



BOARD COMMUNICATIONS

JUNE 20, 2025

TO: Members of the Board of Education
FROM: Mao Misty Her, Superintendent

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Board Communications Approved by:
Mao Misty Her, Superintendent



Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Mao Misty Her, Superintendent

Date: June 20, 2025
Phone Number: 457-3884

Regarding: Superintendent Calendar Highlights

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

- Attended the Hmong American Day Appreciation Dinner
- Met with Executive Cabinet
- Attended the CART Board Meeting
- Held ACSA Quarterly Meeting
- Met with AJ Crabill, CSBA, to work on Cascading Goals and Guardrails
- Gave interview with Lasherica Thornton, Fresno Bee, regarding Superintendent profile story

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Misty Her at 457-3884

Cabinet Approval: 

Name and Title: Mao Misty Her, Superintendent

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Kim Kelstrom, Chief Executive

Date: June 20, 2025

Phone Number: 457-3907

Regarding: School Services Weekly Update Report for June 12, 2025

The purpose of this 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 Updates for June 12, 2025, are attached and include the following articles:

- Legislature Reaches Agreement on State Budget – June 10, 2025
- Democratic Lawmakers Reach a California Budget Agreement. Here are Five Takeaways – June 09, 2025
- Trump Wants to Cut Funding for California Schools Over One Trans Athlete. It's not So Easy – June 11, 2025

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Kim Kelstrom at (559) 457-3907.

Cabinet Approval:



Name and Title: Patrick Jensen, Chief Financial Officer

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DATE: June 12, 2025

TO: Misty Her
Interim Superintendent

AT: Fresno Unified School District

FROM: Your SSC Governmental Relations Team

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

Legislature Announces Budget Deal

On Monday, June 9, 2025, Senate President pro Tempore Mike McGuire (D-North Coast) and Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas (D-Salinas) [announced](#) that the two houses have reached a deal on a State Budget plan (we provide details of the proposal in the *Fiscal Report* article below, entitled “Legislature Reaches Agreement on State Budget”).

The deal contained in [Assembly Bill \(AB\)/Senate Bill \(SB\)101](#) represents a two-party agreement only and is necessary in order for the Legislature to meet its constitutional deadline of June 15 to pass a State Budget plan. A three-party agreement between the Senate, Assembly, and Governor Gavin Newsom is expected before the new fiscal year starts on July 1, 2025.

The Legislature is constitutionally required to approve the State Budget by June 15, 2025, or risk forfeiting their pay. Since AB/SB 101 became available in print on Monday, the earliest that the Legislature can vote on the budget bill is today, Thursday, June 12, 2025. However, we do not know at this time when the Legislature plans to take up the budget bill.

Once AB/SB 101 is presented to Governor Newsom, he will have 12 days to sign, veto, or line-item veto the bill. This 12-day timeline for the Governor to act on the bill marks when the Legislature and the Administration need to come to a deal on the State Budget package. Once the parties do come to an agreement, it will likely be reflected in a separate bill, known as the “Budget Bill Jr.,” which will make the necessary amendments to AB/SB 101 and allow the Governor to sign both bills.

Senator Monique Limón Elected Next President pro Tempore

The other big news out of the Legislature this week is that the Senate unanimously elected Senator Monique Limón (D-Santa Barbara) as the Senate pro Tempore Designee with a transition to be held early in 2026, according to current Senate President pro Tempore Mike McGuire.

Limón will be the first woman of color to ever hold the role and will likely take over for McGuire in early 2026, which is the year that the current leader is terming out of the Legislature.

The Senate President pro Tempore is the most powerful position in the Senate, in charge of setting the body's legislative agenda and meeting with the Assembly Speaker and Governor to make decisions.

Leilani Aguinaldo

Legislature Reaches Agreement on State Budget

By SSC Governmental Relations Team
School Services of California Inc.'s *Fiscal Report*
June 10, 2025

On Monday, June 9, 2025, leaders of the California State Senate and Assembly [announced](#) that they have reached a deal on a State Budget plan. The deal contained in [Senate Bill 101](#) represents a two-party agreement only and is necessary in order for the Legislature to meet its constitutional deadline of June 15 to pass a budget plan. A three-party agreement between the Senate, Assembly, and Governor Gavin Newsom is expected before the new fiscal year starts on July 1, 2025.

A [summary](#) of the Legislature's version of the 2025-26 State Budget is now available, and it includes the following noteworthy details for TK-12 education:

Proposal	Governor's Version	Legislative Version
2024-25 Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee	Appropriates \$117.6 billion, which is \$1.3 billion less than the calculated level of \$118.9 billion	Includes Governor's proposal
Public School System Stabilization Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2024-25: Reduces the deposit from \$1.2 billion (discretionary) to \$540 million (mandatory) 2025-26: Mandatory withdrawal of \$540 million, exhausting the reserves 	Includes the Governor's proposal, plus authorizes a discretionary deposit of up to \$650 million when the 2024-25 Proposition 98 minimum guarantee is recalculated in the future
Deferrals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retires the deferrals included in the 2024-25 Budget Act Adds a new \$1.8 billion deferral from June 2026 to July 2026 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes the Governor's proposal to retire the 2024-25 Budget Act deferrals Reduces the June 2026 to July 2026 deferral to \$846 million, with the intent that up \$579 million will be paid off in 2026-27, and an additional deferral of \$267.4 million will be added from 2026-27 to 2027-28
Proposition 98 "Split" with Community Colleges	Reclaim Proposition 98 funds from the California Community Colleges (CCC) for transitional kindergarten (TK) starting in 2023-24, which increases the TK-12 share by \$492.4 million and reduces the community college share by an equal amount	Rejects the proposal in 2023-24 and 2024-25, which returns \$260 million to the CCC, but includes the Governor's proposal starting in 2025-26

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)	Funds the 2.30% statutory COLA for the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) and other programs that receive the statutory COLA, except state preschool	Includes the Governor's proposal
Universal Transitional Kindergarten (UTK)	Invests \$2.1 billion ongoing for the final year of UTK implementation	Includes the Governor's proposal
TK Ratio LCFF Add-on	Invests \$1.2 billion ongoing, including funds for the 10:1 TK student-to-adult ratio	Includes the Governor's proposal
Student Support and Discretionary Block Grant	\$1.7 billion one-time, allocated based on average daily attendance	\$500 million one-time, with likely changes to the distribution methodology (Assembly allocates based on the LCFF)
Learning Recovery Emergency Block Grant	Partial restoration of \$378.6 million	Includes the Governor's proposal
Expanded Learning Opportunities Program (ELO-P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expands universal access by reducing the threshold for Rate 1 from 75% unduplicated pupil percentage (UPP) to 55% UPP starting on July 1, 2025 Increases the minimum grant award from \$50,000 to \$100,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delays expansion of Rate 1 to January 1, 2026 Includes the Governor's proposal to increase the minimum grant award Adds a provision to stabilize Rate 2 at an unspecified amount
Funds for Kitchen Infrastructure and Training	\$150 million one-time	\$170 million one-time to establish the Universal School Meals Implementation Block Grant
Literacy Instruction Professional Development	\$200 million one-time	Includes Governor's proposal
Literacy and Math Coaches	\$455 million one-time	\$100 million one-time
Student Teacher Stipend Program	\$100 million one-time	\$600 million one-time
Career Technical Education (CTE)	No additional funds proposed	\$150 million one-time
Ethnic Studies Appropriation	No funds proposed	No funds proposed

The above details are what we know at this time about the legislative budget plan specific to TK-12 investments. There are many details we hope to learn over the next few days, such as:

- How does the Legislature plan to stabilize the ELO-P Tier 2 Rate?
- How will the proposed \$170 million for the Universal School Meals Implementation Block Grant be distributed?
- How will the \$150 million for CTE be invested?

These are only a few examples of the questions we anticipate many of you have as well. Legislative budget subcommittee hearings begin today, June 10, 2025, and we will keep you apprised of any additional details about the legislative budget plan as they become available. The Assembly Budget Committee's Subcommittee Report of the 2025-26 Budget is available [here](#), and the agenda for the Senate Budget Subcommittee on Education is available [here](#).

In the meantime, it bears repeating that while the Legislature has come to an agreement on the 2025-26 State Budget, the deal does not include Governor Newsom. While the above information is helpful to know the priorities of the Legislature, we must wait for a final deal between the Legislature and the Governor in order to know what should be included in local educational agency budgets.

Note: There are some key disagreements on the non-Proposition 98 side of the State Budget that Newsom and legislative leadership will need to negotiate.

Democratic Lawmakers Reach a California Budget Agreement. Here Are Five Takeaways

By Nicole Nixon
The Sacramento Bee
June 9, 2025

Democratic lawmakers plan to reject billions in proposed cuts to California health care and social services in order to fill a roughly \$12 billion deficit. But a spending agreement announced by legislative leaders Monday would still include a freeze on enrollment for undocumented adults to Medi-Cal, the state's low-income health program.

The shortfall — which lawmakers and Gov. Gavin Newsom blamed on President Donald Trump's trade policies — presents a challenge for Golden State leaders, who are loath to cut services for California's poor and undocumented residents but have been dogged by budget deficits for three consecutive years.

Newsom last month proposed the partial Medi-Cal freeze and adding \$100 premiums to pay for rising costs. His spending plan also included a nearly 8% cut to state higher education systems and salary freezes for state workers.

State lawmakers must pass a budget bill by June 15. Newsom must sign it by the end of the month.

Speaker Robert Rivas, D-Hollister, and Senate President pro Tempore Mike McGuire, D-Santa Rosa, want to reject some of Newsom's proposed cuts and delay many others.

"California's workers and businesses power our nation-leading economy, and our legislative budget prepares the Golden State for deep uncertainty in the face of chaotic and vengeful attacks, and the cuts and tariffs pushed by Republicans and the Trump administration," McGuire and Rivas said in a joint statement.

"While we have made many tough but necessary decisions to achieve a balanced budget, we will never waver in our commitment to all Californians. This budget fights to protect health care access for millions of the most vulnerable families, speeds-up housing construction, and makes homes more affordable," they said.

Here are five takeaways from the legislative budget agreement.

Medi-Cal and IHSS

While lawmakers will keep a proposed freeze on enrollment and new premiums for adults with “unsatisfactory immigration status” on Medi-Cal, they want \$30 per month premiums, a reduction from the \$100 per month Newsom had proposed — and not until July 2027.

The Legislature also wants to reject Newsom’s proposed cuts to In-Home Supportive Services, a program that provides at-home assistance to elderly and disabled residents. The governor had proposed eliminating services for undocumented residents and an overtime cap for in-home care workers.

Both lawmakers and the governor want to end Medi-Cal coverage for weight loss drugs, which could save \$85 million in the first year and up to \$680 million in 2028.

It’s unclear how the smaller cuts to Medi-Cal and IHSS services would be paid for.

Senators will explore imposing a larger employer contribution for companies whose workers are enrolled in Medi-Cal, according to the Senate Budget Committee’s outline of the spending plan.

“This recognizes that large employers benefit from their employees being enrolled in taxpayer funded health programs instead of employer provided health care programs,” the report reads.

State workers

The Legislature also rejected Newsom’s proposal to withhold salary raises from state employees, which the administration had hoped would save California \$767 million.

Newsom offered to negotiate with unions over the payroll pause, though his proposal included language that said the administration could impose reductions without bargaining units’ permission if the Legislature approved that tactic. While the state and public sector unions signed bargaining agreements promising state employees raises in the upcoming fiscal year, those salary increases still require the Legislature to approve that spending.

On Monday, Capitol leaders officially rejected the proposal after some lawmakers and labor groups representing state workers publicly opposed the budget-saving measure in recent weeks.

At least one union, Service Employees International Union Local 1000, planned to meet with the administration at the bargaining table this week to discuss the proposal, though it’s unclear at this point how the Legislature’s rejection will impact negotiations.

Also tucked in the Legislature budget response was a suspension of the proposal to eliminate over 6,000 vacant positions until next year so lawmakers can study the potential impacts of those cuts on the state’s ability to monitor public health and environmental protection. In January, Newsom’s administration said it had saved \$1.2 billion from agency budgets by eliminating 6,500 unfilled government jobs.

Higher education, transit and Los Angeles funding

Lawmakers say they'll reject a 3% cut to University of California and California State University proposed by Newsom. The governor had originally proposed a nearly 8% cut in January.

They also want to provide funds to struggling local governments and transit agencies where Newsom did not. The joint legislative proposal includes a \$1 billion loan program for municipalities in Los Angeles County recovering from wildfires and \$750 million in loans for Bay Area transit agencies.

It also rejects a proposed \$1.1 billion cut to public transit funding proposed by Newsom.

"Public transportation is easy to take for granted, but allowing it to collapse would devastate California's economic recovery and quality of life," Bay Area Democratic state Sens. Scott Wiener and Jesse Arreguin said in a joint statement. "This budget agreement extends a critical lifeline that will help transit agencies maintain service while making critical improvements to cleanliness and safety."

While Newsom did not propose any new funds to help counties enforce voter-approved Proposition 36, lawmakers — after pressure from local governments and law enforcement — included \$110 million for Prop 36 in their spending plan.

Some common ground with Newsom

While lawmakers want to reject many of Newsom's proposed cuts, they're also on board with some of the governor's other spending proposals.

They agreed to draw down \$7.1 billion from the state's rainy day fund, which would leave the reserve account with \$11.2 billion. However, lawmakers want to pull \$2.5 billion from the state's Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties and leave the account with \$2 billion remaining.

As Hollywood struggles to maintain film production and jobs in the state, the Legislature will sign off on a proposed expansion of the Film & Television Tax Credit. While lawmakers did not give a specific number, Newsom has proposed more than doubling the annual tax credit from \$300 million to \$750 million.

The Legislature is also game with Newsom's plan to shutter an additional state prison in 2026, though a specific site has not been named by either party. Closing a prison would save roughly \$150 million per year. The Legislature found an additional \$300 million in unspecified administrative savings, according to Jason Sisney, the Speaker's budget consultant.

Federal uncertainty ratcheted up

Tensions between California and the federal government reached a new high this week amid protests against immigration raids in Los Angeles and Trump's takeover of the California National Guard.

The Trump administration is considering canceling broad portions of funding to the state, according to a Friday report by CNN, though the White House did not confirm these reports with The Sacramento Bee. Last week, Transportation Secretary Sean Duffy threatened to pull \$4 billion in federal funding for the high-speed rail project

Losing money from the federal government would only exacerbate California's budget deficit and force lawmakers and Newsom to make more difficult spending decisions.

As of May, about \$174 billion in federal funding was projected to flow to the state, but a Congressional spending bill could significantly alter that amount "by cutting health care and social services funding, slashing federal funding for universities and research, and making other damaging changes to federal policy," Sisney wrote in a blog post.

The Bee's William Melhado and David Lightman contributed to this report.

Note: California state law explicitly allows transgender students in its K-12 schools to compete on the team that matches their preferred gender, but the Trump Administration has issued multiple directives that restrict access to girls' sports.

Trump Wants to Cut Funding for California Schools Over One Trans Athlete. It's not So Easy

By Adam Echelman
CalMatters
June 11, 2025

California's schools and colleges receive billions in federal funding each year — money that President Donald Trump is threatening to terminate over the actions of one student. AB Hernandez, a junior from Jurupa Valley High School, is transgender, and on May 31 she won first- and second-place medals at the state track and field championship.

"A Biological Male competed in California Girls State Finals, WINNING BIG, despite the fact that they were warned by me not to do so," Trump said in a social media post last week. "As Governor Gavin Newsom (sic) fully understands, large scale fines will be imposed!!!"

Despite this post and a similar threat a few days earlier to withhold "large-scale" federal funding from California, Trump lacks the authority to change the state's policy toward transgender athletes without an act of Congress or a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court. And recent court cases suggest that Trump also may have a hard time withholding money from California.

California state law explicitly allows transgender students in its K-12 school districts to compete on the team that matches their preferred gender, but the Trump administration has issued multiple directives that restrict access to girls' sports, including a letter last week from the U.S. Department of Justice telling high schools to change their policies.

On Monday, California Attorney General Rob Bonta sued the Justice Department over its letter, saying it had "no right to make such a demand."

"Let's be clear: sending a letter does not change the law," said State Superintendent of Public Instruction Tony Thurmond in a statement to school districts. "The DOJ's letter to school districts does not announce any new federal law, and state law on this issue has remained unchanged since 2013." On Monday, Thurmond sent his own letter to the Trump administration, refuting its legal argument.

California receives over \$2 billion each year for its low-income Title I schools, as well as over \$1 billion for special education. At the college level, students receive billions in federal financial aid and federal loans. Even if Trump lacks the legal authority to change state law, he could still try to withhold funding from California, just like he tried with Maine. In February, Trump asked Maine Gov. Janet Mills if her state was going to comply with a presidential executive order — which is not a law — that directed schools to bar transgender girls from certain sports. Mills said she'd comply with “state and federal laws,” effectively rebuking the president.

The Trump administration has since tried to withhold funding from Maine, but legal challenges have prevented it.

The NCAA vs. California state law

Trump made banning transgender youth athletes a centerpiece of his 2024 presidential campaign, and it's remained a focal point for his administration this year. Nationally, Americans increasingly support restrictions on transgender athletes, according to surveys from the Pew Research Center. Gov. Gavin Newsom, who last year signed legislation supporting trans students, spoke out against transgender athletes in a podcast this March, saying it was “deeply unfair” to allow transgender girls to compete in girls' sports.

Female athletes with higher levels of testosterone or with masculine characteristics have long faced scrutiny, biological testing and disqualification. Debates about who gets to participate in girls' or women's sports predate the Trump administration — and Newsom — and policies vary depending on the athletic institution.

In 2004, the International Olympic Committee officially allowed transgender athletes to compete in the sport that aligned with their gender identity, as long as the athlete had sex reassignment surgery, only to change that policy in 2015 and require hormone testing. In 2021, the committee changed the policy again, creating more inclusive guidelines but giving local athletic federations the power to create their own eligibility criteria.

Across California, youth leagues, private sports leagues and other independent athletic associations all have their own policies. Some allow transgender women and men to participate; some restrict who can compete. Some require “confirmation” of a participant's gender, such as a government ID or statements from health care professionals, while other associations take the athletes at their word.

California's colleges and universities are not allowed to discriminate against transgender students but state law doesn't provide any guidance beyond that. After the presidential executive order in February, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), which independently regulates college sports, changed its rules, prohibiting transgender women from competing and putting colleges in a bind. Roughly 60 California universities are part of the NCAA, including almost all of the UC and many Cal State campuses. Community colleges, which represent the bulk of the state's undergraduates, are not part of the NCAA.

“There's a strong argument (the NCAA rules) could violate state law and federal equal protection,” said Elana Redfield, the federal policy director at UCLA's Williams Institute, which studies LGBTQ+ issues.

Amy Bentley-Smith, a spokesperson for the California State University system, declined to comment about how the NCAA policy conflicts with state and federal regulations. She said the Cal State campuses abide by the NCAA rules — preventing transgender athletes from competing — while still following state and federal non-discrimination laws regarding trans students.

Stett Holbrook, a spokesperson for the University of California system, said the UC does not have a system-wide policy for transgender athletes. He did not respond to questions about whether the campuses abide by NCAA rules.

Unlike the NCAA, the California Community College Athletic Association allows transgender athletes to compete. A spokesperson for the association, Mike Robles, said he's aware of the NCAA rules and the Trump administration's priorities but he did not say whether the association will modify its own policy.

The U.S. Constitution is silent on trans students

In February, just days after the president's inauguration and the executive order regarding transgender athletes, the U.S. Department of Education launched an investigation into San Jose State after a women's volleyball player outed her teammate as transgender. The education department has yet to provide an update on that investigation.

With the Trump administration's focus now on CA K-12 school districts, the legal debate has intensified. In its letter to the state's public schools last week, Assistant U.S. Attorney General Harmeet Dhillon said allowing transgender girls to compete in girls' sports is "in violation" of the Equal Protection Clause of the U.S. Constitution and asked schools to change their policies.

But the U.S. Constitution doesn't say anything about transgender athletes, at least not explicitly.

Instead, Dhillon is offering an interpretation of the Constitution, "which doesn't carry the full force of law," Redfield said. The laws that do govern transgender athletes, such Title IX, aren't clear about what schools should do, and the U.S. Supreme Court — the entity with the power to interpret federal law and the Constitution — has yet to decide on the matter.

That said, many lower level judges have already weighed in on whether the Constitution or Title IX law protects transgender students or athletes. "The preponderance of cases are in favor of trans plaintiffs," Redfield said. "The federal government is contradicting some pretty strong important precedent when they're making these statements."

After Trump's comments about AB Hernandez, the nonprofit entity that regulates high school sports, the California Interscholastic Federation, changed its policy, slightly. For the state's track and field championship, the federation said it would implement a new process, whereby AB Hernandez would share her award with any "biological female" that she beat. All "biological female" athletes below Hernandez would also move up in ranking.

On May 31, Hernandez shared the first-place podium twice and the second-place podium once, each time with her competitors smiling supportively, the San Francisco Chronicle reported.

A spokesperson for the governor, Izzy Gardon, said that approach is a "reasonable, respectful way to navigate a complex issue without compromising competitive fairness."

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by Ashlee Chiarito, Ed.D., Executive Officer

Date: June 20, 2025
Phone Number: 457-3934

Regarding: June Legislative Committee Meeting

The purpose of this communication is to provide the Board with information shared at the Legislative Committee Meeting held June 12, 2025.

At the regular meeting of the Legislative Committee of the Fresno Unified School District the following were present: Board of Education Members: Veva Islas, and Andy Levine; Director, Governmental Relations, Leilani Aguinaldo; District Staff: Patrick Jensen, Chief Financial Officer, Kim Kelstrom, Chief Executive, Fiscal Services, Manjit Atwal, Deputy Executive, Human Resources, Ashlee Chiarito, Executive Officer, State & Federal Programs, Teresa Plascencia, Executive Director, Constituent Services, and Anne Ellis, Communications Relations Officer, General Communications Information. Members present virtually were Board of Education Member, Keshia Thomas.

Budget and Economic Update

Ms. Aguinaldo provided a budget legislative update.

On Monday, June 09, 2025, leaders of the California State Senate and Assembly announced a two-party agreement on the State Budget, outlined in Senate Bill 101. This agreement enables the Legislature to meet the constitutional deadline of June 15 to pass a budget plan. The total education appropriation is set at \$117.6 billion, which is \$1.3 billion below the calculated funding level of \$118.9 billion. The budget fully funds the 2.30% statutory Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) for the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) and other eligible programs, with the exception of state preschool.

Significant investments include \$2.1 billion in ongoing funding to support the final year of Universal Transitional Kindergarten (UTK) implementation and \$1.2 billion in ongoing funding to maintain a 10:1 student-to-adult ratio in transitional kindergarten classrooms. Additionally, the budget provides \$1.7 billion in one-time funds allocated to schools based on average daily attendance (ADA).

The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) concurs with the Administration's assessment of the state's financial outlook. While the budget was considered roughly balanced in January, the fiscal condition has since declined. The May Revision projects a reduction of \$11 billion in personal income and corporate tax revenue, driven by economic changes. Combined with increased baseline spending, particularly in Medi-Cal, the state now faces a projected \$14 billion budget deficit. The Governor's proposed budget also includes approximately \$2 billion in new discretionary spending proposals. The LAO recommends the Legislature carefully examine these items, as they may further contribute to the growing deficit.

Legislative Update – The following bill proposals were discussed:

SB 323 (Perez) – Support – By the start of the 2026/27 financial aid cycle, the California Student Aid Commission shall amend the California Dream Act application, and any of its grant processing systems, to clarify and ensure that the application can be used by a student eligible for state financial aid programs.

AB 1331 (Elhawary) – Watch – Prohibits employers from using a workplace surveillance tool to monitor workers in off-duty areas, including bathrooms, locker rooms, changing areas, breakrooms, designated smoking areas, lactation spaces, employee cafeterias, lounges.

AB 942 (Calderon) – Watch – Makes changes to the Net Metering (NEM) customer-generator arrangements: requires new property owners inheriting solar systems to take service under the current, not the inherited NEM tariff and ends climate credit allocations to NEM customers starting on January 1, 2026.

AB 731 (Fong) – Watch – Amends dual enrollment program, College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) partnership, to align with best practices, in order to streamline access to dual enrollment for high school students throughout the state.

SB 411 (Perez) – Support – This bill, the Stop Child Hunger Act of 2025, would require the California Department of Education (CDE) to develop and provide families with a statewide online application that enables families to submit federally required information for the Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children (Summer EBT) program in time to apply for summer 2027 benefits.

AB 560 (Addis) – This bill has been amended to remove the strict guideline ratios for special education and instead “take all reasonable steps to distribute the workload associated with initial assessments across all resource specialists ...in an equal manner”.

AB 1369 (Ramos) – Watch (Changed from Support) – Extends a student’s authorization to wear an adornment to school events that are related to graduation. The members recommend additional language that is appropriate and follows civil guidelines.

The following bills have been held and will be reviewed next year:

AB 1247 (Garcia) – No Position – Amends existing laws relating to contracts for personal services by school districts and community college districts by adding certain prescribed conditions.


AB 235 (Arambula) – Support – By July 1, 2026, requires a local educational agency (LEA) to develop and adopt a schedule-based policy or full-day restriction policy to limit or prohibit the student use of smart phones while at school or under the supervision of a school employee.

SB 225 (McNerney) – Support – Contingent upon an appropriation and to the extent authorized by federal law, requires the California Department of Education to establish a process for state reimbursement for federal summer meal program operators for meals served to guardians of eligible pupils receiving a meal.

AB 1204 (Alvarez) – No Position – This bill makes changes to the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), phasing the changes in beginning in 2025-26 and fully funding them by 2030-31.

SB 33 (Cortese) – Support – Provides a guaranteed income of \$1,000 dollars each month from May 1, 2026, to August 1, 2026, for students in grade 12 who are homeless.

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Kim Kelstrom or Ashlee Chiarito at (559) 457-3934.

Cabinet Approval: 

Name and Title: Patrick Jensen, Chief Financial Officer

Fresno Unified School District

**LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
JUNE 12, 2025**

2025-2026 Legislative Session

Prepared By:

**Leilani Aguinaldo
Director, Governmental Relations**



Public Education's Point of Reference for Making Educated Decisions



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Legislative and Economic Update

School Services of California, Inc.
Legislative and Economic Update Prepared for:
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FISCAL REPORT

PUBLIC EDUCATION'S POINT OF REFERENCE FOR MAKING EDUCATED DECISIONS

Legislature Reaches Agreement on State Budget

By: SSC Governmental Relations Team

June 10, 2025

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Proposal	Governor's Version	Legislative Version
2024-25 Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee	Appropriates \$117.6 billion, which is \$1.3 billion less than the calculated level of \$118.9 billion	Includes Governor's proposal
Public School System Stabilization Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2024-25: Reduces the deposit from \$1.2 billion (discretionary) to \$540 million (mandatory)• 2025-26: Mandatory withdrawal of \$540 million, exhausting the reserves	Includes the Governor's proposal, plus authorizes a discretionary deposit of up to \$650 million when the 2024-25 Proposition 98 minimum guarantee is recalculated in the future
Deferrals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Retires the deferrals included in the 2024-25 Budget Act• Adds a new \$1.8 billion deferral from June 2026 to July 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes the Governor's proposal to retire the 2024-25 Budget Act deferrals• Reduces the June 2026 to July 2026 deferral to \$846 million, with the intent that up \$579 million will be paid off in 2026-27, and an additional deferral of \$267.4 million will be added from 2026-27 to 2027-28

Proposition 98 “Split” with Community Colleges	Reclaim Proposition 98 funds from the California Community Colleges (CCC) for transitional kindergarten (TK) starting in 2023-24, which increases the TK-12 share by \$492.4 million and reduces the community college share by an equal amount	Rejects the proposal in 2023-24 and 2024-25, which returns \$260 million to the CCC, but includes the Governor’s proposal starting in 2025-26
Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)	Funds the 2.30% statutory COLA for the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) and other programs that receive the statutory COLA, except state preschool	Includes the Governor’s proposal
Universal Transitional Kindergarten (UTK)	Invests \$2.1 billion ongoing for the final year of UTK implementation	Includes the Governor’s proposal
TK Ratio LCFF Add-on	Invests \$1.2 billion ongoing, including funds for the 10:1 TK student-to-adult ratio	Includes the Governor’s proposal
Student Support and Discretionary Block Grant	\$1.7 billion one-time, allocated based on average daily attendance	\$500 million one-time, with likely changes to the distribution methodology (Assembly allocates based on the LCFF)
Learning Recovery Emergency Block Grant	Partial restoration of \$378.6 million	Includes the Governor’s proposal
Expanded Learning Opportunities Program (ELOP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands universal access by reducing the threshold for Rate 1 from 75% unduplicated pupil percentage (UPP) to 55% UPP starting on July 1, 2025 • Increases the minimum grant award from \$50,000 to \$100,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays expansion of Rate 1 to January 1, 2026 • Includes the Governor’s proposal to increase the minimum grant award • Adds a provision to stabilize Rate 2 at an unspecified amount

Funds for Kitchen Infrastructure and Training	\$150 million one-time	\$170 million one-time to establish the Universal School Meals Implementation Block Grant
Literacy Instruction Professional Development	\$200 million one-time	Includes Governor's proposal
Literacy and Math Coaches	\$455 million one-time	\$100 million one-time
Student Teacher Stipend Program	\$100 million one-time	\$600 million one-time
Career Technical Education (CTE)	No additional funds proposed	\$150 million one-time
Ethnic Studies Appropriation	No funds proposed	No funds proposed

The above details are what we know at this time about the legislative budget plan specific to TK-12 investments. There are many details we hope to learn over the next few days, such as:

- How does the Legislature plan to stabilize the ELO-P Tier 2 Rate?
- How will the proposed \$170 million for the Universal School Meals Implementation Block Grant be distributed?
- How will the \$150 million for CTE be invested?

These are only a few examples of the questions we anticipate many of you have as well. Legislative budget subcommittee hearings begin today, June 10, 2025, and we will keep you apprised of any additional details about the legislative budget plan as they become available. The Assembly Budget Committee's Subcommittee Report of the 2025-26 Budget is available [here](#), and the agenda for the Senate Budget Subcommittee on Education is available [here](#).

In the meantime, it bears repeating that while the Legislature has come to an agreement on the 2025-26 State Budget, the deal does not include Governor Newsom. While the above information is helpful to know the priorities of the Legislature, we must wait for a final deal between the Legislature and the Governor in order to know what should be included in local educational agency budgets.

LAO Reviews Governor's May Revision

By: Megan Baier

May 20, 2025

On May 17, 2025, the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) published its [2025-26 Budget: Initial Comments on the Governor's May Revision](#). Overall, the LAO agrees with the Administration's assessment of the state's budget condition. In January, both the LAO and the Administration believed the budget to be roughly balanced. Since then, the fiscal outlook has weakened. The May Revision lowers personal income and corporation tax revenue estimates by \$11 billion for the budget year. Coupled with higher baseline spending, in large part due to increasing costs in Medi-Cal, the budget deficit is estimated to be \$14 billion.

The May Revision proposes \$9.5 billion in spending solutions made up of \$4.9 billion in spending reductions, \$3.2 billion in fund shifts, and \$1.3 billion in funding delays. Most significantly, the Governor proposes cuts to Medi-Cal and In-Home Supportive Services. The LAO recommends the Legislature maintain the Governor's overall May Revision structure to put the state in a stronger fiscal position. Multiyear budget deficits are projected to continue in future years, with operating deficits of \$15 billion to \$20 billion annually, reaching \$42 billion by 2028-29.

The Proposition 98 minimum guarantee is \$4.6 billion lower than in the January Governor's Budget proposal across 2024-25 and 2025-26. The May Revision fully funds the cost-of-living adjustment at 2.30%, despite the decrease in funding. In order to cover the drop in the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee, the Governor proposes:

- Deferring \$1.8 billion in payments to TK-12 schools and \$531.6 million to community colleges from the end of 2025-26 to the beginning of 2026-27
- Utilizing the entirety of the Proposition 98 reserve
- Withdrawing and reducing several community college proposals by \$400 million
- Maintaining the January proposal to under-appropriate the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee by \$1.3 billion, delaying the payment to an unspecified out-year

The LAO agrees with the Governor's revenue estimates and proposals to reduce multiyear spending. The Governor's proposed State Budget does include approximately \$2 billion new discretionary spending proposals, and the LAO recommends the Legislature scrutinize these proposals, as they increase the size of the budget deficit. Finally, the LAO encourages the Legislature to focus on the fiscal challenges the state is facing and leave other policy matters to be addressed at a later time.

This week, the Legislature began reviewing the Governor's May Revision proposals and will adopt its own budget proposals in the coming weeks. A final budget must be agreed upon and passed by the Legislature by June 15 to meet constitutional deadlines.

Ask SSC . . . How Do I Budget Locally Amid State Budget Uncertainty?

By: Megan Baier, John Gray, and Patti F. Herrera, EdD

June 3, 2025

- Q.** During School Services of California Inc.'s (SSC) May Revision Workshop, you provided a table showing several high-risk education budget proposals included in Governor Gavin Newsom's 2025-26 revised State Budget, including the transitional kindergarten (TK) add-on for the Local Control Funding Formula. Can you provide more context about why SSC identifies proposals as "high risk" with the recommendation not to include them in our local budgets?
- A.** With nearly a month remaining for Governor Newsom and the Legislature to enact a balanced budget for California, a lot can transpire between now and when the final budget is passed, particularly as lawmakers search for ways to close a \$12 billion shortfall while funding their most critical priorities. While there are some years that May Revision proposals are a likely bet, it is our view that this is not one of those years chiefly because, as it particularly pertains to ongoing resources, available Proposition 98 revenues moving into next year are scarce. In fact, the May Revision estimates a \$4.6 billion reduction in the minimum guarantee from 2024-25 to 2025-26, leaving few things over which the Governor and the Legislature have to negotiate.

It is important to note that Governor Newsom has only three main ongoing investments in his May Revision: fully funding a 2.30% statutory cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), additional funding for TK to pay for the cost of achieving universal TK in 2025-26 and lowering classroom ratios to 10:1, and expanding universal Expanded Learning Opportunities Programs (ELO-Ps) by reducing the criteria for local educational agencies to qualify for Rate 1.

As legislative leaders digest the May Revision proposals and identify their own education priorities that have ongoing costs, these are the areas where they can and likely will begin to negotiate. While we believe that lawmakers generally agree that fully funding the COLA is and should be a priority, the May Revision is Governor Newsom's proposed budget and does not reflect legislative priorities. For example, in legislative budget hearings, there has been debate over how much it would cost for LEAs to lower TK classroom ratios from the current 12:1 requirement to 10:1 that goes into effect next school year. Some lawmakers and the Legislative Analyst's Office have argued that the Governor's proposed TK add-on increase is too high. Additionally, the dimmer Proposition 98 picture from January has led lawmakers to question whether now is the time to expand the ELO-P, which currently costs \$4 billion annually. Instead, the Legislature could prioritize funding the ethnic studies graduation requirement or pursue other priorities that are omitted from the May Revision and in doing so could proffer maintaining but *reducing* the Governor's TK, ELO-P, or other proposals.

Only time will tell. We will know the outcome of the final negotiations by the end of June if not shortly before. But until then, we recommend refraining from including "high risk" proposals in your local budgets and remind you that Education Code Section 42127(h)

provides a 45-day window to revise your budgets after the final State Budget is signed by the Governor.

Recent Judicial Actions Impacting Education

By: Anjanette Pelletier

May 22, 2025

Two judicial actions were announced today, May 22, 2025, that have major impacts on education. A preliminary injunction has been filed on the layoffs and implementation of an Executive Order facilitating the closure of the U.S. Department of Education (ED). Additionally, the United States Supreme Court allowed a lower court prohibition on the use of public funds to support a religious charter school in Oklahoma.

Injunction Related to the ED

On Thursday morning, a federal judge ordered the reinstatement of almost 1,400 fired federal workers at the ED, handing a temporary victory to the 21 Attorneys General (AGs), including California AG Rob Bonta, who filed to reverse the reduction in force layoffs and disrupt the plans to dismantle the ED without approval by Congress. The ED has shrunk from 4,133 employees as of January 2025 to fewer than 2,200.

U.S. District Judge Myong J. Joun noted the importance of the ED by stating the following:

The Department's role in education across the nation cannot be understated: it administers the federal student loan portfolio, provides research and technological assistance to states and their educational institutions, disburses federal education funds, and monitors and enforces compliance with numerous federal laws. Congress enacted these laws to promote equality and anti-discrimination in schools, assist students with special needs and disabilities, ensure student privacy, and much more.

The ruling, [a preliminary injunction](#) spanning 88 pages, cites the efforts to dismantle the ED without authorization from Congress, from proposals to move services for students with disabilities out of the ED, to shuttering Offices for Civil Rights, which he states "paint a stark picture of the irreparable harm that will result from the financial uncertainty and delay, impeded access to vital knowledge on which students and educators rely, and loss of essential services for America's most vulnerable student populations." Using multiple examples of such harm across the nation, the injunction requires the ED to return workers who were fired to ensure that the statutory obligations of the ED can be met.

The judge summarized, "A department without enough employees to perform statutorily mandated functions is not a department at all. This court cannot be asked to cover its eyes while the Department's employees are continuously fired and units are transferred out until the Department becomes a shell of itself." The injunction includes additional prohibitions on implementing the March 20, 2025, [Executive Order](#) focused in dismantling the ED.

ED spokesperson, Madi Biedermann, said in a statement released to the media that the Administration would contest the ruling.

Supreme Court Blocks Religious Charter School in Oklahoma

In a 4-to-4 decision, the Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling to not allow Oklahoma to approve a publicly funded religious charter school. The tie vote, enabled by Justice Amy Coney Barrett recusing herself from the case, came without a majority decision, and merely allows the lower court ruling to stand. The case does not set nationwide precedent on whether states can sponsor and finance religious charter schools, an issue which will likely come before the court again in the future.

Bill Report

SCHOOL SERVICES OF CALIFORNIA INC.

Legislative Report Prepared for: Fresno Unified School District Status as of June 10, 2025

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College & Career

[AB 313 \(Ortega\)](#)

Amended: 5/20/2025

Title: Student Financial Aid: Application Deadlines: Extension

Status: Senate Education Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

Existing law requires the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) to grant a postponement of an application deadline of up to 30 calendar days for any financial aid program administered by CSAC pursuant to a formal request. Existing law also authorizes CSAC to grant a postponement of an application deadline of up to an additional 30 calendar days, without submission of a formal request, if CSAC finds that a state of emergency declared by the Governor or the President of the United States has occurred. This bill would additionally authorize CSAC to grant the above-described postponement of an application deadline without submission of a formal request if CSAC finds that there was a delay in the opening of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid as declared by CSAC.

[SB 323 \(Pérez\)](#)

Amended: 3/25/2025

Title: Student Aid Commission: California Dream Act Application

Status: Assembly Higher Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

By the start of the 2026-27 financial aid cycle, the California Student Aid Commission shall amend the California Dream Act application, and any of its grant processing systems, to clarify and ensure that the application can be used by any student eligible for state financial aid programs, regardless of their eligibility for federal financial aid.

[SB 640 \(Cabaldon\)](#)

Amended: 5/23/2025

Title: Public Postsecondary Education: Admission, Transfer, and Enrollment

Status: Assembly Higher Education Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

This bill would establish the California State University (CSU) Direct Admission Program under which a pupil graduating from a high school of a participating local educational agency (LEA) is deemed eligible for enrollment into a designated CSU campus. The bill would require, upon the implementation of transcript-informed pupil accounts, the reporting available on the CaliforniaColleges.edu platform to be used to provide the data required to determine eligibility for the program. The bill would require a participating LEA to identify each pupil who is eligible under the program on or before September 1 of each year. The bill would require the California College Guidance Initiative, on behalf of the CSU, to transmit a letter of direct admission to each identified pupil that notifies the pupil that they have been directly admitted.

SB 685 (Cortese)**Amended:** 4/22/2025**Title:** California State University: Financial Aid for Homeless Students: Pilot Program**Status:** Assembly Higher Education Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

Establishes the Financial Assistance for Students Experiencing Homelessness Pilot Program to provide financial assistance at three California State University (CSU) campuses to California residents who (1) have been accepted for enrollment at one of those campuses, (2) were homeless at any time during high school, and (3) will be between 17 and 26 years of age upon receipt of assistance. Participating CSU campuses shall include San Jose State University and two additional CSU campuses selected by the CSU Chancellor. Commencing with the 2026-27 academic year, each participating campus shall provide financial assistance for the balance of the qualifying student's cost of attendance that exceeds the financial aid the qualifying student receives during the first four years the student participates in the pilot program. The qualifying student must meet certain requirements to receive financial assistance under the pilot program.

Employees

AB 65 (Aguiar-Curry)**Title:** School and Community College Employees: Paid Disability and Parental Leave**Status:** Senate Rules Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

Requires a K-14 public school employer to provide up to 14 weeks of full pay to certificated and classified employees due to pregnancy, miscarriage, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or recovery from those conditions.

AB 1224 (Valencia)**Amended:** 5/1/2025**Title:** Teacher Credentialing: Substitute Teachers: Days of Service**Status:** Senate Education Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

Until July 1, 2024, any holder of a credential or permit issued by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing that authorized the holder to substitute teach in a general, special, or career technical education assignment was allowed to serve in a substitute teaching assignment aligned with their authorization for up to 60 cumulative days for any one assignment. This bill would indefinitely reestablish the 60-cumulative day authorization for any one assignment. Recent amendments require a local educational agency to do both of the following in order to use a 60-day substitute teacher:

- Employed all available and suitable substitute teachers who hold a teaching permit for statutory leave, as provided, if the substitute will serve in a position in which the teacher on record is currently on statutory leave
- Made reasonable efforts to recruit an individual in the order specified above

AB 1331 (Elhawary)**Amended:** 5/23/2025**Title:** Workplace Surveillance**Status:** Senate Rules Committee**Position:****Summary:**

Prohibits employers from using a workplace surveillance tool to monitor workers in off-duty areas, including bathrooms, locker rooms, changing areas, breakrooms, designated smoking areas, lactation spaces, employee cafeterias, and lounges. The bill provides a civil penalty for each employee per violation.

Facilities

AB 942 (Calderon)**Amended:** 6/2/2025**Title:** Net Energy Metering: Eligible Customer-generators: Tariffs**Status:** Senate Rules Committee**Position:** Oppose**Summary:**

Makes the following changes to the Net Energy Metering (NEM) customer-generator arrangements:

- Requires new property owners inheriting solar systems to take service under the current, not the inherited, NEM tariff
- Ends Climate Credit allocations to NEM customers starting on January 1, 2026

As amended on June 2, 2025, these provisions do not apply to public schools.

Governance and District Operations

AB 268 (Kalra)**Amended:** 3/13/2025**Title:** State Holidays: Diwali**Status:** Senate Rules Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

Adds “Diwali” to the list of state holidays and authorizes state employees to elect to take time off with pay in recognition of the holiday. Diwali falls on the 15th day of the month of Kartik in the Hindu lunar calendar of each year. Public schools and community colleges are authorized to close on “Diwali.”

[AB 395 \(Gabriel\)](#)**Amended:** 5/1/2025**Title:** Holidays**Status:** Senate Rules Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

Requires public schools to consider making efforts to avoid scheduling the first day of class and high school graduation on a date for which the governing board knows, or has reason to know, that members of the public would be unable to participate or be present due to the ritual observance of a religious, cultural, or ancestral holiday.

[AB 629 \(Ward\)](#)**Amended:** 3/10/2025**Title:** School Districts: Equipment Inventory**Status:** Senate Rules Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

Raises the threshold amount from \$500 to \$1500 for the requirement of the governing board of a school district to establish and maintain a historical inventory of each item of equipment acquired by the school district that has a current market value that exceeds \$1,500 per item.

[AB 1369 \(Ramos\)](#)**Title:** Pupil Rights: School Graduation Ceremonies and Related Events: Adornments**Status:** Senate Education Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

This bill would extend a pupil's authorization to wear an adornment to school events that are related to graduation. The bill would clarify that what constitutes traditional regalia or recognized objects of religious or cultural significance is to be determined by the pupil and the pupil's family. The bill would prohibit a local educational agency from requiring (1) a preapproval process for a pupil to exercise their rights to wear an adornment and (2) a pupil to wear a cap if the cap is incompatible with the adornment.

AB 1390 (Solache)**Amended:** 3/17/2025**Title:** Public School Governance: Board Member Compensation**Status:** Senate Education Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

Increases the maximum monthly compensation for the governing board members of school districts and county boards of education.

- In a school district that is not located in a city and county, and in which the average daily attendance (ADA) for the prior school year exceeded 60,000, the governing board may prescribe, as compensation for the services of each member of the board who attends all meetings held, a sum not to exceed \$7,500 in any month, increased from \$1,500
- In a school district in which the ADA for the prior school year was 60,000 or less, but more than 25,000, each member of the city board of education or the governing board of the school district who attends all meetings held may receive as compensation for the member's services a sum not to exceed \$3,750 in any month, increased from \$750

Instruction

AB 281 (Gallagher)**Amended:** 3/17/2025**Title:** Comprehensive Sexual Health Education and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Prevention Education: Outside Consultants**Status:** Assembly Floor—Third Reading**Position:** No Position**Summary:**

As amended on March 17, 2025, this bill would require a school district, if it elects to provide sexual health education or HIV prevention education to be taught by outside consultants, to also provide notice of the name of the organization or affiliation of any outside consultants that teaches a class on this subject.

The original version of this measure would have also authorized parents to make copies of written educational material that will be distributed to students as part of comprehensive sexual health and HIV prevention education, but that language was removed from the bill since parents already have the right to review the materials in current law.

AB 731 (Fong)**Amended:** 5/5/2025**Title:** Pupil Instruction: Dual Enrollment: College and Career Access Pathways Partnerships**Status:** Senate Rules Committee**Position:****Summary:**

Amends the dual enrollment program, College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) partnership, to align with best practices, in order to streamline access to dual enrollment for high school students throughout the state.

- Removes the requirement for a student to procure a principal's recommendation in order to participate in a CCAP dual enrollment program
- Adds to the terms and protocols of a CCAP partnership agreement to include a requirement for a student to complete one application for the duration of the student's participation in the CCAP partnership program
- Provides additional clarity around the type of community college coursework which may be offered as part of the CCAP agreement to include in-person coursework at the high school or the college or online coursework using either synchronous or asynchronous modalities
- Removes the requirement that restricts the number of courses (four courses per term) students can undertake as part of the CCAP partnership program; retains the requirement that prohibits students from taking more than 15 units per term
- With the May 5, 2025, amendments, additionally requires community colleges to provide comprehensive support services to high school students dually enrolled in asynchronous courses

AB 821 (Gipson)**Amended:** 4/1/2025**Title:** Pupil Instruction: High School Graduation Requirements: Career Technical Education**Status:** Senate Rules Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

Eliminates the sunset, currently July 1, 2027, on the use of a career technical education (CTE) course to fulfill a course requirement to graduate from high school. Current law requires high school students to complete one course in visual or performing arts, or world languages, or CTE as part of their high school graduation requirements.

AB 887 (Berman)

Title: Pupil Instruction: High Schools: Computer Science Courses: Implementation Guide

Status: Senate Rules Committee

Position: No Position

Summary:

Requires all high schools to offer computer science according to the following timeline:

- Commencing with the 2027-28 school year, at least one high school per school district offers a computer science course
- Commencing with the 2028-29 school year, all charter schools maintaining any of grades 9 to 12, inclusive, offer a computer science course
- Commencing with the 2028-29 school year, at least 50% of the high schools per school district offer a computer science course
- Commencing with the 2029-30 school year, all high schools in a school district offer a computer science course

SSC Comment: In 2024, Fresno USD had a watch position on a similar bill, AB 2097 (Berman). AB 2097 failed to pass the Senate Appropriations Committee.

SB 745 (Ochoa Bogh)

Amended: 5/7/2025

Title: American Government and Civics: Curriculum Guide: State Seal of Civic Engagement

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position: No Position

Summary:

As amended May 7, 2025, this bill requires the California Department of Education to develop a curriculum guide for a one-year course in American government and civics.

Nutrition

[AB 1264 \(Gabriel\)](#)

Amended: 5/29/2025

Title: Pupil Nutrition: Particularly Harmful Ultraprocessed Food: Prohibition

Status: Senate Rules Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

Requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to establish the definition of “particularly harmful ultraprocessed foods” by July 1, 2026, and prohibits, commencing January 1, 2032, a vendor from offering particularly harmful ultraprocessed foods to schools. By January 1, 2028, schools must begin to phase out particularly harmful ultraprocessed foods, and by July 1, 2035, schools are prohibited from offering particularly harmful ultraprocessed foods.

Defines “ultraprocessed food” to mean any food or beverage that contains one or more substances not available in the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Substances Added to Food database but having any of the following FDA-defined technical effects: surface-active agents, stabilizers and thickeners, propellants, aerating agents, and gases, color and coloring adjuncts, emulsifiers and emulsifier salts, flavoring agents and adjuvants, excluding spices and other natural seasonings and flavorings, flavor enhancers, surface-finishing agents, and non-nutritive sweeteners.

[SB 411 \(Pérez\)](#)

Amended: 5/23/2025

Title: Stop Child Hunger Act of 2025

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill, the Stop Child Hunger Act of 2025, would require the California Department of Education (CDE) to develop and provide families with a statewide online application that enables families to submit federally required information for the Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children (Summer EBT) program in time to apply for summer 2027 benefits. Online applications submitted for the Summer EBT program shall constitute an application for purposes of free or reduced-price meals.

A prior version of this bill would have required the CDE to establish a program designed to serve meals to pupils for each day during either of the following circumstances that last five or more schooldays: (1) a regularly scheduled school break, except for the summer period; or (2) the closure of a school campus caused by a state of emergency. May 23, 2025, amendments remove this part of the bill.

A prior version of this bill would have required the State Department of Social Services to establish the Better Out of School Time (BOOST) Nutrition EBT Program. The bill would require the department to issue benefits to an eligible pupil, in a specified amount, for each day during either of the following circumstances that last five or more schooldays: (1) a regularly scheduled school break, except for the summer period; or (2) the closure of a school campus caused by a state of emergency. May 23, 2025, amendments remove this part of the bill.

School Safety and Student Discipline

[AB 49 \(Muratsuchi\)](#)

Amended: 4/21/2025

Title: Schoolsites: Immigration Enforcement

Status: Senate Education Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

This urgency bill would prohibit local educational agencies (LEAs) from allowing an officer or employee of an agency conducting immigration enforcement to enter a schoolsite for any purpose without providing valid identification and a valid judicial warrant, a court order, or exigent circumstances necessitating immediate action. The bill would require the LEA, if the officer or employee meets those requirements, to limit access to facilities where pupils are not present.

[AB 327 \(Ta\)](#)

Amended: 3/5/2025

Title: Crimes: False Reporting

Status: Senate Rules Committee

Position: Oppose

Summary:

Increases the punishment for a second or subsequent offense of "swatting" from a misdemeanor to an alternate felony-misdemeanor. However, the increased penalties for a second or subsequent offense for swatting does not apply to a person who was under 18 years of age at the time they committed the prior offense or offenses.

SSC Comment: AB 327 is supported by various school districts and law enforcement agencies around the state, though none are in the Fresno vicinity. Among the opponents of the bill are the ACLU, California Action, and the California Public Defenders Association.

[AB 382 \(Berman\)](#)

Amended: 4/7/2025

Title: Pedestrian Safety: School Zones: Speed Limits

Status: Senate Rules Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

Beginning January 1, 2029, this bill lowers the speed limit from 25 miles per hour to 20 miles per hour in a school zone. Further, the bill authorizes local authorities to reduce the speed limit in a school zone prior to January 1, 2029.

AB 419 (Connolly)**Amended:** 3/27/2025**Title:** Educational Equity: Immigration Enforcement**Status:** Senate Rules Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

This bill would require the governing board of a local educational agency (LEA) to post the Immigration-Enforcement Actions at California Schools Guide for Students and Families, also known as “Know Your Educational Rights,” developed by the Attorney General in the administrative building, on the LEA website, and at each of its school sites. As amended, the guide shall be posted in every language that the Attorney General provides.

SB 48 (Gonzalez)**Amended:** 4/23/2025**Title:** Immigration Enforcement: Schoolsites: Prohibitions on Access and Sharing Information**Status:** Assembly Education Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

As amended, this bill, an urgency measure, prohibits a local educational agency (LEA) and its personnel from granting United States immigration authorities access to the nonpublic areas of a school site or its pupils or consenting to searches without a valid judicial warrant or court order. It further dictates how an LEA responds to requests from immigration authorities with or without a valid judicial warrant or court order. Lastly, this bill prohibits an LEA from disclosing any information about a student, their family and household, school employees, or teachers to immigration authorities without a valid judicial warrant or court order.

SB 98 (Pérez)**Amended:** 4/2/2025**Title:** Elementary, Secondary, and Postsecondary Education: Immigration Enforcement: Notification**Status:** Assembly Education Committee**Position:** Support**Summary:**

Requires a local educational agency to immediately notify all pupils, parents, staff, and other school community members of the presence of immigration officers on a school site. Amendments taken on April 2, 2025, add an urgency clause and clarify the information that must be included in the notice.

SB 580 (Durazo)**Amended:** 5/23/2025**Title:** Attorney General: Immigration Enforcement Policies**Status:** Assembly Judiciary Committee**Position:****Summary:**

By July 1, 2026, requires the Attorney General to publish model policies and guidance, audit criteria, and training recommendations for state and local agencies and the databases they operate relating to limiting assistance with immigration enforcement, and requires local and state agencies to adopt these policies by January 1, 2027.

Special Education

[AB 560 \(Addis\)](#)

Amended: 4/21/2025

Title: Special Education: Resource Specialists: Special Classes

Status: Senate Rules Committee

Position:

Summary:

This bill has been significantly scaled back from the original version that set very ambitious requirements for caseloads for employees who support students with disabilities. As completely rewritten, the bill now would require local educational agencies to “take all reasonable steps to distribute the workload associated with initial assessments across all resource specialists employed by the local educational agency in an equal manner, unless otherwise collectively bargained.” The bill also now requires the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, by July 1, 2027, to establish a maximum recommended adult-to-pupil staffing ratio for special day classes.

State Budget, Education Finance, and LCFF

[AB 477 \(Muratsuchi\)](#)

Amended: 3/24/2025

Title: Local Control Funding Formula: Base Grants: Funding Targets

Status: Senate Rules Committee

Position: No Position

Summary:

Establishes new Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) base grant targets for fiscal year (FY) 2036-37 and states the intent of the Legislature to fully fund the LCFF target base grants in the years preceding FY 2036-37 and to spend those funds to increase school site staff salaries.

AB 1348 (Bains)**Amended:** 5/5/2025**Title:** Average Daily Attendance: Emergencies: Immigration Enforcement Activity**Status:** Senate Rules Committee**Position:****Summary:**

As amended on May 5, 2025, this bill would allow districts to recoup average daily attendance in the case of confirmed immigration enforcement activity through the J-13A process. In order to qualify, the district must:

- Offer independent study to all students that year and provide notifications of the offering to parents
- Have verifiable documentation substantiating the provision of opportunities for live interaction and synchronous instruction, or the provision of activities or student work product of a student while on independent study that is equivalent to in-person instruction
- Certify compliance with these provisions using a California Department of Education-developed form for this purpose

The ability to utilize the J-13A process for immigration enforcement activities would sunset on June 30, 2029. "Immigration enforcement activity" includes "any and all efforts to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal civil immigration law, and also includes any and all efforts to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal criminal immigration law that penalizes a person's presence in, entry, or reentry to, or employment in, the United States."

SB 743 (Cortese)**Amended:** 5/29/2025**Title:** Education Finance: Education Equalization Act: Equalization Reserve Account**Status:** Assembly Education Committee**Position:****Summary:**

Subject to a voter-approved constitutional amendment, this bill would require deposits into a newly established "Equalization Reserve Account" whenever the state deposits funds in the Proposition 98 rainy day fund, and funds in the "Equalization Reserve Account" would be available to increase per-pupil funding in non-basic aid school districts in a manner prescribed by the Legislature.

Student Services

[AB 495 \(Rodriguez, Celeste\)](#)

Amended: 4/23/2025

Title: Family Preparedness Plan Act of 2025

Status: Senate Rules Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

Establishes the Family Preparedness Plan Act of 2025 to support families during temporary parental absences. Expands the caregiver's authorization affidavit to include nonrelative extended family members. Creates a new form of joint guardianship allowing custodial parents to nominate a temporary guardian without relinquishing parental rights. Authorizes courts to activate the guardianship upon specified events, such as an immigration-related administrative action, illness, or military deployment. Requires schools and licensed child daycare facilities to distribute updated immigration-related guidance developed by the Attorney General.

Transportation

[AB 1111 \(Soria\)](#)

Amended: 4/30/2025

Title: Pupil Transportation: Schoolbuses: Zero-Emission Vehicles: Extensions: Scrapping

Status: Senate Rules Committee

Position: Support

Summary:

As amended April 30, 2025, this bill expands eligibility for a potential ten-year total extension of the state's 2035 zero-emission schoolbus target to add a lack of charging infrastructure or required maintenance availability as qualifying constraints for an extension. The bill also allows a recipient of a grant under the Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project to avoid scrapping a non-zero emission schoolbus under specified conditions.

Two-Year Bills

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AB 401 Muratsuchi	California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program: Annual Adjustment: Renewal Grants.	Support	Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File	27
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College & Career

[AB 335](#) (Gipson)

Amended: 3/20/2025

Title: The Designation of California Black-serving Institutions Grant Program

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Two-Year

Position: Support

Summary:

Establishes the Designation of California Black-Serving Institutions Grant Program as a competitive grant program to develop and implement new, or expand existing, academic resources and student support services for underserved students, including Black and African American students. The bill would designate the California State University Statewide Central Office for the Advancement of Black Excellence as the managing entity for the grant program and would require it to act as a neutral administrative body tasked with, among other duties, developing the grant application processes and processing and presenting grant applications to the governing board. The bill appropriates \$75,000,000 to the program for purposes of awarding grants to California State University campuses and community college districts that apply.

[AB 401](#) (Muratsuchi)

Amended: 2/25/2025

Title: California Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program: Annual Adjustment: Renewal Grants

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Two-Year

Position: Support

Summary:

Starting in 2025-26, recipients of the Career Technical Education Incentive Grant (CTEIG) in the prior year shall receive a renewal grant for three additional years if the career technical education program meets specified criteria. Up to 90% of state CTEIG funds shall be designated for renewal grants and 10% shall be reserved for new applicants. Also starting in 2025-26, an annual cost-of-living adjustment shall be applied to the total state investment for CTEIG.

Employees

[AB 857](#) (Gipson)

Amended: 3/28/2025

Title: School Employees: Cultural Competency Training

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Two-Year

Position: No Position

Summary:

Commencing with the 2027-28 school year, requires a local educational agency (LEA) to provide a California Department of Education-developed online cultural competency to support pupils of color to all school employees. The bill would also require LEAs to provide a proof of completion to school employees that complete the training and to ensure that all school employees complete the required training on paid time during the employees' regular work hours or designated professional development hours. Recent amendments make the training an annual requirement through the 2031-32 school year.

AB 1247 (Garcia)

Title: Classified Employees: School Districts and Community College Districts: Contracting Out: Training Requirements

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Two-Year

Position: Watch

Summary:

Amends existing laws relating to contracts for personal services by school districts and community college districts by adding certain prescribed conditions:

- Contracts must guarantee contributions to any bona fide fringe benefit programs providing health care or retirement benefits to a direct hire that are equivalent to the amount that would be contributed if the contracted worker was a direct hire.
- Contracted workers must meet or exceed the minimum qualifications and standards required of direct hires who perform the same job functions, including required level of academic attainment, required years of experience, mandated reporter status, required scores on assessment exams, and ongoing performance standards.

In addition, the bill requires districts to compensate classified employees at their regular rate of pay for the time necessary to complete the required training. The required training must allow for the classified employee to ask questions and have them answered by a natural person in real time during training, and training regarding child abuse reporting, suicide prevention, sexual harassment, or discrimination must be conducted in person.

Governance and District Operations

AB 235 (Arambula)

Amended: 4/21/2025

Title: Pupils: Use of Smartphones

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee—Two-Year

Position: Support

Summary:

A prior version of this bill required local educational agencies to adopt a schedule-based policy or full-day restriction policy to limit or prohibit the student use of smartphones while at school or under the supervision of a school employee. As amended April 21, 2025, this bill expressly authorizes the policy to be a schedule-based or full-day restriction policy. A “full-day restriction policy” would prohibit the use of smartphones during the school day, including during instructional time, lunch or free periods, and passing time. A “schedule-based restriction policy” would prohibit the use of smartphones at certain times of the school day, such as during instruction, and permits the limited use of smartphones by pupils at other times of the school day, such as during breaks or lunch periods.

AB 844 (Essayli)

Title: Educational Equity: Sex-Segregated School and Athletic Programs and Activities: Use of Facilities

Status: Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, and Tourism Committee—Two-Year

Position: Oppose

Summary:

Existing law requires that a pupil be permitted to participate in sex-segregated school programs and activities, including athletic teams and competitions, and use facilities consistent with the pupil's gender identity, irrespective of the gender listed on the pupil's records.

This bill would require that a pupil's participation in sex-segregated school programs and activities, including athletic teams and competitions, and use of facilities, including bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, and overnight accommodations instead be based upon the pupil's sex. The bill defines sex "as determined by anatomy and genetics at the time of birth" and "means male or female."

SB 622 (Grove)

Amended: 3/26/2025

Title: Educational Equity: Sex-Segregated School Programs and Activities: Sex at Birth

Status: Senate Education Committee—Two-Year

Position: Oppose

Summary:

This bill would change existing law to require that a pupil's participation in "sex-segregated school programs and activities, including athletic teams and competitions, shall be consistent with the pupil's sex at birth."

This bill would retain existing law that allows pupils to use facilities consistent with the pupil's gender identity, irrespective of the gender listed on the pupil's records.

Instruction

AB 865 (González, Mark)

Amended: 3/28/2025

Title: Dual Language Immersion Programs: Instructional Materials: Grants

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Two-Year

Position: Support

Summary:

In 2026-27, establishes the Dual Language Immersion Education Instructional Materials Grant Program and appropriates \$5,000,000 to the superintendent for purposes of providing one-time grants of \$100,000 to local educational agencies to increase available instructional materials in partner languages for dual language immersion programs at one or more schools.

AB 1053 (Zbur)**Amended:** 4/21/2025**Title:** Educational Technology: Evaluation and Selection**Status:** Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Two-Year**Position:** No Position**Summary:**

As amended April 21, 2025, this bill requires local educational agencies to provide for substantial teacher and paraprofessional involvement in the selection of educational technology they are required to use and to promote the involvement of parents and other members of the community in the selection process. The bill also requires the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to develop best practices and resources on the evaluation and selection of educational technology.

SB 612 (Valladares)**Amended:** 4/10/2025**Title:** Pupil Instruction: High School Graduation Requirements: Career Technical Education**Status:** Senate Education Committee—Two-Year**Position:** Oppose**Summary:**

Commencing with the 2028-29 school year, this bill requires local educational agencies with students in grades 9-12 to offer a stand-alone one-semester career technical education (CTE) course. Commencing with the 2031-32 school year, this bill adds completion of a separate, stand-alone one-semester course in CTE as a high school graduation requirement. The requirements of this bill are subject to a state appropriation for this purpose.

Nutrition

SB 225 (McNerney)**Amended:** 2/27/2025**Title:** School Nutrition: Guardian Meal Reimbursement**Status:** Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Two-Year**Position:** Support**Summary:**

Contingent upon an appropriation and to the extent authorized by federal law, requires the California Department of Education to establish a process for state reimbursement for federal summer meal program operators for meals served to guardians of eligible pupils receiving a meal pursuant to a summer meal program. A guardian of an eligible pupil must be present at the summer meal program site in order for the summer meal program operator to receive state-funded reimbursement for that meal, unless noncongregate rules are in place.

SSC Comment: In 2024, Fresno USD supported a similar bill, AB 2595 (L. Rivas), which failed to pass the Senate Appropriations Committee.

School Safety and Student Discipline

[AB 68 \(Gallagher\)](#)

Amended: 5/5/2025

Title: School Safety: Armed School Resource Officers

Status: Assembly Education Committee

Position:

Summary:

Requires school districts and charter schools to hire or contract with at least one armed school resource officer authorized to carry a loaded firearm to be present at each school during regular school hours and any other time when pupils are present on campus, in accordance with the following:

- (A) On and after January 1, 2026, each school that maintains any of the grades 9 to 12, inclusive
- (B) On and after January 1, 2027, each school that maintains any of the grades 6 to 8, inclusive, but no grade lower than grade 6
- (C) On and after January 1, 2028, each school that maintains a kindergarten or any grades 1 to 5, inclusive

[AB 421 \(Solache\)](#)

Title: Immigration Enforcement: Prohibitions on Access, Sharing Information, and Law Enforcement Collaboration

Status: Assembly Public Safety Committee—Two-Year

Position: Support

Summary:

This bill would prohibit California law enforcement agencies from collaborating with, or providing any information to, immigration authorities regarding proposed or currently underway immigration enforcement actions when the actions take place within one mile of any childcare or daycare facility, religious institution, place of worship, hospital, or medical office.

[SB 554 \(Jones\)](#)

Amended: 4/21/2025

Title: Law Enforcement: Immigration Enforcement

Status: Senate Public Safety Committee—Two-Year

Position: Oppose

Summary:

The purpose of this bill is to eliminate the requirement that California law enforcement agencies (LEAs) comply with local law and policy on cooperating with immigration authorities, and to require LEAs to cooperate with immigration authorities in some instances in which state law gives them discretion to do so.

State Budget, Education Finance, and LCFF

[AB 1204 \(Alvarez\)](#)

Amended: 5/5/2025

Title: Local Control Funding Formula: School Districts and Charter Schools: Pupils Experiencing Homelessness: Supplemental and Concentration Grants: Regional Adjustment Factors: Grade-Span Adequacy Adjustments

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Two-Year

Position:

Summary:

This bill makes a number of changes to the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), phasing the changes in beginning in 2025-26 and fully funding them by 2030-31 as follows:

- Provides a minimum 4% annual cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for the LCFF, if the calculated COLA is lower
- Requires the California Department of Education (CDE) to establish regional COLAs in addition to the statewide COLA
- Adds students experiencing homelessness to the categories of students who generate supplemental and concentration grants
- Raises the supplemental grant add-on from 20% to 35% of a local educational agency's (LEA) base grant
- Lowers the threshold for LEAs to be eligible for concentration grants from those with 55% of unduplicated students to 45% of unduplicated students
- Requires the CDE to develop recommendations by January 1, 2028, on how grade span funding levels should be adjusted to account for their unique costs

The May 5, 2025, amendments remove the provisions that would have allowed for duplicated counts of students that are low-income, foster youth, and English learner.

Student Services

[AB 673 \(Jackson\)](#)

Amended: 4/1/2025

Title: Unaccompanied Homeless Pupils: Unaccompanied Youth Transitional Housing Program

Status: Assembly Education Committee—Two-Year

Position: Support

Summary:

Requires the California Department of Education to administer the Unaccompanied Youth Transitional Housing Program as a pilot program, offering five-year competitive grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) to partner with local nonprofits and to fund transitional housing projects for unaccompanied homeless youth who are 16 and 17 years of age. Funds may be used for:

- Referrals to a residential facility with single-occupant units that house minors separate from adults
- Provision of clothes, nutritious meals three times per day, and stipends for public transportation
- Educational support services and tutoring provided through an agreement with an LEA
- Case management, preemployment and employment training and skill development, independent living, and health support and services; and subsidies or rental payments for residential facilities

[AB 1025 \(Pellerin\)](#)

Amended: 5/1/2025

Title: Standby Caretaker Act

Status: Assembly Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Two-Year

Position: Watch

Summary:

As amended May 1, 2025, this bill authorizes a custodial parent to nominate a standby caretaker for their child who, after going through a court appointment process, may act as the child's temporary guardian while the custodial parent is unavailable. The bill would prescribe the requirements for the nomination of a standby caretaker or alternate standby caretaker, including a required statutory form.

[SB 12 \(Gonzalez\)](#)

Amended: 4/10/2025

Title: State Government: Immigrant and Refugee Affairs Agency: Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Two-Year

Position: Support

Summary:

Creates the Immigrant and Refugee Affairs Agency with duties that include establishing a permanent structure within the state to service immigrants and refugees and to assist other state agencies in effectively providing services to immigrants and refugees. The purpose of the agency is to enhance and reduce obstacles to immigrant and refugee inclusion into the social, cultural, economic, and civic life of the state.

SB 33 (Cortese)

Amended: 3/10/2025

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

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Two-Year

Position: Support

Summary:

Establishes the California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) Guaranteed Income Program, which would provide a guaranteed income of \$1,000 each month from May 1, 2026, to August 1, 2026, for students in grade 12 who are homeless.

SB 552 (Cortese)

Title: Juveniles: Wards: Case Plans.

Status: Senate Appropriations Committee—Suspense File—Two-Year

Position: No Position

Summary:

Current law requires that the court hear evidence to determine the proper disposition of a minor who has been found to be a ward of the court. Specifically, the court is required to receive into evidence a “social study” of the minor which is prepared by the probation officer. This bill adds a case plan with the following information to the social study that is required for youth who are not in foster care:

- Goals and related services and activities designed to meet the minor’s or nonminor’s rehabilitative and accountability needs
- Input from the minor and family regarding the needs of the minor, and services and activities to enhance the minor’s satisfactory completion of probation
- Assignment of the agency responsible for carrying out the planned services and activities related to each case plan objective
- The projected date of completion of the case plan objectives
- A statement about the parent/guardian and minor’s participation in the development of the case plan

The bill also requires regular review of the case plan. Existing law already requires a similar framework for youth in foster care.

Note: The bill is sponsored by the California Judges Association

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Bryan Wells, Assistant Superintendent

Date: June 20, 2025
Phone Number: 457-3805

Regarding: The Instructional Continuity Plan

The purpose of this communication is to provide the Board with information about the Instructional Continuity Plan (ICP), which is a new requirement that school districts must integrate into their Comprehensive School Safety Plans.

In response to a recent state education mandate, Education Code (EC) Section 32282, requires school districts to adopt a plan to ensure all students can access instruction during a natural disaster or emergency. The ICP must be included in the district's Comprehensive School Safety Plan (CSSP) and approved by the governing board of education every school year before July 01. A locally adopted CSSP must include an ICP to obtain approval of a Form J-13A waiver request beginning in Fiscal Year 2026/27. A Form J-13A is a request submitted by districts to receive apportionment and instructional time credit for emergency school closures or attendance losses, ensuring they are not financially penalized due to extraordinary conditions.

The ICP outlines:

- Engagement with students and families
- Access to Instruction
- Instructional Continuity
- Equity, Accessibility, and Inclusion
- Professional Learning
- Well-being and support services
- Site-based collaboration
- Return to site-based learning
- Integration with the Comprehensive School Safety Plan
- Review and Updates Timeline

The district will continue refining the plan with input from educational partners. Schools will review and receive input for the ICP from staff, family, and student School Site Council representatives in tandem with the CSSP. By adopting the ICP, Fresno Unified reaffirms its commitment to academic excellence and equity, ensuring that all students have the opportunity to succeed.

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Bryan Wells at (559) 457-3805.

Cabinet Approval: 
Carlos Castillo (Jun 18, 2025 12:26 PDT)

Name and Title: Carlos Castillo, Interim Chief Academic Officer, Ed.D.