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Robert G. Nelson, Ed.D.

BOARD COMMUNICATIONS – MARCH 24, 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

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT – Misty Her

DS-1 Amy Idsvoog Update on Student Resource Officer Student Interactions

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL SERVICES – Patrick Jensen, Interim Chief Officer

BFS-1 Kim Kelstrom School Services Weekly Update Reports for March 16, 2023

BFS-2 Kim Kelstrom Joint Health Management Board Financial Updates

INSTRUCTIONAL DIVISION – Dr. Natasha Baker, Chief Officer

ID-1 Ed Gomes Ivy League Project Campus Tour

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 24, 2023

Phone Number: 457-3884

Regarding: Superintendent Calendar Highlights

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

- Site visits at Addams, Homan, Hamilton, Kings Canyon and Storey
- Met with Executive Cabinet team
- Attended the Magic of Story Telling event at Lincoln Elementary
- Met with labor partners
- Attended the Fresno County Superintendent's Advisory Meeting
- Attended the Better Blackstone Meeting
- Attended the Parent Advisory Committee Meeting
- Spoke at the Annual Laotian Educational Conference


Approved by Superintendent
Robert G. Nelson Ed.D.



Date: 03/24/2023

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: Amy Idsvoog and Kristi Imberi-Olivares
Cabinet Approval: 

Date: March 24, 2023

Phone: 457-3498

Regarding: Update on Student Resource Officer Student Interactions

The purpose of this communication is to provide the Board an update around the Student Resource Officer (SRO) interactions with students since the start of the 2022/23 school year. Staff last provided a Board communication regarding this subject on October 7, 2022.

In collaboration with the Safety Office, Equity & Access, and the Fresno Police Department, staff developed and launched a new SRO data reporting tool last spring. High school SROs began using the tool in March 2022 and middle school SROs began using the tool in September 2022. Since this information is self-reported and varies by how frequently an SRO utilizes our tool to report, the data reported may not be reflective of the actual number of interactions as they occur on a school campus since they may not all get consistently reported in our tool. The tool provides SROs the opportunity to document and track positive student engagements as well as report and monitor safety concerns and discipline incidents. Our district and partners at Fresno PD use the data gathered in this tool to glean a more robust data story around the role of SROs, student engagement and general school safety.

Last spring, Equity & Access created an SRO Power BI to help SROs and school sites analyze, monitor, and track data entries and trends toward identifying best practices and any potential areas of needed improvement. Additionally, all SROs participated in restorative practice training during the summer and completed a 32-hour cultural proficiency training in early August 2022.

Our cross-departmental team continues to actively partner with Fresno PD to ensure our SROs are utilizing our data reporting tool and reviewing the data surfaced in our SRO Power BI. The Safety Office, Information Technology (former members of Equity and Access), and Fresno PD are continuing to partner toward additional training and guidance on improving consistent and accurate data entry.

Included in this communication is our interaction reports by school. Please note that student demographic information is only captured when student ID is reported. Student ID is only required to be reported when a discipline interaction is entered. As a reminder, the number of interactions reported is based upon the number of entries an SRO makes and how frequently they input. The number of interactions reported may not be reflective of the actual interactions occurring on the campus since this tool is self-reported data reliant on how often SROs enter the information.

If you have any 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: 03/24/2023

Student Resource Officers' Reported* Interactions with Students (8/15/22 - 3/19/2023)

School Name	Positive Interaction	Discipline Incident	Safety Concern	Grand Total
Ahwahnee Middle	59	6	4	69
Bullard High	182	24	12	218
Cambridge High	17	0	1	18
Dewolf High	41	1	0	42
Duncan Polytech High	49	4	1	54
Edison High	16	41	2	59
Fort Miller Middle	151	1	12	164
Fresno High	195	1	3	199
Gaston Middle	194	10	28	232
Hoover High	31	33	21	85
Kings Canyon Middle	377	28	0	405
Mclane High	18	0	1	19
Phoenix Secondary	255	10	2	267
Roosevelt High	232	33	32	297
Scandinavian Middle	68	10	53	131
Sequoia Middle	7	5	3	15
Sunnyside High	70	16	5	91
Tehipite Middle	29	4	0	33
Tenaya Middle	234	25	17	276
Terronez Middle	97	0	5	102
Tioga Middle	47	0	0	47
Fresno Unified	2369	252	202	2823

Note: *Totals shown above represent all reported entries submitted by Student Resource Officers within the Fresno Unified SRO Reporting Tool, and may not encompass all actual positive interactions, discipline incidents, and/or safety concerns that occurred on school campuses. **Response quantity is reliant on frequency of self-reporting.**

Student Resource Officers' Reported* Positive Interactions with Students by Race/Ethnicity (8/15/22 - 3/19/2023)

School Name	African American/Black	Asian	Filipino	Hispanic	Native American/Alaskan	Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White	Total
Ahwahnee Middle	9	3	1	24	1	0	2	15	55
Bullard High	29	1	0	99	3	0	11	39	182
Cambridge High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dewolf High	5	0	0	30	0	0	0	2	37
Duncan Polytech High	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Edison High	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Fort Miller Middle	24	1	0	52	0	0	5	6	88
Fresno High	13	1	0	6	0	0	0	1	21
Gaston Middle	31	1	0	68	0	0	9	11	120
Hoover High	9	0	0	11	0	0	1	1	22
Kings Canyon Middle	51	80	0	214	0	0	8	2	355
Mclane High	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Phoenix Secondary	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	7
Roosevelt High	25	3	0	193	0	0	3	6	230
Scandinavian Middle	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	1	35
Sequoia Middle	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Sunnyside High	6	5	0	36	0	0	1	3	51
Tehipite Middle	2	0	0	21	0	0	0	2	25
Tenaya Middle	14	3	0	48	1	0	10	4	80
Terronez Middle	8	6	0	21	0	2	6	1	44
Tioga Middle	9	1	0	30	0	0	1	4	45
Fresno Unified	239	106	1	904	5	2	58	98	1413

Notes: *Totals shown above represent all reported entries submitted by Student Resource Officers within the Fresno Unified SRO Reporting Tool, and may not encompass all actual positive interactions that occurred on school campuses.

Response quantity is reliant on frequency of self-reporting.

956 positive interactions did not have student IDs and therefore no race/ethnicity information, as reporting student ID is optional since SROs may have positive interactions with families, staff, and groups of students.

Student Resource Officers' Reported* Positive Interactions with Students by Student Group (8/15/22 - 3/19/2023)

School Name	SED	Homeless	Foster Youth	English Learners	SWD
Ahwahnee Middle	44	0	0	4	9
Bullard High	139	5	31	5	23
Cambridge High	0	0	0	0	0
Dewolf High	37	0	0	13	0
Duncan Polytech High	1	0	0	0	0
Edison High	1	0	0	0	0
Fort Miller Middle	81	4	4	9	23
Fresno High	20	0	0	1	5
Gaston Middle	120	7	0	23	45
Hoover High	19	1	3	2	4
Kings Canyon Middle	342	0	5	51	42
Mclane High	3	1	0	2	1
Phoenix Secondary	6	0	1	0	3
Roosevelt High	223	5	11	58	52
Scandinavian Middle	33	0	0	2	9
Sequoia Middle	7	0	0	0	3
Sunnyside High	49	0	1	18	17
Tehipite Middle	25	0	2	13	8
Tenaya Middle	59	0	0	3	4
Terronez Middle	42	0	1	2	4
Tioga Middle	43	0	0	10	10
Fresno Unified	1294	23	59	216	262

Notes: *Totals shown above represent all reported entries submitted by Student Resource Officers within the Fresno Unified SRO Reporting Tool, and may not encompass all actual positive interactions that occurred on school campuses. **Response quantity is reliant on frequency of self-reporting.**

This breakdown by student group only reflects those positive interactions in which a valid student ID was reported.

SED = Socio-Economically Disadvantaged

SWD = Students with Disability

Student Resource Officers' Reported* Discipline Incidents with Students by Race/Ethnicity (8/15/22 - 3/19/2023)

School Name	African American/Black	Asian	Filipino	Hispanic	Native American/Alaskan	Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White	Total
Ahwahnee Middle	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
Bullard High	4	0	0	15	0	0	2	3	24
Cambridge High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dewolf High	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Duncan Polytech High	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
Edison High	6	1	0	34	0	0	0	0	41
Fort Miller Middle	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fresno High	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gaston Middle	1	3	0	5	0	0	1	0	10
Hoover High	6	0	0	23	0	0	3	1	33
Kings Canyon Middle	9	1	0	16	0	0	2	0	28
Mclane High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phoenix Secondary	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	10
Roosevelt High	6	0	0	23	0	0	0	4	33
Scandinavian Middle	1	1	0	5	0	0	1	2	10
Sequoia Middle	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Sunnyside High	1	1	0	10	1	1	2	0	16
Tehipite Middle	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Tenaya Middle	5	0	0	16	0	0	1	3	25
Terronez Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tioga Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresno Unified	43	7	0	173	1	1	12	15	252

Notes: *Totals shown above represent all reported entries submitted by Student Resource Officers within the Fresno Unified SRO Reporting Tool, and may not encompass all actual discipline incidents that occurred on school campuses.
Response quantity is reliant on frequency of self-reporting.

Prepared by Research and Data Governance

Data as of March 19, 2023

Student Resource Officers' Reported* Discipline Incidents with Students by Student Group (8/15/22 - 3/19/2023)

School Name	SED	Homeless	Foster Youth	English Learners	SWD
Ahwahnee Middle	6	0	0	0	1
Bullard High	22	1	4	2	6
Cambridge High	0	0	0	0	0
Dewolf High	1	0	0	0	0
Duncan Polytech High	3	0	0	0	0
Edison High	37	1	1	8	9
Fort Miller Middle	1	0	0	0	0
Fresno High	1	0	0	0	0
Gaston Middle	10	0	0	3	1
Hoover High	33	1	3	2	4
Kings Canyon Middle	26	0	0	4	6
Mclane High	0	0	0	0	0
Phoenix Secondary	9	0	3	0	3
Roosevelt High	33	2	1	4	4
Scandinavian Middle	8	1	1	2	3
Sequoia Middle	5	0	0	0	2
Sunnyside High	14	0	0	3	2
Tehipite Middle	4	0	1	1	1
Tenaya Middle	23	0	1	1	0
Terronez Middle	0	0	0	0	0
Tioga Middle	0	0	0	0	0
Fresno Unified	236	6	15	30	42

Notes: *Totals shown above represent all reported entries submitted by Student Resource Officers within the Fresno Unified SRO Reporting Tool, and may not encompass all actual discipline incidents that occurred on school campuses.

Response quantity is reliant on frequency of self-reporting.

SED = Socio-Economically Disadvantaged

SWD = Students with Disability

Prepared by Research and Data Governance

Data as of March 19, 2023

Student Resource Officers' Reported* Safety Concerns with Students by Race/Ethnicity (8/15/22 - 3/19/2023)

School Name	African American/Black	Asian	Filipino	Hispanic	Native American/Alaskan	Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White	Total
Ahwahnee Middle	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
Bullard High	1	0	0	9	0	0	1	1	12
Cambridge High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dewolf High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duncan Polytech High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Edison High	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Fort Miller Middle	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	9
Fresno High	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gaston Middle	5	0	0	21	0	0	0	1	27
Hoover High	3	1	0	8	0	0	1	6	19
Kings Canyon Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mclane High	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix Secondary	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Roosevelt High	4	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	32
Scandinavian Middle	0	1	0	49	0	0	0	2	52
Sequoia Middle	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sunnyside High	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
Tehipite Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenaya Middle	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	3	9
Terronez Middle	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Tioga Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresno Unified	24	2	0	133	0	0	5	17	181

Notes: *Totals shown above represent all reported entries submitted by Student Resource Officers within the Fresno Unified SRO Reporting Tool, and may not encompass all actual safety concerns that occurred on school campuses.

Response quantity is reliant on frequency of self-reporting.

21 safety concerns did not have student IDs and therefore no race/ethnicity information, as reporting student ID is optional since SROs may have safety concerns with families, staff, and groups of students.

Student Resource Officers' Reported* Safety Concerns with Students by Student Group (8/15/22 - 3/19/2023)

School Name	SED	Homeless	Foster Youth	English Learners	SWD
Ahwahnee Middle	4	0	0	0	0
Bullard High	9	0	4	0	3
Cambridge High	0	0	0	0	0
Dewolf High	0	0	0	0	0
Duncan Polytech High	1	0	0	0	0
Edison High	2	0	0	0	0
Fort Miller Middle	9	0	0	2	2
Fresno High	1	0	0	1	0
Gaston Middle	27	0	1	8	12
Hoover High	14	0	0	1	7
Kings Canyon Middle	0	0	0	0	0
Mclane High	1	1	0	0	0
Phoenix Secondary	2	0	1	1	0
Roosevelt High	29	0	2	7	8
Scandinavian Middle	48	0	0	7	13
Sequoia Middle	1	0	0	0	0
Sunnyside High	5	0	1	2	2
Tehipite Middle	0	0	0	0	0
Tenaya Middle	6	0	0	1	0
Terronez Middle	4	0	0	0	0
Tioga Middle	0	0	0	0	0
Fresno Unified	163	1	9	30	47

Notes: *Totals shown above represent all reported entries submitted by Student Resource Officers within the Fresno Unified SRO Reporting Tool, and may not encompass all actual safety concerns that occurred on school campuses. **Response quantity is reliant on frequency of self-reporting.**

This breakdown by student group only reflects those safety concerns in which a valid student ID was reported.

SED = Socio-Economically Disadvantaged

SWD = Students with Disability

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number BFS-1

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

Prepared by: Kim Kelstrom, Chief Executive 
Cabinet Approval: 

Date: March 24, 2023

Phone Number: 457-3907

Regarding: School Services Weekly Update Reports for March 16, 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 16, 2023 is attached and includes the following articles:

- UCLA Economists Uncertain About Future – March 15, 2023
- Advocates Propose an Alternative To Refocus Budget on Black Students – March 14, 2023
- How Can California Help At-Risk Students Close Achievement Gaps? – March 12, 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: 03/24/2023



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DATE: March 16, 2023

TO: Robert G. Nelson
Superintendent

AT: Fresno Unified School District

FROM: Your SSC Governmental Relations Team

RE: *SSC's Sacramento Weekly Update*

Education Committees to Hold First Hearings Next Week

Next Wednesday, March 22, 2023, both the Assembly and Senate Education Committees will hold their first bill hearings of the year with a number of noteworthy education measures slated to be on the docket for consideration.

The Senate Education Committee, chaired by Senator Josh Newman (D-Fullerton), will meet in the morning to consider 17 bills, including the following:

- Senate Bill (SB) 10 (Cortese, D-San Jose) would require local educational agencies (LEAs) to embed opioid overdose prevention and treatment in their school safety plans and also requires the California Department of Education to provide instruction to school staff on the use of emergency opioid antagonists
- 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 ballot
 - Assemblymember Muratsuchi (D-Torrance) has also introduced a bond bill for 2024 and since the Legislature would only place one bond proposal before voters, Senator Glazer will need to work with Assemblymember Muratsuchi
- SB 98 (Portantino, D-La Cañada Flintridge) 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
 - This bill is a reintroduction of last year's SB 830, which cleared the Senate but never received a policy committee hearing in the Assembly

- 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 283 (Ochoa Bogh, R-Yucaipa) would require LEAs to, on or before the start of the 2024-25 school year, adopt a comprehensive asthma management plan
- SB 445 (Portantino) would require an LEA to, upon request from a parent whose native language is one of the eight most commonly spoken languages within the LEA, translate the completed Individualized Education Program (IEP) and any revisions to the IEP within 30 calendar days of the IEP meeting or within 30 calendar days of a later request
 - Governor Newsom vetoed a nearly identical bill in 2019 stating that the bill would exceed the requirements of the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and create a costly mandate
- SB 472 (Hurtado, D-Bakersfield) would require each school site to maintain at least two doses of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist for purposes of those authorizations
- SB 499 (Menjivar, D-San Fernando Valley) would require all school sites to develop an extreme heat action plan by January 1, 2025, and begin implementation of said action plan by January 1, 2027

The Assembly Education Committee, chaired by Assemblymember Al Muratsuchi (D-Torrance), will be meeting in the afternoon to consider 30 measures, including the following:

- Assembly Bill (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 237 (Wallis, R-Bermuda Dunes) would require a school district of residence to approve an intradistrict transfer request for a low-performing 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
- 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 438 (Rubio, B., D-Baldwin Park) would, beginning July 1, 2025, reduce from 16 to 14 years old the minimum age that an IEP needs to include appropriate measurable postsecondary goals and transition services needed to attain those goals
- AB 579 (Ting, D-San Francisco) would require, commencing in 2035, 100% of all newly purchased or contracted LEA school buses 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

- AB 897 (McCarty, D-Sacramento) would, commencing July 1, 2024, require a probationary employee employed in an assignment that is less than full time but at least 60% of a full-time assignment, and who, in any one school year, has served for at least 75% of the number of days required of the assignment in which the employee is employed to be deemed to have served a complete school year

The deadline for bills with any fiscal implications to clear the first house policy committees is April 28, while the deadline for nonfiscal bills is May 5. This means that policy committees will be ramping up over the next several weeks in order to meet this critical deadline.

Leilani Aguinaldo

UCLA Economists Uncertain About Future

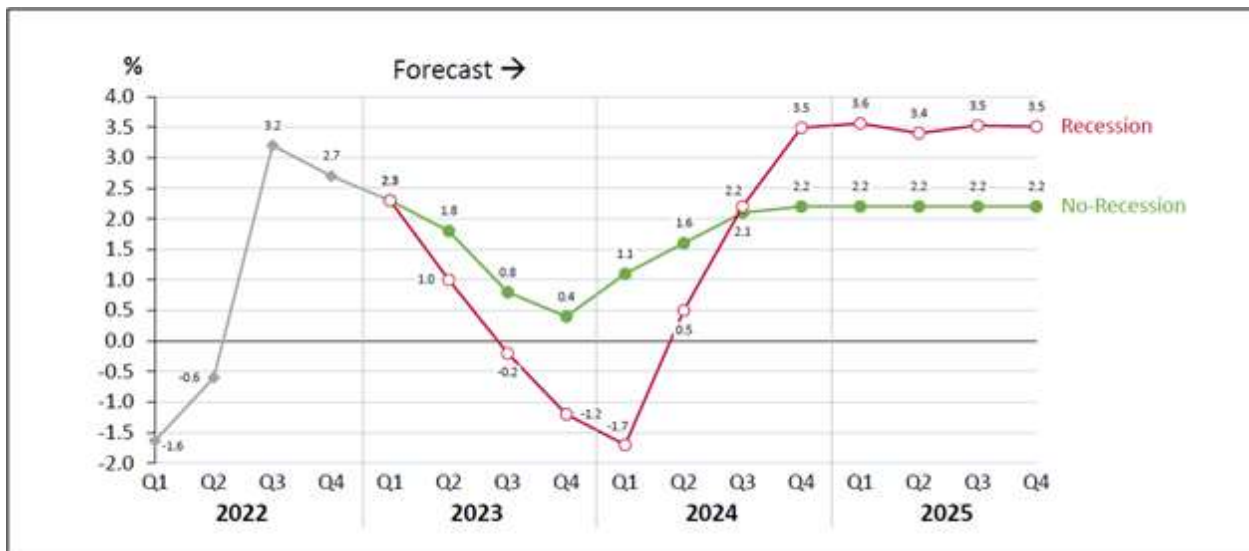
By Patti F. Herrera, EdD
School Services of California Inc.'s *Fiscal Report*
March 15, 2023

Economists at the UCLA Anderson School of Management offer two scenarios for the national and California economies in its first forecast of 2023—one in which the economy continues to grow, albeit sluggishly, and one in which the economy contracts later this year and into the early part of 2024. The UCLA Anderson Forecast (Forecast) attributes the uncertain economy mostly to the endogenous decisions of the Federal Reserve (Fed) and how it continues to manage inflation in a persistently tight labor market and in an economy where consumers are still spending despite its money tightening policies. The Fed, notes the UCLA economists, does not have a good track record of reigning in spending without causing a recession. In fact, nine of the last twelve events when the Fed has tightened monetary policy has resulted in a recession.

The Forecast offers that the Fed may be willing to tolerate a mild recession and higher unemployment in order to bring inflation down closer to its target rate. The strongest indicators predicting a recession—defined by Dr. Ed Leamer as “a period of sustained unwanted idleness”—in the coming months is the inverted relationship between the yields on short- versus long-term U.S. treasuries largely as a result of Fed monetary policy and declining residential investments as a percentage of overall national production.

Fifty-three percent of the UCLA economists believe that the economy will begin to recede in the second half of 2023. The Forecast’s recession scenario shows the economy contracting by 1.5%, or by \$316 billion, at its trough. As shown in the chart below, a future recession, if one, will be relatively mild and swift, according to the Forecast.

Quarterly Real Gross Domestic Product Growth, Annual Rates



The cause of persistent inflation is what remains unknown. Essentially, does current economic data suggest changing trends in overall consumer and business spending patterns, or does it reflect temporary behaviors from an economy that is still recuperating from COVID-19—an economic, long COVID, if you will? If it is

the latter, we may be able to avoid a recession as inflation naturally abates; however, if it is the former, the Fed will likely continue to raise interest rates to increase unemployment and cool spending.

Historically, California tends to be worse off than the rest of the nation. This was the case in the most recent recessions that hit the technology sector particularly hard. UCLA economist, Jerry Nickelsburg, says this time could be different due to a number of factors.

First, California’s job market remains healthy and is performing better than pre-pandemic levels. While certain labor sectors continue to lag (namely, hospitality and leisure), the state has gained jobs in high-tech manufacturing, healthcare, and other high-paying industries. And while the housing market has cooled, California is among a handful of states that saw an increase in the number of new building permits issued, with 68% of southern California developers indicating they plan to build multi-housing units in the next year despite the higher costs of borrowing vis-à-vis interest rates.

A looming and unanswered question during today’s, March 15, 2023, Forecast conference is what the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank portends for Fed action, the financial sector, and the overall economy. It’s too soon to tell, say UCLA economists; one data point does not make a trend. However, economist Dr. Leo Feler reminded us that there’s a saying in Silicon Valley of “move fast and break things.” He offered that it appears that the Fed has moved fast and broke Silicon Valley Bank.

Can the Fed avoid breaking anything else?

Note: The Back in School Coalition has presented a counterproposal to Governor Newsom’s equity multiplier State Budget proposal, but there are concerns that this alternative proposal would violate Proposition 209.

Advocates Propose an Alternative To Refocus Budget on Black Students

By Emma Gallegos, John Fensterwald, and Daniel J. Willis

EdSource

March 14, 2023

Gov. Gavin Newsom’s plan to increase funding to high-poverty schools represents what critics say is a broken promise to tackle a stubborn achievement gap for Black students.

Black in School, a coalition of Black education and civil rights groups, has come up with a counterproposal that would provide additional funding for Black students. The group says the alternative would be compatible with Proposition 209, which bans affirmative action, and the Newsom administration’s effort to hold districts and schools accountable for spending.

Newsom’s plan, which he calls the “equity multiplier,” would send \$300 million to about 800 schools with concentrated poverty. However, an EdSource analysis found those schools enroll only 6.6% of California’s Black students, which the Black in School coalition calls a “perverse outcome” for a policy they have advocated for to address the longstanding low performance of Black students statewide.

It's not what the advocates were seeking from Newsom, said Margaret Fortune, the president and CEO of Fortune School, a group of charter schools in Sacramento serving primarily Black students. Their plan was "an apple, and this is an orange," she said.

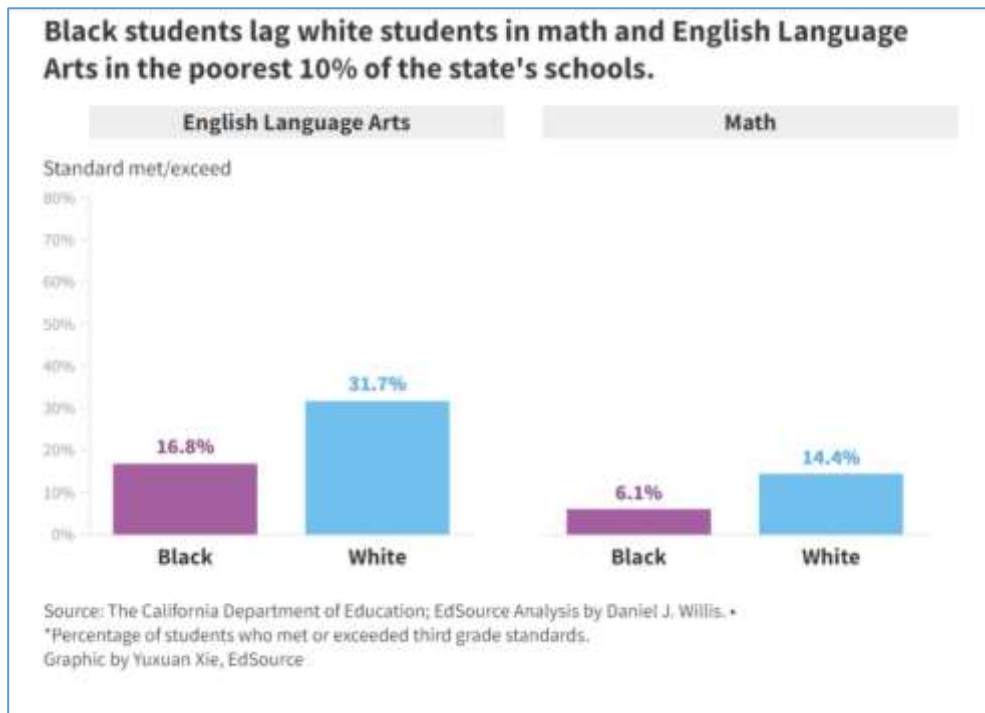
"I thought the governor dropped the ball," said Tyrone Howard, director of the UCLA Center for the Transformation of Schools.

California hasn't shied away from taking "unapologetic" action to improve the outcomes for groups, such as English learners, he said. He worries there is a reluctance in the state to engage in any sustained effort focused on Black students, but he said "bold and customized" solutions are exactly what these students need.

Data indicates persistent racial disparities in test scores and other metrics that the state tracks across poor and wealthy districts. Advocates say that money is critical to identifying and addressing the systemic causes.

An EdSource analysis of the wealthiest 10% of schools in the state found that 50.7% of Black students met or exceeded English test standards compared with 73.3% of white students. In math, 32.6% of Black students met or exceeded math test standards compared with 58.7% of white students.

The differences were even starker at the state's poorest schools. In English, 16.8% of Black students met or exceeded test standards compared with 31.7% of white students. In math, just 6.1% of Black students met or exceeded compared with 14.4% of white students.



Complexities of the Local Control Funding Formula are complicating efforts to resolve differences between the Newsom administration's plan and the advocates who want money more closely tied to helping Black students. The 10-year-old funding formula requires that districts measure the performance of eight racial and ethnic groups on a half-dozen metrics, including test scores, graduation rates and chronic absences, and then

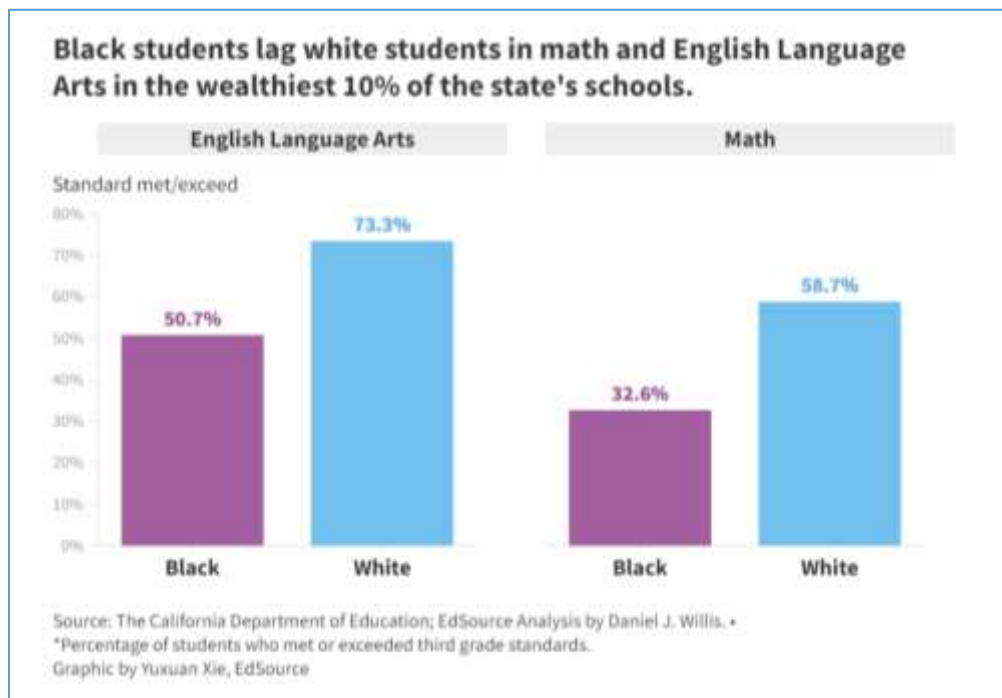
spend supplemental funding for “high-needs students” to create improvement plans for all low-performing groups.

The challenge for Newsom and the Black leaders is that any funding formula the state imposes must steer clear of Proposition 209’s ban on affirmative action. Racial and ethnic groups are the only groups that are tracked that are not targeted for additional funding. The current funding formula directs extra funding to high-needs students: low-income, English learners, foster and homeless.

Low-income students and Latinos have been able to see substantial gains in test scores under the Local Control Funding Formula, said Bruce Fuller, a professor at the Berkeley School of Education. During the same period, Black students have seen flat results, Fuller’s research into Los Angeles schools shows.

“If resources and accountability have driven results with [those] groups, why wouldn’t we take the same approach with African American students and Native American students?” Fortune said.

Newsom’s additional funding for the equity multiplier in this budget is part of a larger plan to overhaul how the state can hold districts and schools accountable for students’ performance, with particular attention to racial disparities. All districts and schools with student groups in the lowest ranking on any metric on the California School Dashboard would be required to set improvement goals and allocate funding needed to achieve them, and then measure the progress.



Newsom would designate the “equity multiplier” schools for priority assistance from the state and provide them the additional \$300 million to help the low-performing student groups. Black public school students, who number about 300,000 statewide, have persistently scored the lowest among racial and ethnic groups on the dashboard’s metrics. The Newsom administration assumed that they would be concentrated in the equity multiplier schools, which include charter and alternative county schools, but that appears not to be so. By EdSource’s analysis, they were only slightly overrepresented.

“The accountability provisions are moving in the right direction,” said Adonai Mack, senior director of education at Children Now. “But the resources also have to be there. I don’t think we can separate the two.”

To rectify that, the Black in School coalition proposes amending the funding formula to provide additional funding for any group not already funded that scores below the state average on any two metrics on the dashboard. The only unfunded groups tracked are racial and ethnic categories. Black and Native American students would qualify, based on this year’s dashboard results.

Focusing extra resources to help the lowest-performing racial and ethnic groups improve their test scores would not violate Proposition 209, the advocates claim. This year Black and Native American students would benefit from this proposal, but other groups could benefit in the future, depending on their performance, Mack said.

But Fuller said he is concerned that conservative groups wouldn’t hesitate to sue the Newsom administration for funding aimed at specific racial groups. He worries the proposal might get into trouble legally if it appears to be reverse-engineered to benefit Black students.

“I sort of worry that the advocates are pooh-poohing the governor’s concern about a lawsuit,” he said. “I think that is a serious threat.”

Newsom has skirted the issue of race in the equity multiplier by focusing on schools with high concentrations of poverty. But a recent report from the Legislative Analyst’s Office noted that these schools already receive funding targeted at high-poverty schools from both the federal and state government.

Advocates wanted to see funding that covers all Black students — not just those who are classified as low-income, foster or homeless students who already receive additional funding from the state. Black in School estimates that an additional 81,617 Black students and 8,807 Native American students would be eligible for this funding.

Advocates note that the Reparations Task Force headed by the state attorney general has endorsed their approach. A preliminary report this June recommended funding Black students through the state’s funding formula.

Mack said he’s glad that California is having this conversation about the systemic problems Black students face through the Reparations Task Force, but that it’s “very wild and interesting” to see that progress on this issue has hit a wall during this budget cycle.

Note: The Legislative Analyst's Office and a number of education advocates are skeptical about the Governor's \$300 million equity multiplier proposal.

How Can California Help At-Risk Students Close Achievement Gaps?

By Dan Walters
CalMatters
March 12, 2023

When Jerry Brown returned to the governorship of California in 2011, after a 28-year absence, he proposed a major overhaul in financing public schools.

For many decades, school finance was quite simple. Local school boards would decide how much money they needed each year and adjust property tax rates to generate the revenue.

The state was at most a peripheral player, allocating money to somewhat equalize per-pupil spending in response to a series of state Supreme Court decisions in the 1970s.

Everything changed in 1978, a year in which Brown was seeking his second term as governor, when voters passed the iconic Proposition 13 property tax limit.

School districts and other units of local government, such as cities and counties, could no longer adjust property tax rates and overall property tax revenue took a nosedive.

The state responded by assuming the basic responsibility for financing schools, largely on a per-pupil basis. In 1988, at the behest of the California Teachers Association and other education groups, voters passed another measure, Proposition 98, to give schools a guaranteed share of state revenues.

That's the system that Brown inherited when he became governor for a second time and he advocated a long-discussed reform dubbed "weighted funding formula." Rather than providing funds on a per-pupil basis, the system would allocate extra money for students, mostly poor and non-white, who were struggling to reach academic achievement standards.

Declaring that "equal treatment for children in unequal situations is not justice," Brown persuaded the Legislature in 2013 to pass the "Local Control Funding Formula" or LCFF, a complex system for school systems with large numbers of "at-risk" students to qualify for extra funds.

LCFF had – and still has – some basic flaws.

It assumed that local school officials would spend the money effectively on the targeted students with just cursory state oversight. Brown, a one-time seminary student, called it "subsidiarity," drawing the phrase from a tenet of Catholic social doctrine.

That flaw is compounded by another – providing extra funds to districts, rather than to individual schools with large numbers of at-risk kids, diluted their potential impact.

In practice, subsidiarity has been just a political dodge, allowing Brown and other political figures to wash their hands of any accountability for outcomes that have been mediocre at best. Lawsuits by civil rights groups have been the only real oversight of how schools have spent billions of LCFF dollars.

That's the system that Gavin Newsom inherited when he succeeded Brown in 2019. In his proposed 2023-24 budget, Newsom wants to tweak it in hopes of making it more effective.

Newsom would allocate an additional \$300 million to schools with the highest levels of poverty, dubbed an "equity multiplier," while sidestepping a demand from Black legislators for extra funds specifically for Black students, who as a group have the lowest educational outcomes.

The Legislature's Black Caucus is unhappy with Newsom's approach, which also includes more assistance to school districts that are failing to meet achievement standards. The Legislature's budget analyst, Gabe Patek, is also highly skeptical, albeit for different reasons.

Patek's office, in a recent report, points to LCFF's structural flaws and its lack of tangible improvements for at-risk students and declares that providing another \$300 million is less important than "increasing transparency to ensure existing funding actually targets the highest-need schools and student subgroups."

There's an old saying about throwing good money after bad that is applicable to the LCFF quandary. It will never succeed in closing the achievement gap until there is more direct accountability for using its money for the intended purposes and actually improving outcomes.

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 24, 2023

Phone Number: 457-3907

Regarding: Joint Health Management Board Financial Updates

The purpose of this board communication is to provide the Board the financial updates reported at the March 23, 2023, meeting of the Joint Health Management Board (JHMB).

The Second Quarter Health Fund Report for the 2022/23 fiscal year provides a review of actual JHMB income and expenditures from July 01, 2022 through December 31, 2022. It also provides projected income and expenditures for the entire fiscal year 2022/23 compared to the budget for the same time period (Attachment I). Per the language in each of the district's collective bargaining agreements, the attached is provided by the health plan consultant.

For 2022/23, the report further shows a projected year-end surplus of 28.7 million, a decrease compared to the current approved budget of \$1.3 million. The main drivers for the decrease are a reduction in revenue to eliminate the \$10 assessment for all employees beginning May 2023 and increased prescription costs.

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: 03/24/2023

MEMORANDUM

TO: Joint Health Management Board – Employee Unit Representatives
FROM: Giovanni Pacheco, Principal
DATE: March 23, 2023
RE: Quarterly Health Fund Report for July 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022

Attached is the Quarterly Health Fund Report for the second quarter of the 2022/23 fiscal year for the JHMB. This report provides a review of Income and Expenditures compared to Budget for the 2022/23 fiscal year. The Plan is managed by the Joint Health Management Board. We continue to modify and update the format as we work through all the aspects of managing the coverage and funding the Plan.

Adjusting for the tenthly District contributions, the first six months of the year are showing a surplus of \$17,481,158 compared to the budget surplus of \$30,046,114 million for the fiscal year. Plan income is projected to be 0.18% higher than the annual budgeted amount per Active for the full fiscal year, while plan expenses are expected to be 0.78% above budget on a per capita basis at the end of the year. The attached exhibit provides detailed information and is summarized in the table below.

Please note that the figures contained in this report are based on data available to the JHMB. Audited figures may differ from those set forth in this report.

	<u>Second Quarter of 2022/23 Fiscal Year (Actual)</u>	<u>Budget (Projected Period)</u>
	<u>July 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022</u>	<u>July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023</u>
Income ¹	\$113,823,988	\$228,667,750
Expenditures	\$96,342,830	\$198,621,636
Surplus / (Deficit)	\$17,481,158	\$30,046,114
Transfer of Reserves	\$0.00	\$0.00
Net Surplus / (Deficit)	\$17,481,158	\$30,046,114
Encumbered Reserves	\$87,107,727	\$92,431,928
Unencumbered Reserves	\$86,778,558	\$99,343,514
Total Reserves	\$173,886,285	\$191,775,442

¹Income amount has been annualized to account for the tenthly District contributions

Please note that expenses shown in the vendor reports can differ slightly from the paid amounts shown in the District's Monthly Financial Report, as adjustments, credits, and delayed postings on the vendor side result in differences in the monthly costs compared to the amounts shown as paid by the District. The annual costs shown in this report have been adjusted to account for these differences and match the audited year-end financial report prepared by the District.

Definitions

Encumbered Reserves: A part of the Total Reserves amount that includes money held to cover the Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) liability as well as assets held in the OPEB Irrevocable Trust.

Unencumbered Reserves: A part of the Total Reserves amount and is money that is available to pay claims in excess of Encumbered Reserves. This reserve covers the claim fluctuation and unexpected contingencies and is available to cover future cost increases to the Plan.

Total Reserves: represents the combination of Encumbered and Unencumbered Reserves. This is the amount that represents the Plan's ability to meet future contingencies and obligations.

Encls.

	Current Period				Current + Projected Period				Budget		
	Jul-22 - Dec-22	Tenthy Cost per Active	Monthly Cost per Active	Difference from Budget ¹	Jul-22 - Jun-23	Tenthy Cost per Active	Monthly Cost per Active	Difference from Budget ¹	Jul-22 - Jun-23	Tenthy Cost per Active	Monthly Cost per Active
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)
Number of Employees	Employees	Dependents	Members		Employees	Dependents	Members		Employees	Dependents	Members
1. Actives	8,396	13,299	21,695		8,498	13,384	21,882		8,551	13,685	22,236
2. Retirees	5,632	3,210	8,842		5,654	3,293	8,947		5,641	3,343	8,983
3. Monthly Average	14,028	16,509	30,537		14,152	16,676	30,828		14,192	17,028	31,219
INCOME											
4. Employer Contributions ¹	\$77,301,262	\$1,841,42	\$1,534.52	-19.99%	\$196,063,822	\$2,307.20	\$1,922.67	0.24%	\$196,809,816	\$2,301.60	\$1,918.00
5. Employee Contributions	10,091,682	240.40	200.33	-3.84%	21,229,140	249.82	208.18	-0.07%	21,376,912	249.99	208.33
6. Retiree Contributions	2,129,953	50.74	42.28	1.25%	4,276,419	50.32	41.94	0.42%	4,285,227	50.11	41.76
7. COBRA Contributions	665,398	15.85	13.21	231.19%	974,998	11.47	9.56	139.73%	409,252	4.79	3.99
8. Prescription Rebates	0	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
9. Insurance Revenue	166,031	3.96	3.30		166,031	1.95	1.63		0	0.00	0.00
10. Low Income Premium Subsidy	984,281	23.45	19.54	-0.71%	1,993,887	23.46	19.55	-0.64%	2,019,213	23.61	19.68
11. Other Income	80,908	1.93	1.61	-83.93%	596,644	7.02	5.85	-41.46%	1,025,595	11.99	9.99
12. Interest	22,334	0.53	0.44	-95.36%	975,934	11.48	9.57	0.15%	980,566	11.47	9.56
13. Zelis Credit Rebates	0	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	53,316	0.63	0.52	-49.40%	106,024	1.24	1.03
14. Active Reserve Assessment	477,524	11.38	9.48	-5.19%	821,524	9.67	8.06	-19.42%	1,025,941	12.00	10.00
15. Retiree Reserve Assessment	269,220	6.41	5.34	-12.84%	496,260	5.84	4.87	-20.64%	629,204	7.36	6.13
16. Authorized Transfer to Reserves ²	0	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
17. Inter-District Transfer	0	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
18. Total Income	\$92,188,592	\$2,196.06	\$1,830.05	-17.88%	\$227,647,975	\$2,678.87	\$2,232.39	0.18%	\$228,667,750	\$2,674.16	\$2,228.47
EXPENSES											
Benefits											
19. Active Medical Claims	\$39,013,829	\$929.36	\$774.47	1.96%	\$78,548,631	\$924.33	\$770.27	1.41%	\$77,943,982	\$911.52	\$759.60
20. Retiree Medical Claims	10,524,197	250.70	208.92	-4.15%	21,161,960	249.03	207.52	-4.80%	22,366,718	261.57	217.97
21. Kaiser Health Plan	9,225,148	219.76	183.13	5.84%	18,466,720	217.31	181.09	4.66%	17,755,101	207.64	173.03
22. Active Prescription Drug	10,836,549	258.14	215.12	7.79%	21,246,467	250.02	208.35	4.40%	20,477,447	239.47	199.56
23. Retiree Prescription Drug	7,915,665	188.56	157.13	-11.36%	18,232,828	214.56	178.80	0.85%	18,191,217	212.74	177.28
24. EGWP Premium	3,822,108	91.05	75.87	-1.10%	7,867,599	92.58	77.15	0.57%	7,871,977	92.06	76.72
25. Prescription Drug Fee	61,007	1.45	1.21	-65.25%	229,170	2.70	2.25	-35.52%	357,640	4.18	3.49
26. Blue Cross/Aetna PPO Fee	1,345,223	32.05	26.70	14.54%	2,566,267	30.20	25.17	7.94%	2,392,295	27.98	23.31
27. Delta Health Admin	1,337,468	31.86	26.55	-8.07%	2,833,834	33.35	27.79	-3.78%	2,963,448	34.66	28.88
28. Claremont EAP	173,406	4.13	3.44	-13.07%	369,523	4.35	3.62	-8.49%	406,344	4.75	3.96
29. Halcyon Mental Health	3,009,712	71.70	59.75	34.78%	5,773,824	67.94	56.62	27.73%	4,548,695	53.19	44.33
30. PhysMetrics	376,214	8.96	7.47	-5.40%	784,358	9.23	7.69	-2.57%	810,103	9.47	7.89
31. Standard Life Insurance	307,614	7.33	6.11	9.17%	596,242	7.02	5.85	4.53%	573,967	6.71	5.59
32. Delta Dental Claims	3,843,972	91.57	76.31	-12.85%	8,203,319	96.53	80.44	-8.12%	8,984,484	105.07	87.56
33. Delta Dental Admin Fees	221,028	5.27	4.39	-12.85%	471,691	5.55	4.63	-8.12%	516,608	6.04	5.03
34. Pacific Union Dental	289,389	6.89	5.74	2.53%	581,102	6.84	5.70	1.70%	574,931	6.72	5.60
35. MES Vision	656,644	15.64	13.04	1.11%	1,318,063	15.51	12.93	0.26%	1,322,838	15.47	12.89
36. Stop Loss Premium	686,382	16.35	13.63	-36.43%	1,904,410	22.41	18.68	-12.87%	2,199,481	25.72	21.43
37. Community Medical Provider	370,760	8.83	7.36	-42.17%	1,023,740	12.05	10.04	-21.12%	1,305,960	15.27	12.73
38. WellPATH	82,018	1.95	1.63	-69.33%	354,344	4.17	3.47	-34.53%	544,652	6.37	5.31
39. Transfer out to OPEB	1,000,000	23.82	19.85	1.85%	2,000,000	23.54	19.61	0.62%	2,000,000	23.39	19.49
40. Transfer out to IBNR	0	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	1,824,201	21.47	17.89	0.62%	1,824,201	21.33	17.78
41. ACA PCORI Fee	67,478	1.61	1.34	56.24%	67,478	0.79	0.66	-22.82%	87,973	1.03	0.86
42. Total Benefits, Premiums & Fees	\$95,165,809	\$2,266.98	\$1,889.15	-1.11%	\$196,425,769	\$2,311.46	\$1,926.21	0.83%	\$196,020,062	\$2,292.36	\$1,910.30
Operating Expenses											
43. Salaries	\$348,235	\$8.30	\$6.91	10.38%	\$669,544	\$7.88	\$6.57	4.84%	\$642,618	\$7.52	\$6.26
44. Staff Benefits	183,902	4.38	3.65	7.88%	357,519	4.21	3.51	3.61%	347,233	4.06	3.38
45. Supplies	55	0.00	0.00	-97.83%	2,646	0.03	0.03	-48.62%	5,181	0.06	0.05
46. Auditor	0	0.00	0.00	-100.00%	13,193	0.16	0.13	-49.69%	26,387	0.31	0.26
47. Delta Fund Administrator Fees	135,864	3.24	2.70	0.51%	284,905	3.35	2.79	4.12%	275,351	3.22	2.68
48. MMA Consultant Fees	84,685	2.02	1.68	-16.38%	187,831	2.21	1.84	-8.38%	206,292	2.41	2.01
49. Claremont Partners: General	275,873	6.57	5.48	-8.14%	583,549	6.87	5.72	-4.01%	611,715	7.15	5.96
50. Claremont Partners: PBM Consulting (PSG)	0	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00
51. Taylor English Duma Legal Fees	26,343	0.63	0.52	-49.08%	79,029	0.93	0.77	-24.53%	105,372	1.23	1.03
52. KHK Law: Outside Counsel	9,618	0.23	0.19	-44.02%	35,000	0.41	0.34	0.62%	35,000	0.41	0.34
53. JHMB Training / Education Expenses	27,000	0.64	0.54	156.86%	37,706	0.44	0.37	77.20%	21,412	0.25	0.21
54. Other Operating Expenses	84,520	2.01	1.68	-45.66%	242,932	2.86	2.38	-22.84%	316,823	3.71	3.09
55. Communications	925	0.02	0.02	-77.00%	5,020	0.06	0.05	-38.33%	8,190	0.10	0.08
56. Total Operating Expenses	\$1,177,021	\$28.04	\$23.37	-7.84%	\$2,498,874	\$29.41	\$24.50	-3.35%	\$2,601,574	\$30.42	\$25.35
57. Total Expenses	\$96,342,830	\$2,295.02	\$1,912.51	-1.20%	\$198,924,644	\$2,340.86	\$1,950.72	0.78%	\$198,621,636	\$2,322.79	\$1,935.66
58. Surplus / (Deficit) ⁴	(\$4,154,237)	(\$98.96)	(\$82.47)	104.51%	\$28,723,332	\$338.00	\$281.67	87.38%	\$30,046,114	\$351.38	\$292.81
Beginning Reserve Balance											
59. Encumbered Reserves											
60. OPEB Irrevocable Trust	\$63,880,407				\$63,880,407				\$63,880,407		
61. Reserve Liability for IBNR	\$23,227,320				\$23,227,320				\$23,227,320		
62. Total Encumbered Reserves	\$87,107,727				\$87,107,727				\$87,107,727		
63. Unencumbered Reserves	\$69,297,400				\$69,297,400				\$69,297,400		
64. Total Reserves	\$156,405,127				\$156,405,127				\$156,405,127		
65. Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	(\$4,154,237)				\$28,723,332				\$30,046,114		
66. Transfer In from Reserves	\$0				\$0				\$0		
67. Adjusted Unencumbered Reserves	\$65,143,163				\$98,020,732				\$99,343,514		
68. Target Unencumbered Reserves ⁵	\$32,114,277				\$33,154,107				\$33,103,606		
Ending Reserve Balance											
69. Encumbered Reserves											
70. OPEB Irrevocable Trust	\$63,880,407				\$67,380,407				\$67,380,407		
71. Reserve Liability for IBNR	\$23,227,320				\$25,051,521				\$25,051,521		
72. Total Encumbered Reserves	\$87,107,727				\$92,431,928				\$92,431,928		
73. Unencumbered Reserves	\$65,143,163				\$98,020,732				\$99,343,514		
74. Total Reserves	\$152,250,890				\$190,452,660				\$191,775,442		

¹ Current + Projected Period amount calculated based on tenthy budget amounts, not monthly

² District contribution subject to final negotiations


³ Difference from Budget percentages calculated based on Monthly Cost per Active

⁴ Surplus / (Deficit) percentage calculated as Total Expenses (row 58) divided by Total Budgeted Income (row 18)

⁵ Target Unencumbered Reserved calculated as 2.0 months of total annual expenses.

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

BC Number ID-1

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Ed Gomes, Instructional Superintendent
Cabinet Approval: 

Date: March 24, 2023

Phone Number: 457-3781

Regarding: Ivy League Project Campus Tour

The purpose of this communication is to provide the Board with information regarding the upcoming Ivy League Campus Tour for students participating from Hoover and McLane High Schools.

The Ivy League Project provides leadership programs for secondary students to prepare and guide them on their higher education journey: support for students to be successful in the college search, application process, and college acceptance. Students are exposed to public and private universities and hear testimonials from college students and professionals. Students participating in the program have been attending nine Saturday workshops focused on topics ranging from communication skills to the college selection process. These students will visit the Ivy League and other universities during Spring Break April first through April seventh of 2023. The tour will include visits to ten colleges, exposing them to possible future educational venues, scholarships, and college experience opportunities. They will also take part in visiting historical sites and educational museums. Universities visited during the tour include:

- University of California, Los Angeles
- Loyola Marymount University
- Georgetown University
- Swarthmore College
- University of Pennsylvania
- Princeton University
- Columbia University
- Yale University
- Brown University
- Harvard University

Pursuant to Board Policy 6153, "Field trips involving out-of-state travel shall require the prior approval of the Superintendent. The Board will receive notifications of field trips involving out-of-state travel by students. Other field trips shall be approved by the Superintendent or designee in accordance with administrative regulations."

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Ed Gomes at 457-3781.

Approved by Superintendent
Robert G. Nelson Ed.D.



Date: 03/24/2023