of \$1.4 billion to cover LCFF costs would require reducing the COLA by 1.7% to 6.4%.

Finally, the LAO recommends the Legislature consider changes to the Governor's proposed LCFF equity multiplier, including delaying implementation until fiscal conditions improve. Additional recommendations include reducing certain existing programs, including the Expanded Learning Opportunity Program, by making programmatic adjustments that would result in savings and eliminate the cost of local educational agency-operated state preschool slots that remain unused.

In sum, the LAO believes that the Governor's January estimates may be too optimistic and recommends that the Legislature take a more prudent approach when considering the education budget by avoiding unnecessary new costs and a reliance on one-time resources that could create budget problems if economic and fiscal conditions deteriorate.

IRS Tax Deadline Extended to October 16

By: Dave Heckler

March 2, 2023

In January, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) provided a one-month extension to Californians residing in impacted counties due to the winter storms for filing their 2022 income taxes (see the article "[Revenue Picture Will Be Murky at the May Revision](#)" in the February 2023 *Fiscal Report*). Soon after, the Franchise Tax Board matched this action and extended the deadline for state income taxes to May 15, 2023.

As California continues to suffer from severe winter storms, the IRS has provided another five-month extension for nearly two-thirds of all Californians residing in one of the 51 designated counties, pushing the federal deadline to October 16, 2023.

On Thursday, March 2, 2023, the Franchise Tax Board, again, followed the IRS's action and extended the deadline for impacted California taxpayers to file their state income tax returns. In tax year 2020, taxpayers in these counties accounted for more than 99% of the total state income liability according to data from the Franchise Tax Board.

While welcomed relief for Californians affected by the recent barrage of storms, the extension of the filing deadline will make development of the State Budget much more difficult. Generally, the May Revision, which is released one month after the normal tax filing deadline, provides a good window into the state's revenue picture for the upcoming fiscal year. However, the extension means that the Governor and the Legislature will need to craft a final budget for the 2023-24 fiscal year with the revenues for the year largely uncertain.

Stay tuned . . .

State Revenues Shy of Governor's January Estimates

By: Patti F. Herrera, EdD

February 22, 2023

In its latest monthly revenue bulletin, the Department of Finance (DOF) reports that state revenues for the 2022-23 fiscal year are currently \$3.3 billion below Governor Gavin Newsom's estimates from just a month ago when he released his 2023-24 State Budget proposal.

The DOF explains that poor revenue performance is due to unexpected shortfalls in cash collections for the last two months, with January 2023 revenues coming in \$2 billion below estimates and December 2022 cash receipts \$1.3 billion below projections. Both corporation tax (CT) and personal income tax (PIT) revenues for January fell below the Governor's Budget estimates, while sales and use tax revenues performed modestly better than expected last month. Weaknesses in PIT and CT collections resulted from the confluence of tax policies affecting anticipated payments paid by businesses that could then be used by individual filers as personal tax credits and the timing of Internal Revenue Service filing deadlines.

2022-23 State Tax Collections In billions

	January 2023		2022-23 Year-to-Date	
	Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual
Personal Income Tax	\$15.4	\$13.5	\$65.3	\$61.8
Corporation Tax	\$2.8	\$2.2	\$16.9	\$17.1
Sales and Use Tax	\$1.5	\$1.8	\$18.9	\$18.8

The DOF indicates that the Governor's Budget accounts for delayed tax payments from the extension of filing deadlines in 41 of the state's 58 counties that were impacted by winter storms. They also note, however, that "shortfalls in [PIT] withholding and [CT] estimated payments...indicate genuine weakness relative to [the Governor's] forecast."

Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee and Reserve

This acknowledgment lends credence to the Legislative Analyst's Office projection that there is an 80% chance that revenues for fiscal year 2022-23 would be approximately \$5 billion lower than the Governor's January estimates by the time the Legislature adopts the 2023-24 State Budget. The fiscal year-to-date shortfall would result in an approximate \$1.3 billion reduction in the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee while a \$5 billion shortfall would further reduce K-14 funding by another \$700 million.

The prospect of further reductions to the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee raises questions about the ability of state lawmakers to use the Proposition 98 reserve to maintain current education

investments and pay for additional costs associated with a cost-of-living adjustment. Currently, the reserve balance is estimated to be \$8.5 billion.

Deposits into and withdrawals from the Proposition 98 reserve is governed by a set of constitutional formulas. When the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee is lower than the prior year level, adjusted for inflation and attendance, the State Constitution requires the state to withdraw from the reserve to bring the minimum guarantee up to the adjusted prior year level. Under the Governor's Budget estimates, while the minimum guarantee for both 2022-23 and 2023-24 are lower than the 2022 Enacted Budget projections, K-14 funding in 2023-24 (\$108.8 billion) is still expected to be higher than the revised 2022-23 level (\$106.9 billion). This means that the constitutional condition for a reserve withdrawal is not met.

If, however, the Governor declares a budget emergency, the Legislature is authorized to make a discretionary withdrawal from the Proposition 98 reserve and allocate those resources for any educational priority. The Governor has not signaled his willingness to declare a budget emergency, and it may be too soon to tell if his January estimates will uphold given tax collection uncertainties from the extended tax filing deadlines.

Proposition 28—Proceed With Caution

Finally, fluctuations in state revenues and their effect on the 2022-23 minimum guarantee will also impact Proposition 28 (The Arts and Music in Schools—Funding Guarantee and Accountability Act) funding. Recall that Proposition 28 requires the state to provide a General Fund allocation equal to 1% of the prior year's Proposition 98 minimum guarantee. The Governor estimated the state's Proposition 28 obligation to be \$941 million in 2023-24. If the 2022-23 minimum guarantee is reduced because of less-than-expected state revenues, we can expect to see a reduction in the Proposition 28 allotment.

A Changing Accountability System

By: Brianna García, Kyle Hyland, and Leilani Aguinaldo

February 22, 2023

As part of his January State Budget proposal, Governor Gavin Newsom proposed amendments to the K-12 accountability and continuous improvement system. The intent is to refine the Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP) and the overall system of support to ensure that resources allocated based on students' needs are truly effective in closing the opportunity and outcome gaps. While the summary included with the release of the Governor's Budget was limited in details, the subsequent [K-12 Education Omnibus Trailer Bill](#) provided specifics to better understand the proposal.

There are numerous changes in what the administration has called “the accountability package” that were included in the trailer bill and were tied to the proposed Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) Equity Multiplier, which is intended to support the most impoverished schools (see “[Details About the LCFF Equity Multiplier Emerge](#)” in the February 2023 *Fiscal Report*). The following provides details on the various parts of the accountability package with the trailer bill section numbers noted for reference. (The LCFF Equity Multiplier language can be found in Section 12.)

Section 16—LCAP Annual Update and Dashboard Posting Timeline

The first change serves to increase transparency about LCAP implementation. The trailer bill proposes requiring a local educational agency (LEA) to provide a mid-year update on its LCAP Annual Update and the Budget Overview for Parents. The report would be presented to the LEA's governing board at a regularly scheduled meeting no later than February 28 each year and must include two items:

1. All available mid-year outcome data related to metrics identified in the current-year LCAP; and
2. Mid-year expenditure and implementation data on all actions identified in the current-year LCAP.

Next, the LCAP is to be updated to require:

1. The change of any actions that have not proved effective over a three-year implementation period. The LEA must include an explanation for the lack of progress as indicated by an analysis and how the action will be better addressed with a new or strengthened approach.
2. The identification of specific metrics to monitor the intended outcomes of the actions and budgeted expenditures that are provided to all students on an LEA-wide basis pertaining to the use of carryover funding that was intended to meet the minimum proportionality percentage requirement.
3. The inclusion, in the Plan Summary section, of a summary of the technical assistance work underway for those LEAs that have been identified for the additional support.

4. Information on the stakeholder engagement process at schools generating funding from the LCFF Equity Multiplier, as part of the Engaging Educational Partners section.
5. The inclusion of focused goals specific to improving performance and addressing the area of need, which must be limited to new and/or modified actions, if they meet one or both of the following criteria:
 - a. Any school, student group within an LEA, or student group within a school receives the lowest performance level on one or more state indicators on the California School Dashboard (Dashboard); and/or
 - b. A school within the LEA receives funding from the LCFF Equity Multiplier. Additionally, if a school does receive funding from the LCFF Equity Multiplier, the focused goals must address any underlying issues in the credentialing and subject matter preparation of teachers, if applicable, and any student group that receives the lowest performance level on one or more state indicators on the Dashboard.

The Department of Finance (DOF) has indicated that if the above LCAP changes are adopted, it anticipates the State Board of Education will review and adopt those changes at their September 2023 and November 2023 meetings.

Lastly, the Dashboard must be released by the following dates for prior school year data:

- 2023 Dashboard: December 1, 2023
- 2024 Dashboard: November 15, 2024
- 2025 Dashboard: November 1, 2025
- 2026 Dashboard and beyond: October 15, 2026, and in each year thereafter

The timelines associated with the collection of data through the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS) will be adjusted to ensure these reporting dates can be met. The DOF has stated that an earlier release of the Dashboard is something that LEAs have consistently asked for to aid in better alignment with LCAP development and an earlier start to differentiated assistance.

Section 20—Public School Performance Accountability Program

The statewide system of support was established to build LEAs' capacity to support the continuous improvement of student performance within the LCFF state priorities, address achievement gaps between student groups, and improve outreach and collaboration for the purpose of ensuring the goals, actions, and services included in LCAPs reflect the needs of students and the community.

The system measures the overall performance of specific numerically significant student groups including, ethnic subgroups, socioeconomically disadvantaged students, English learners, students with disabilities, foster youth, and homeless youth. The trailer bill proposes to add long-term English learners to the list of numerically significant subgroups that must be measured.

Section 22—LCAP Review and Approval

County offices of education (COEs) and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (SSPI) are required to make certain determinations in order to approve a school district's or COE's, respectively, LCAP. This section proposes to include language requiring that COEs and the SSPI ensure that LCAPs developed by school districts and COEs, respectively, in differentiated assistance include actions and services to improve outcomes for the student group or groups for which they were identified for technical assistance.

Section 23—Statewide System of Support

Currently, the Education Code requires that county superintendents and the SSPI, as it pertains to school districts and COEs, respectively, provide technical assistance in several instances. This section of the trailer bill proposes to require that the technical assistance, also known as differentiated assistance, be provided for at least two years following identification for differentiated assistance. In addition, the proposal adds new criteria for identification for differentiated assistance—any school district or COE that fails to submit CALPADS data to the California Department of Education (CDE) by the specified deadline.

Assistance includes, but is not limited to, identifying strengths and weaknesses regarding the state priorities, securing assistance from experts to identify and implement effective programs and practices to improve performance in any areas of weakness identified by the school district, and working collaboratively to review performance data on the Dashboard's state and local indicators. The trailer bill would add that the data to be reviewed would include data regarding educator qualifications. It would also add to the list of required assistance the review of the LCAP to identify areas of strength and weakness in the goals, actions, and services, especially those considered contributing toward meeting the minimum proportionality percentage.

Further, if a school district has one or more student groups that meet the criteria for differentiated assistance for three or more years, then the assigned geographic lead agency must provide technical assistance in collaboration with the county superintendent and evaluate whether the assistance of expert lead agencies should be consulted as part of the process.

Lastly, language would be added that school districts or COEs that have three or more student groups that meet the criteria for differentiated assistance (or all subgroups if they have less than three) in three out of four years would be automatically referred to the California Collaborative for Educational Excellence (CCEE). Technical assistance under this provision would be focused on building the school district's or COE's capacity to develop and implement actions and services that are responsive to students and the community. Moreover, the technical assistance would be led by the CCEE in collaboration with the county superintendent or the CDE, as applicable, in order to streamline the improvement efforts.

Section 24—Equity Leads

The Governor also proposed the creation of Equity Leads that would work with LEAs and schools to assess and analyze programs and practices in order to identify barriers and opportunities for meeting the needs of all students, including addressing racial disparities in outcomes. Equity Leads would be selected by the CCEE and the CDE by March 1, 2024, as a new component of the

statewide system of support. They would support the work of LEAs, prioritizing LCFF Equity Multiplier schools, in developing and implementing programs that address racial disparities in opportunities and academic outcomes.

As the above illustrates, the accountability package proposed is comprehensive and would have significant impacts for all LEAs within the state and not just those receiving LCFF Equity Multiplier funding. Governor Newsom's proposals are just the first step in this process. Legislators, LEAs, and educational partners across the state are engaging in conversations regarding the language and potential outcomes of these changes. The May Revision will provide an opportunity to see the results of those conversations and whether they sway the Governor a little, a lot, or not at all. Ultimately, the LCAP and system of support are likely to look different in the coming years than it does today, and as always, LEAs will adapt.

Lawmakers Begin to Introduce Noteworthy Education Measures

By: Kyle Hyland

February 15, 2023

Since the Legislature returned to Sacramento on January 4, 2023, they have been gradually introducing more bills as they inch closer to the February 17, 2023, bill introduction deadline. As of this writing there have been over 1,300 bills introduced, but we predict that there will be over 2,000 by the end of this Friday's deadline.

Over the past several weeks there have been a number of significant education bills introduced that would impact local educational agencies (LEAs) should they make it through the legislative process and be signed by Governor Gavin Newsom. It is important to note that, so far, we have not seen any significant COVID-19-related bills with implications for LEAs, which for many of you will be refreshing to hear after the past three years of navigating numerous laws, public health orders, and other requirements pertaining to COVID-19.

The Legislature will not begin conducting policy committee hearings until late this month or early March. Below we highlight some of the noteworthy bills that have been introduced so far and that we will be tracking as they make their way through the legislative process:

- Assembly Bill (AB) 19 (Patterson, R-Rocklin) would require each school within an LEA to maintain at least two doses of naloxone hydrochloride or any other opioid antagonist
- AB 70 (Rodriguez, D-Pomona) would require certain educational buildings with an occupancy of 200 or more to acquire and place at least six trauma kits on the premises
- AB 230 (Reyes, D-Colton) would amend existing law that requires schools maintaining any combination of grades 6-12 to stock an adequate supply of menstrual products in the restrooms to any combination of grades 3-12
- AB 247 (Muratsuchi, D-Torrance) would place an unspecified K-14 school facilities bond before voters on either the primary or General Election ballot in 2024
- AB 249 (Holden, D-Pasadena) would require an LEA, if the lead level exceeds a specified level at a school site pursuant to a report from a community water system, to notify the parents and guardians and take immediate steps to shut down all fountains and faucets where the excess lead levels may exist and ensure that a potable source of drinking water is provided for pupils at the school
- AB 299 (Holden) would establish civil liability for any K-12 schools with direct involvement in, or knew/should have known of, the dangerous hazing practices of the school organization at the time of an alleged hazing incident
- AB 377 (Muratsuchi) would eliminate the K12 Strong Workforce Program (K12 SWP) and reappropriate the ongoing \$150 million for the K12 SWP into the Career Technical Education Incentive Grant

- AB 579 (Ting, D-San Francisco) would require, commencing in 2035, 100% of all newly purchased or contracted school buses of an LEA to be zero-emission vehicles, where feasible
- AB 599 (Ward, D-San Diego) would, commencing July 1, 2025, remove unlawfully possessing, using, or being under the influence of a controlled substance, an alcoholic beverage, or an intoxicant of any kind from the list of acts for which a pupil, regardless of their grade of enrollment, may be suspended or recommended for expulsion
- Senate Bill (SB) 10 (Cortese, D-San Jose) would require LEAs to embed opioid overdose prevention and treatment in their school safety plans, including for synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl
- SB 28 (Glazer, D-Contra Costa) would place a \$15.5 billion preschool through higher education bond before voters on the March 5, 2024, statewide primary election
 - The Legislature would only place one bond proposal before voters in 2024, so Senator Glazer and the stakeholders of SB 28 will need to work with Assemblymember Muratsuchi and the stakeholders of AB 247 to craft that proposal
- SB 31 (Jones, R-Santee) would criminalize homeless encampments within 1,000 feet of a school, daycare center, park, or library
- SB 98 (Portantino, D-La Cañada Flintridge) is a reintroduction of last year’s SB 830 which would provide LEAs with supplemental education funding based on the difference between what the LEA would have received if Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) funds were apportioned using enrollment numbers, and what the LEA did receive under the LCFF using average daily attendance information
- SB 234 (Portantino) would require each public school to maintain unexpired doses of naloxone hydrochloride or any other opioid antagonist on its school site at all times, and to ensure that at least two employees are aware of the location of the naloxone hydrochloride or other opioid antagonist
- SB 274 (Skinner, D-Berkeley) would effectively eliminate the suspension of students in grades TK-12 for behavior issues known as “willful defiance”
- SB 291 (Newman, D-Fullerton) would require, commencing with the 2024-25 school year, LEAs serving students in grades K-8 to provide a daily recess of at least 30 minutes that is separate and distinct from physical education courses and meal times
- SB 333 (Cortese) would award homeless public high school seniors a guaranteed income of \$1,000 each month for five months from April 1, 2024, to August 1, 2024, subject to an appropriation

Over the course of the legislative year, culminating with Governor Newsom’s action deadline of October 14, 2023, we will be highlighting the legislative issues that will be the most important for LEAs to follow. We will be providing our updates via our “Top Legislative Issues” series, which will officially resume on Friday, February 24, 2023. Stay tuned.

Bill Update

SCHOOL SERVICES OF CALIFORNIA, INC.

**Legislative Report Prepared for:
Fresno Unified School District
Status as of March 8, 2023**

<i>Bill No./ Author</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Current Status</i>	<i>Page</i>
Accountability and Assessments				
AB 95 Hoover	Intradistrict and Interdistrict Transfer of Pupils		Assembly Education Committee	15
AB 237 Wallis	Intradistrict and Interdistrict Transfers: Low-Performing Pupils		Assembly Education Committee	15
AB 728 Jackson	Suspension Rates: Lowest Performing Schools: Interventions		Assembly Education Committee	15
Employees				
AB 238 Muratsuchi	California Student Teacher Support Grant Program		Assembly Higher Education Committee	16
AB 1722 Dahle, Megan	School Nurses: Requirements		Assembly Desk	16
Facilities				
AB 247 Muratsuchi	Education Finance: School Facilities: Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2024		Assembly Education Committee	16
AB 249 Holden	Water: School Sites: Lead Testing: Conservation		Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee	17
SB 28 Glazer	Education Finance: School Facilities: Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2024		Senate Education Committee	17
SB 499 Menjivar	Early Childhood Education Facilities: School Facilities: School Extreme Heat Action Plan Act of 2023		Senate Education Committee	18
SB 760 Newman	School Facilities: All-Gender Restrooms		Senate Education Committee	18
Governance and District Operations				
AB 275 Ward	School Governance: Governing Boards: Pupil Members: Compensation		Assembly Education Committee	18

SB 328 Dodd	Political Reform Act of 1974: Contribution Limits		Senate Elections and Constitutional Amendments Committee	19
Miscellaneous				
SB 333 Cortese	Homeless Pupils: California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program		Senate Education Committee	19
Nutrition				
AB 1178 Rivas, Luz	School Nutrition: Guardian Meal Reimbursement		Assembly Education Committee	19
SB 348 Skinner	Pupil Meals		Senate Education Committee	20
School Safety and Student Discipline				
AB 1445 Arambula	The Neng Thao Drowning Prevention Safety Act		Assembly Desk	20
SB 31 Jones	Encampments: Sensitive Areas: Penalties		Senate Pubic Safety Committee	20
SB 274 Skinner	Suspensions and Expulsions: Willful Defiance		Senate Education Committee	21
State Budget, Education Finance, and LCFF				
SB 98 Portantino	Education Finance: Additional Education Funding		Senate Education Committee	21
Student Health				
AB 19 Patterson, Joe	Pupil Health: Opioid Antagonists		Assembly Education Committee	21
AB 483 Muratsuchi	Local Educational Agency: Medi-Cal Billing Option		Assembly Health Committee	22
AB 659 Aguiar- Curry	Cancer Prevention Act		Assembly Health Committee	22
AB 1362 Davies	Pupil Instruction: Adopted Course of Study: Physical Education		Assembly Education Committee	22
SB 10 Cortese	Pupil Health: Opioid Overdose Prevention and Treatment		Senate Education Committee	22
SB 234 Portantino	Opioid Antagonists: Schools, College Campuses, Stadiums, Concert Venues, and Amusement Parks		Senate Education Committee	23

SB 283 Ochoa Bogh	Pupil Health: Asthma Management		Senate Education Committee	23
SB 472 Hurtado	Pupil Health: Opioid Overdose Reversal Medication		Senate Education Committee	23
SB 541 Menjivar	Sexual Health: Contraceptives: Immunization		Senate Education Committee	23
Student Services (ELO-P, etc.)				
AB 5 Zbur	The Safe and Supportive Schools Program		Assembly Desk	24
Transportation				
AB 579 Ting	School Buses: Zero-Emission Vehicles		Assembly Education Committee	24
SB 88 Skinner	Pupil Transportation: Driver Qualifications		Senate Rules Committee	24

Accountability and Assessments

[AB 95 \(Hoover\)](#)

Title: Intradistrict and Interdistrict Transfer of Pupils

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would require a school district of residence to approve an intradistrict transfer request for a pupil if the school of attendance is in the red or orange performance band in two or more of the state measures for three consecutive years on the California School Dashboard (Dashboard). If there is no available school for an intradistrict transfer, the bill would authorize a pupil of the school district, if the school of attendance is in the red or orange performance band in two or more of the state measures for three consecutive years on the Dashboard, to apply for an interdistrict transfer and would prohibit the school district of residence from prohibiting that transfer if the school district of proposed enrollment approves the application for transfer.

[AB 237 \(Wallis\)](#)

Title: Intradistrict and Interdistrict Transfers: Low-Performing Pupils

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would require a school district of residence to approve an intradistrict transfer request for a pupil if the school of attendance is in the red or orange performance band in two or more of the state measures for three consecutive years on the California School Dashboard (Dashboard). If there is no available school for an intradistrict transfer, the bill would authorize a pupil of the school district, if the school of attendance is in the red or orange performance band in two or more of the state measures for three consecutive years on the Dashboard, to apply for an interdistrict transfer and would prohibit the school district of residence from prohibiting that transfer if the school district of proposed enrollment approves the application for transfer.

[AB 728 \(Jackson\)](#)

Title: Suspension Rates: Lowest Performing Schools: Interventions

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

If a school receives the lowest performance level for suspension rates on the California School Dashboard for two consecutive years, then the school must implement school discipline reforms and interventions developed by the California Department of Education (CDE). If a school receives the lowest performance level on suspension rates for three consecutive years, then the CDE would be required to file a complaint with the US Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights.

Employees

[AB 238 \(Muratsuchi\)](#)

Title: California Student Teacher Support Grant Program

Status: Assembly Higher Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would express the intent of the Legislature, to improve teacher retention and recruitment in California's public school system, to create a grant program to compensate student teachers to help alleviate financial stress at an important time in the teacher preparation process.

[AB 1722 \(Dahle, Megan\)](#)

Title: School Nurses: Requirements

Status: Assembly Desk

Position:

Summary:

Existing law requires a school nurse to be currently licensed as a registered nurse and to have met the minimum requirements for a credential in school nursing. This bill would additionally allow a school nurse to be a currently licensed vocational nurse provided they also meet the minimum requirements for a credential in school nursing.

Facilities

[AB 247 \(Muratsuchi\)](#)

Title: Education Finance: School Facilities: Kindergarten Through Community College Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2024

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would place an unspecified K-14 school facilities bond before voters at either on the Primary or General Election ballot in 2024.

AB 249 (Holden)**Amended:** 3/7/2023**Title:** Water: School Sites: Lead Testing: Conservation**Status:** Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee**Position:****Summary:**

This bill would require a community water system that serves a school site with a building constructed before January 1, 2010, to test for lead in the potable water system of the school site before January 1, 2027. The bill would require the community water system to report its findings to the applicable local educational agency (LEA). The bill would require the LEA, if the lead level exceeds a specified level at a school site, to notify the parents and guardians of the pupils who attend the school site or preschool. The bill would require the LEA to take immediate steps to make inoperable and shut down from use all fountains and faucets where excess lead levels may exist. The bill would also require that the LEA work with the school sites under its jurisdiction to ensure that a potable source of drinking water is provided for pupils.

SB 28 (Glazer)**Title:** Education Finance: School Facilities: Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2024**Status:** Senate Education Committee**Position:****Summary:**

This bill would place a \$15.5 billion preschool through higher education bond before voters on the March 5, 2024, statewide Primary Election ballot. The bill proposes the following funding allocations for K-12:

- \$2.8 billion for new construction
- \$5.2 billion for modernization
- \$150 million for the remediation of lead in water
- \$500 million for charter schools
- \$500 million for career-technical facilities
- \$250 million for school mental health and wellness centers
- \$250 million for school stadium lighting projects

This bill would make significant changes to the existing school facilities program by requiring a school district to submit a five-year school facilities master plan if applying to access facilities funds and creating a score based on local bonding capacity and unduplicated pupil percentage that affects the school district's required local match and also affects the priority for application processing.

SB 499 (Menjivar)

Title: Early Childhood Education Facilities: School Facilities: School Extreme Heat Action Plan Act of 2023

Status: Senate Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would enact the School Extreme Heat Action Plan Act of 2023. Among many provisions, the bill would require at the earliest possible time or, at the latest, the next time resurfacing or replacement of outdoor surfaces of a school site is required, all school sites to replace low specific heat surfaces, such as cement, asphalt, brick, pebbles, sand, aggregates, rubber, and synthetic turf, with high specific heat surfaces, such as cool pavement technologies, natural grass, shrubs, trees, wood chips, or other natural systems that mitigate heat and pollution.

SB 760 (Newman)

Title: School Facilities: All-Gender Restrooms

Status: Senate Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2025, each school district, county office of education, and charter school maintaining any combination of classes from kindergarten to grade 12 to provide at least one all-gender restroom for pupil use at each of its schoolsites. The bill would require the all-gender restroom to meet certain requirements, including that it (1) has appropriate signage identifying the bathroom facility as being open to all genders; (2) is unlocked, unobstructed, and easily accessible by any pupil without requesting access from teachers, faculty, or school staff; and (3) is stocked with menstrual products.

Governance and District Operations

AB 275 (Ward)

Amended: 2/16/2023

Title: School Governance: Governing Boards: Pupil Members: Compensation

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

The bill would authorize local governing boards to award a pupil member elective course credit, monthly financial compensation, or both.

SB 328 (Dodd)

Title: Political Reform Act of 1974: Contribution Limits

Status: Senate Elections and Constitutional Amendments Committee

Position:

Summary:

The Political Reform Act of 1974 limits contributions to elective state, county, or city office candidates to \$3,000 per election, adjusted for changes in the Consumer Price Index. This bill would apply the same contribution limits to candidates for school district, community college district, and other special district elections. The bill would make certain other provisions of the act relating to contribution limits applicable to candidates for district office. However, the bill would authorize school districts, community college districts, and other special districts to impose contribution limits on candidates for district office that differ from the limits imposed by the act.

Miscellaneous

SB 333 (Cortese)

Title: Homeless Pupils: California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program

Status: Senate Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill, until August 1, 2025, would require the State Department of Social Services to establish the California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience Guaranteed Income Program, which would award public school pupils who are in grade 12 and are homeless youths a guaranteed income of \$1,000 each month for five months from April 1, 2024, to August 1, 2024.

Nutrition

AB 1178 (Rivas, Luz)

Title: School Nutrition: Guardian Meal Reimbursement

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would, contingent upon an appropriation for its purposes and to the extent authorized by federal law, require the State Department of Education to establish a process for state reimbursement for meals served to guardians of eligible pupils receiving a meal pursuant to a summer meal program. A guardian of an eligible pupil would be required to be present at the summer meal program site in order for the summer meal program operator to receive reimbursement for that meal.

SB 348 (Skinner)

Title: Pupil Meals

Status: Senate Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill makes a few changes to the Universal Meals Program requirement:

- Authorizes local educational agencies (LEAs) to provide only one meal on each four-hour school day unless the State Department of Education receives a waiver of the congregate meal requirement from the United States Department of Agriculture to allow for a second meal on a four-hour school day to be served in a noncongregate manner.
- Requires LEAs to provide pupils with adequate time to eat, as determined by the State Department of Education.
- Requires the State Department of Education, in partnership with specified entities, to determine the maximum amount of added sugar to be allowed in a nutritionally adequate breakfast or lunch.

School Safety and Student Discipline

AB 1445 (Arambula)

Title: The Neng Thao Drowning Prevention Safety Act

Status: Assembly Desk

Position:

Summary:

This bill would authorize a local, state, or national drowning or injury prevention organization to provide informational materials to a public elementary school regarding specified topics relating to drowning prevention. The bill would require, beginning with the 2024-25 school year, upon receipt of the informational materials, a public elementary school to provide the informational materials to parents, legal guardians, or caregivers of pupils in kindergarten to grade 3 at the time the pupil enrolls at the school and at the beginning of each school year.

SB 31 (Jones)

Title: Encampments: Sensitive Areas: Penalties

Status: Senate Public Safety Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would prohibit a person from sitting, lying, sleeping, or storing, using, maintaining, or placing personal property upon any street, sidewalk, or other public right-of-way within 1000 feet of a school, daycare center, park, or library. A violation may be charged as a misdemeanor or infraction, and a person may not be found in violation unless provided at least 72 hours notice.

SB 274 (Skinner)

Title: Suspensions and Expulsions: Willful Defiance

Status: Senate Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would remove disrupting school activities or otherwise willfully defying the valid authority of supervisors, teachers, administrators, school officials, or other school personnel engaged in the performance of their duties from the list of acts for which a pupil, regardless of their grade of enrollment, may be suspended or recommended for expulsion.

State Budget, Education Finance, and LCFF

SB 98 (Portantino)

Title: Education Finance: Additional Education Funding

Status: Senate Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would, beginning with the 2023-24 fiscal year, provide local educational agencies (LEAs) with supplemental education funding, in addition to their Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) entitlement. The funding would be based on the difference between what the LEA would have received if LCFF funds were apportioned using enrollment numbers, and what the LEA did receive under the LCFF using average daily attendance information. At least 30% of the supplemental funds would have to be used to address chronic absenteeism and habitual truancy. In addition, there is a maintenance of effort requirement such that LEAs would need to maintain at least the same per-pupil spending level on staff who address chronic absenteeism and habitual truancy as in the 2019-20 school year.

Student Health

AB 19 (Patterson, Joe)

Amended: 2/27/2023

Title: Pupil Health: Opioid Antagonists

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would require all public schools to maintain at least two doses of naloxone hydrochloride or other opioid antagonist on its campus.

AB 483 (Muratsuchi)

Title: Local Educational Agency: Medi-Cal Billing Option

Status: Assembly Health Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would require the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to establish a revised audit process for a local educational agency's (LEA's) Medi-Cal Billing Option claims submitted for dates of service on or after January 1, 2025. The DHCS would be required to provide technical assistance to the LEA or to complete appeals by the LEA within 180 days if an audit disallows a specified percentage of an LEA's total value of claims. An auditor would be prohibited from disallowing certain claims. The DHCS' would be required to report the number of audits conducted.

AB 659 (Aguiar-Curry)

Amended: 2/17/2023

Title: Cancer Prevention Act

Status: Assembly Health Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would add the human papillomavirus (HPV) immunization to the list of compulsory vaccines for students to attend school in person. The bill would also explicitly prohibit schools from admitting a student to the 8th grade without being fully immunized against HPV. The bill does not alter the provisions regarding personal belief and medical exemptions so that parents would be able to exempt students from the HPV vaccine for medical reasons or personally held beliefs.

AB 1362 (Davies)

Title: Pupil Instruction: Adopted Course of Study: Physical Education

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would authorize the instruction in the physical education area of study to include information on the physical and mental dangers associated with the use of opioids, such as fentanyl, steroids, and other harmful addictive drugs.

SB 10 (Cortese)

Title: Pupil Health: Opioid Overdose Prevention and Treatment

Status: Senate Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would require local educational agencies (LEAs) to embed opioid overdose prevention and treatment in their School Safety Plans, including synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl. The bill would also distribute Opioid Antagonist Training & School Resource Guides to all LEAs regarding the emergency use of opioid antagonists, such as naloxone, on school campuses. The bill would also establish a State Working Group on Fentanyl Overdose/Abuse Prevention focused on public education, awareness, prevention and minimizing overdoses.

SB 234 (Portantino)

Title: Opioid Antagonists: Schools, College Campuses, Stadiums, Concert Venues, and Amusement Parks

Status: Senate Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

Requires all public schools to have naloxone hydrochloride or any other opioid antagonist at all times, and to ensure at least two employees are aware of the location.

SB 283 (Ochoa Bogh)

Title: Pupil Health: Asthma Management

Status: Senate Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would require local educational agencies, on or before the start of the 2024-25 school year, to adopt a comprehensive asthma management plan. The plan must create individualized asthma plans for students with asthma and provide professional development for school staff related to asthma.

SB 472 (Hurtado)

Title: Pupil Health: Opioid Overdose Reversal Medication

Status: Senate Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

For local educational agencies (LEAs) that opt to provide opioid antagonists to trained personnel for emergency medical aid, this bill would require schools to maintain at least two doses of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist. LEAs that choose not to have opioid antagonists available must report to the state the reason for not having opioid antagonists available for emergency medical aid.

SB 541 (Menjivar)

Title: Sexual Health: Contraceptives: Immunization

Status: Senate Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would, in order to prevent and reduce unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, require each public school, including schools operated by a school district or county office of education and charter schools, to make condoms available to all pupils free of charge. The bill would, commencing with the 2023–24 school year, require each public school to post at least one notice regarding these requirements in a prominent and conspicuous location on the school campus. The bill would require each public school to allow the distribution of condoms during the course of, or in connection to, educational or public health programs and initiatives.

Student Services (ELO-P, etc.)

[AB 5 \(Zbur\)](#)

Title: The Safe and Supportive Schools Program

Status: Assembly Desk

Position:

Summary:

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to ensure (1) that teachers and other certificated employees of schools operated by a school district or county office of education or charter schools have the tools and training they need to support and meet the needs of LGBTQ+ pupils and (2) that California schools are safe and supportive for all pupils, teachers, and other certificated employees.

Transportation

[AB 579 \(Ting\)](#)

Title: School Buses: Zero-Emission Vehicles

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill would, by January 1, 2035, require 100% of all newly purchased or contracted school buses of a local educational agency (LEA) to be zero-emission vehicles. The bill would authorize LEAs that are prevented from purchasing or contracting a zero-emission school bus due to terrain and route constraints to request from the California Department of Education a one-time extension, for a term not to exceed five years, to comply with that requirement.

This is a reintroduction of last year's Assembly Bill 2731 (Ting), which made it through the Assembly but was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee likely due to its estimated price tag. The Senate Appropriations Committee analysis estimated that the bill would cost tens of millions of dollars each year and that at full implementation, the total cost to replace the entire fleet of school buses in the state would be approximately \$5.53 billion.

[SB 88 \(Skinner\)](#)

Amended: 3/6/2023

Title: Pupil Transportation: Driver Qualifications

Status: Senate Rules Committee

Position:

Summary:

A spot bill that intends to clarify who can provide pupil transportation and what type of vehicle may be used to transport pupils.


Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number HR-1

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Felicia D. Quarles Treadwell and Tamara Neely,
Directors in Human Resources

Date: March 17, 2023

Phone Number: 457-3890

Cabinet Approval: 

Regarding: Highlights from the Spring 2023 Classified Conference

The purpose of this board communication is to share highlights from the Spring 2023 Classified Conference.

On March 06, 2023, from 8:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., the Classified Development team held professional development for classified staff on our district Buyback Day. Participants were offered supplemental compensation with funding through the Classified Professional Learning Grant. The overall conference was rated 4.71 out of 5.

There were in attendance 418 classified management, classified permanent, and substitute staff. They enjoyed breakfast and raffles and had options to training titles that were job specific as well as development for their personal lives.

The conference took place at four venues: Addicott Elementary, Patino Entrepreneurship High School, Fresno Adult School, and the Double Tree by Hilton. The different venues allowed for strategic training for our Special Education Paraprofessionals, our Custodial Teams, use of the new Promethean Boards, and other themes such as Financial Literacy, Conflict Resolution, Internet Safety for Children, Fearless Leadership, and more.

We look forward to having you join our future training and development events and invite you to offer ideas as you learn of the needs of our system.

Below is a link to view pictures and information that share what our Fresno Unified family experienced.

[Spring 2023 Classified Conference](#)

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Felicia Treadwell at 457-3890 or Tamara Neely at 457-6224.

Approved by Superintendent
Robert G. Nelson Ed.D.



Date: 03/17/2023

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number OS-1

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Paul Rosencrans, Manager II
Cabinet Approval:

Date: March 17, 2023

Phone Number: 457-3134

Regarding:  Transportation Plan

The purpose of this board communication is to provide information on Board Item B-27, Transportation Plan that will be presented at the March 22, 2023 Board Meeting.

The Transportation Plan is required to be presented to the Board per Education Code Sections 39800.1 and 41850.1 as a condition of apportionment funding based on reported transportation expenditures. In accordance with Ed Code, the plan must be presented and adopted by the school district's governing board in an open meeting with the opportunity for in-person and remote public comment on or before April 01, 2023. The plan does not need to be submitted to California Department of Education (CDE) and the adoption will be checked in the Local Education Agency (LEA's) annual audit.

The first year's plan is intended to address both the current transportation program in the 2022/23 fiscal school year and the plan describing the prioritized transportation services it will offer to its identified pupils in the 2023/24 fiscal school year.

There is no opt-out mechanism provided in the statute. All LEA's eligible for the funding based on the allocation formula in the statute will be apportioned funds. LEA's that choose not to develop a transportation services plan will have an audit finding and a corresponding reversal of funding.

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Paul Idsvoog at 457-3134.


Approved by Superintendent
Robert G. Nelson Ed.D.



Date: 03/17/2023

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number OS-2

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Alex Belanger, Chief Executive
Cabinet Approval: 

Date: March 17, 2023

Phone Number: 457-3582

Regarding: Bullard High School Fencing Project Status Update

The purpose of this communication is to provide the Board information regarding the status of the Bullard High School fencing design, design meetings, stakeholder engagement, and potential revisions.

History

- Bid 21-15, new steel picket and chain-link fencing and gates to improve safety and security for students, staff, and visitors. DSA approved January 31, 2021.
- Design Intent: Design creates a single point-of-entry at main office, includes automatic exit gates for the north and south parking lots, and replaces the existing 4' high fence along Barstow, Browning and Palm Avenues with standard height fencing, and added fencing at the campus interior.

Current Update

Armen Torigian, Bullard High School Principal has been working together with; Facility staff, PBK Architects and Bullard School Site Council:

- March 07, 2023, a Formal Fencing Stakeholder Meeting was held with subsequent meetings planned for the month of March.
- Design considerations and community engagement planned to be completed by the end of April 2023.
- Current fencing design revisions in consideration:
 - Relocate the fence off Palm interiorly to lessen the visual impact and utilize building structure when practical.
 - Modify steel picket fence type so that it is not institutional in appearance.
 - Retain 4' high perimeter fence in its current location.
 - Add additional fencing to secure new soccer field.
 - Replace in specified areas, steel picket fencing with chain link fencing.
 - Add accessible concrete walk areas.

Next Steps

- Design plan revisions are anticipated to be completed May 2023, and a final review meeting will be conducted with school site.
- DSA final review/approval, anticipated to be completed by July 31, 2023.
- Bidding and Board award is anticipated to occur October 2023.
- Procurement, fabrication, and construction is anticipated to take 10 months.

Cost / Financial Impact

- Since the recommendation of this award in February 2021, construction costs have increased up to 40%.

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Paul Idsvoog at 457-3134 or Alex Belanger at 457-6126.

Approved by Superintendent
Robert G. Nelson Ed.D. _____



Date: 03/17/2023