BOARD COMMUNICATIONS - JANUARY 09, 2026

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

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5. OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS
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6. OFFICE OF ENGAGEMENT & EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIPS
Wendy McCulley, Chief Officer

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9. OFFICE OF OPERATIONAL SERVICES
Paul Idsvoog, Chief Officer

10. OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY SERVICES
Tami Lundberg, Chief Officer

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: January 09, 2026

Phone Number: (559) 457-3884

Regarding: Superintendent Calendar Highlights

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

- Gave keynote speech at the Hmong New Year Celebration
- Attended the Clovis event celebrating Hmong heritage
- Held two-days of strategic planning with Executive Cabinet team
- Held three sessions of Leadership Mid-Year Collaboration/Updates with site and district leadership teams
- Met with labor partners

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Misty Her at (559) 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: January 09, 2026

Phone Number: (559) 457-3907

Regarding: School Services Weekly Update Reports for December 18, 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 December 18, 2025, are attached and include the following articles:

- Prospects for a "Super COLA" – December 16, 2025
- Judge Weighs Arguments on Whether New Antisemitism Law Will Tread on Teachers' rights – December 17, 2025
- California Schools that Need Foreign Workers for Teacher Jobs Can't Afford Trump's New Visa Fee – December 12, 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: December 18, 2025

TO: Misty Her
Superintendent

AT: Fresno Unified School District

FROM: Your SSC Governmental Relations Team

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

Legislature to Return on January 5

The California State Legislature will return from recess and gavel in the second year of the 2025-26 Legislative Session on Monday, January 5, 2026.

Because this is the second year of the two-year session, lawmakers' immediate priority will be advancing two-year bills that remain in their house of origin. Any bill introduced in 2025 must clear its house of origin by January 31, 2026, or it will be considered dead for the legislative cycle.

While the Senate Education Committee has not yet scheduled hearings for Senate two-year bills, the Assembly Education Committee—chaired by Assemblymember Al Muratsuchi (D-Torrance)—will hold a hearing on Wednesday, January 7, 2026, to consider the following measures:

- Assembly Bill (AB) 68 (Gallagher, R-East Nicolaus) would require a school district or charter school to hire or contract with at least one armed school resource officer to be present at each school during regular school hours, and at any other time when pupils are present on campus, with implementation phased in by grade span.

- AB 296 (Davies, R-Laguna Niguel) would require school districts or schools to host an apprenticeship fair at least once each school year. The bill would also authorize a governing board that requires community service hours for high school graduation to award one hour of community service credit to a pupil who attends a college fair, career fair, or apprenticeship fair.

- AB 673 (Jackson, D-Moreno Valley) would require the California Department of Education (CDE) to administer the Unaccompanied Youth Transitional Housing Program as a pilot, providing five-year competitive grants to local educational agencies to partner with local nonprofits to fund transitional housing projects for unaccompanied homeless youth ages 16 and 17.

- AB 1351 (Ahrens, D-Silicon Valley) would require, beginning with the 2030-31 school year, that all active work permits issued to pupils be uploaded to a statewide online database, known as the Youth Employment System. The bill would require CDE to establish the system by December 31, 2029.

- AB 1493 (Ávila Farías, D-Martinez) would require chartering authorities to consider verified data for charter school renewal purposes until the State Board of Education's student-level growth model for English language arts and mathematics is fully implemented and provides the necessary two years of data.

Another development we will be watching when the Legislature returns is whether newly appointed Senate President pro Tempore Monique Limón (D-Santa Barbara) makes changes to committee leadership or assignments. Limón took the oath of office last month, and new Senate leaders often reorganize the chamber's internal structure, including committee chairs and memberships.

As a result, key education-related committees—such as the Senate Education Committee and Senate Budget Subcommittee No. 1 on Education—could see new leadership, potentially influencing legislative priorities and the movement of education bills. It remains unclear when or whether Limón will make committee changes; however, she may wait until after the January 31 deadline for two-year bills, since most legislation introduced in 2026 will not be heard in policy committees until after the February 20, 2026, bill introduction deadline.

Holiday Break

Like many of you, our office will be closed from December 24, 2025, through January 4, 2026. Unless there is breaking news, we will return to our regular *Sacramento Update* production schedule for the week ending January 9, 2026.

Happy holidays from School Services of California Inc.!

Leilani Aguinaldo

Prospects for a "Super COLA"

By Patti F. Herrera, EdD, and Megan Baier
School Services of California Inc.'s *Fiscal Report*
December 16, 2025

Since the release of the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) 2026-27 *Fiscal Outlook* report, there has been chatter about the prospects of a "super COLA" in the 2026-27 fiscal year. In essence, educational leaders and key partners have been wondering if the state will have the financial capacity to fund a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) beyond the calculated statutory amount, which the LAO believes will be 2.51%.

Using the revenue assumptions in the LAO's 2026-27 *Fiscal Outlook*, we explain why a "super COLA" is improbable for the upcoming fiscal year.

The reason for this is because where the LAO identifies significant funding coming to TK-12 and community college agencies is in *one-time funding* the state owes under its constitutional Proposition 98 minimum funding requirement for 2024-25 and 2025-26 combined. Essentially, the LAO's updated revenue estimates require a reconciliation of the Proposition 98 books for the current and prior fiscal years, totaling $7.4 billion across the two years. This reconciliation is commonly referred to as "settle up" (the state settles its Proposition 98 debts as obligated by the California Constitution).

While lawmakers have used one-time Proposition 98 funding for purposes of providing COLA to TK-12 and community college agencies, typically it has done so to *fully fund* the statutory COLA. The 2025-26 Enacted Budget is an example of how the state used $1.7 billion in one-time funding to ensure that local educational agencies maintained their purchasing power through fully funding the statutory 2.30% COLA.

Today's economic and Proposition 98 funding picture is different from a few years ago. First, while the amount of available one-time funding is significant, inflation (3.0%) is now closer to historical levels, reducing the need for lawmakers to address economic pressures on educators. Second, and perhaps more importantly, available *ongoing funding* under Proposition 98 is estimated to be just enough to pay for COLA and little else.

Specifically, the LAO estimates that the 2026-27 minimum guarantee will be $117.8 billion, which is $3.2 billion higher than the 2025-26 level funded in the Enacted Budget. The first call on these new dollars will be to backfill the expiration of $1.7 billion in one-time funding used to pay for the 2025-26 COLA, leaving only $1.5 billion available to cover COLA in the upcoming year. At 2.51%, the LAO estimates that fully funding the 2026-27 COLA would cost $2.5 billion; thus, remaining ongoing funding will be insufficient to fully fund the statutory amount.

To fully fund COLA next year, the LAO suggests lawmakers could rely on a Proposition 98 reserve withdrawal ($1.1 billion). This suggestion is consistent with how policymakers used reserve funds this year, but, importantly, they would need to be ready to backfill the expiration of those funds as part of the 2027-28 State Budget.

Given the dearth of new ongoing Proposition 98 funding and more normal inflationary trends, it is unlikely the state will fund a "super COLA" in 2026-27.

Note: AB 715 (Zbur, Statutes of 2025) would reinforce current antidiscrimination laws that ban biased instruction and professional development, inaccurate materials, and discriminatory school activities. It would also create an Office of Civil Rights and an Antisemitism Prevention Coordinator, who would develop antisemitism resources and strategies.

Judge Weighs Arguments on Whether New Antisemitism Law Will Tread on Teachers' rights

Pro-Palestinian group's attorney says yes;
deputy AG says government-set curriculum trumps teachers' rights

By John Fensterwald
EdSource
December 17, 2025

A federal judge on Wednesday sharply questioned the attorney seeking a preliminary injunction to stop the enactment of an antisemitism law that the state Legislature passed in October.

While acknowledging "great respect" both for the public school teachers' desire to address complex issues involving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the state's challenge to ensure a safe environment without discrimination for Jewish students, U.S. District Court Judge Noël Wise did not issue a ruling during a hearing in San Jose.

What the law would do

Set to take effect on Jan. 1, Assembly Bill 715 would reinforce current anti-discrimination laws that ban biased instruction and professional development, inaccurate materials, and discriminatory school activities. It would also create an Office of Civil Rights and an Antisemitism Prevention Coordinator, who would develop antisemitism resources and strategies.

Advocated by the California Legislative Jewish Caucus with the support of other ethnic and racial caucuses, AB 715 responds to rising incidents of antisemitism in California schools and complaints by Jewish parents that their children have been subjected to a hostile environment fostered by teachers with ideological, one-sided views of the war in Gaza. The California Department of Education has verified some of the complaints; other complaints remain under investigation or are in court.

Contrasting complaint

Attorney Jenin Younes, the national legal director at the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, flipped the argument at the hearing, stating that AB 715's failure to define antisemitism would chill discussion of the conflict, creating unconstitutional viewpoint discrimination and violating teachers' First Amendment rights. It would also violate due process protections against sanctions imposed without transparent rules, she said.

"Teachers must have leeway to do their jobs to encourage open discourse that is important for creating a learning environment," said Younes, who is representing four California public school teachers, the organization LA Educators for Justice in Palestine, and three public school students whose ability to learn fully would be restricted by the new law, the motion contends.

The state can set restrictions on curriculum, Younes said, "but the Supreme Court has never held that teachers are government mouthpieces," she said. "A school board has the authority to prescribe curriculum but not to suppress views within that curriculum."

But suppose a curriculum is silent on the war in Gaza, what can teachers teach? Wise asked.

"Teach multiple points of view. Human rights organizations say Israel is committing genocide; allow students to make their own interpretation," Younes responded. "That is what learning is all about."

Government's speech prevails

Wise had fewer questions for Deputy Attorney General Andrew Edelstein, the defense attorney. He was concise and unambiguous in dismissing Younes' First Amendment claims. Teachers have no basis for asserting First Amendment rights in the classroom, he said.

"Government speech is not bound by First Amendment rights over instruction and content," Edelstein said. Government — whether the Legislature, the State Board of Education or local school boards — determines curriculum and instruction.

"Can a district require only a single viewpoint?" Wise asked.

"It is not a violation of teachers' First Amendment right to do so," Edelstein said. "There is no First Amendment right in the classroom. Chill is not an injury."

"But teachers have legitimate and serious concerns," Wise interjected. "Subjects will come up. Administrators are confused about directions. Teachers are searching for what to do."

"The (Antisemitism Prevention) Coordinator will answer questions; meanwhile, the system is in place as to what teaching is discriminatory. Nothing in AB 715 changes the definition of discrimination that applied yesterday," Edelstein said.

Biden's antisemitism policy at issue

Wise also pressed Younes on that latter point. Her answer was the law's reference to former President Joe Biden's National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism in the preamble and another section.

The 2023 strategy includes the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's definition of antisemitism. The definition cites examples of antisemitism: enduring anti-Jewish tropes, Holocaust denial, and applying a double standard to Israel while ignoring criticism of other nations.

By including the definition, Younes said, "the Biden strategy surreptitiously conflates anti-Zionism with antisemitism."

But, Wise said, AB 715 contains no reference connecting anti-Zionism and antisemitism. The law refers to the Biden strategy only as "a basis" for helping the antisemitism coordinator identify and strategize antisemitism, she pointed out.

"There is a hot debate about what constitutes antisemitism," Younes said. "It's one option among many others. There's a need for alternatives, too."

Pro-Palestinian groups are likely to lobby to delete any reference to the Biden strategy from a bill with cleanup language for AB 715 that the authors promised to propose early in 2026. There's no indication the authors will agree.

Battle over contrasting precedents

Younes and Edelstein each cited decisions of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which governs California courts, to support their cases.

Younes referred to the 2011 decision C.F. v. Capistrano Unified School District, which concluded that teachers should "foster critical thinking skills and develop their analytical abilities. … We must be careful not to curb intellectual freedom by imposing dogmatic restrictions that chill teachers from adopting the pedagogical methods they believe are most effective."

Edelstein pointed to Robert Downs v. Los Angeles Unified School District, which affirmed the government's authority to determine the limits of a teacher's speech in school. In that 2000 decision, the court ruled that the district could require a high school teacher to take down his bulletin board condemning LGBT conduct as immoral while the school encouraged other bulletin boards celebrating gay pride.

Wise will have to review these and other cases cited in briefs for precedent to guide her ruling. And she will have to weigh whose rights, Jewish students or their teachers, most need protecting.

"You've given me a lot to think about," she told the attorneys.

Note: The Trump Administration is now requiring new H-1B visa applicants to pay $100,000; however, school districts that depend on hiring foreign workers to fill teacher jobs, especially in special education and bilingual education, say they cannot afford the new fee.

California Schools that Need Foreign Workers for Teacher Jobs Can't Afford Trump's New Visa Fee

By Sophie Sullivan and Alina Ta
CalMatters
December 12, 2025

There is a new cost to hiring an international worker to fill a vital but otherwise vacant position in a California classroom: $100,000.

In September, the Trump administration began requiring American employers to pay a $100,000 sponsorship fee for new H-1B visas, on top of already required visa application fees that amount to $9,500 to $18,800, depending on various factors. These visas allow skilled and credentialed workers in multiple job sectors to stay in the U.S. On Dec. 12, California joined 19 other states in suing the Trump administration for instating the "unlawful" fee, according to Attorney General Rob Bonta's office.

Most foreign workers on H-1Bs in California work in the tech sector. But California also relies on H-1B visas to address another issue: a nationwide teacher shortage and a high demand for staff in dual-language education and special education in K-12 districts.

Data from the California Department of Education shows school districts filed more than 300 visa applications for the 2023-24 school year, double the amount from just two years earlier. Educators and school officials say its overseas workers on visas are highly skilled, instrumental in multilingual education, and fill historically understaffed positions in special education.

Now education leaders are sounding the alarm that the high additional fee for overseas workers will worsen the strain on California's public education system.

International employees fill a much-needed gap for school districts

California continues to face an ongoing teacher shortage. In 2023, California K-12 schools staffed 46,982 positions with employees whose credentials did not align with their job assignments, according to data from the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing. Another 22,012 educator positions were left vacant that year. Of total misassignments and vacancies, around 28% were in English language development and 11.9% were in special education.

California school districts have also resorted to hiring teachers who haven't yet obtained certain credentials, according to a study by the nonprofit Learning Policy Institute. Facing a need for teachers, school districts have found that trained professionals from other countries are willing — and qualified — to take classroom jobs that would otherwise go unfilled.

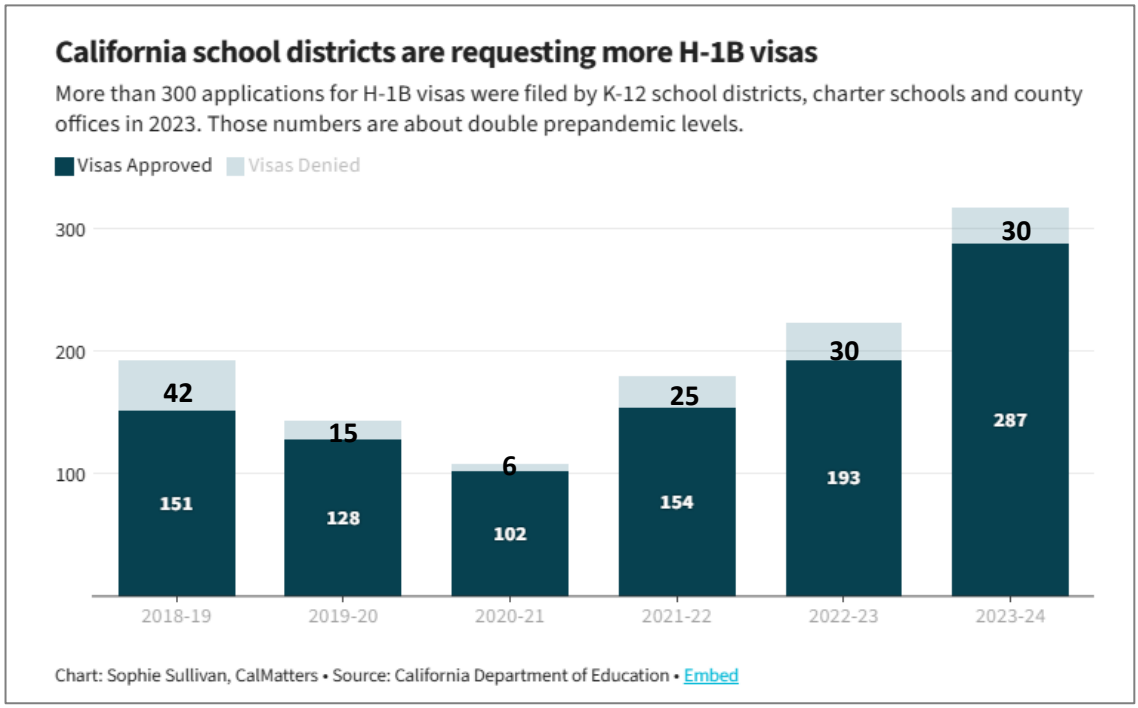
In 2023, in the Bay Area east of San Francisco, West Contra Costa Unified School District had 381 misassigned positions and 711 vacancies, according to the commission. So the district turned to foreign educators, hiring about 88 teachers on H-1B visas — a majority from the Philippines, Spain and Mexico — to teach in mostly dual-language and special education programs, said Sylvia Greenwood, the assistant superintendent for human resources at the district.

"With our shortages in special ed, they were a good fit for our district. And so, therefore, we kept that pipeline open and brought teachers here from the Philippines to support our students and our students with special needs," Greenwood said.

The decline in the number of credentialed special education teachers continues to worsen. Between 2020 and 2024, the number of credentials earned to teach special education decreased by almost 600 across California, according to data from the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing. The number of temporary permits and waivers granted by the commission increased by about 300 during the same period.

Francisco Ortiz, the president of United Teachers of Richmond and a teacher at Ford Elementary School in West Contra Costa, said the workload for teachers in the district will increase if West Contra Costa Unified is unable to bring in new international teachers.

This would create "greater instability" for students, he said, adding, "It's going to have a great impact in special education, which is already on fire."



California school district officials say they are unsure they can pay the new fee to fill hiring gaps with international employees. West Contra Costa officials said they do not know yet who will be responsible for paying the new fee: the district, international teachers themselves or another party.

"We are a district that is dealing with a structural deficit as well, and so that cost, in a lot of ways, is going to be very difficult for our district or really any school district, to be able to take that on," said Cheryl Cotton, the superintendent for West Contra Costa.

Pasadena Unified, in Southern California, filed about a dozen applications for H-1B visa sponsorships in 2024. Now the district, facing a $27 million budget deficit, will require those applying for H-1B visas to pay for it themselves, according to district spokesperson Hilda Ramirez Horvath. She said foreign employees will also no longer receive other types of financial support, including legal or filing fees related to immigration processing.

Language programs benefit from international teachers

District officials are also worried about the cultural costs of losing international educators. Educators on H-1B visas make dual-language public schools possible, giving families in California a unique multicultural education that sticks with their children for life.

Kelleen Peckham, a mother to two children in West Contra Costa, said she chose to transfer her daughter to Washington Elementary School in Richmond because it has a dual-language immersion program that teaches students to speak and read Spanish.

Peckham also plans to send her son, who will start kindergarten next year, to the same school even though it takes the family an extra 15 minutes to drive there.

"My husband's family is from Mexico, and so [their] grandmother, on one side, only speaks Spanish," Peckham said. "It's important for [them] to be able to communicate with [their] family and extended family."

She said if the dual-language immersion program at Washington Elementary doesn't survive, she would consider transferring her children back to the school in their neighborhood.

Fee spells 'Keep Out' to foreign workers

Within weeks of the fee's announcement, a coalition of international worker groups, unions and religious organizations sued the Trump administration, alleging the fee would inhibit staffing in education, medicine and ministry services.

"It's essentially a giant 'Keep Out' sign for prospective individuals looking to utilize the visa process to be able to come to the United States and fill these roles and provide these services," said Laura Flores-Perilla, an attorney with the Justice Action Center, a Los Angeles-based immigration litigation group representing the coalition in its lawsuit.

"It's not just going to hurt these individuals who have this pathway to do this, but it's also going to hurt employers within the United States," Flores-Perilla said.

Although the fee only applies to new visa applicants, many international teachers are feeling less welcomed to work and live in the states. A.F., an international elementary school teacher in the West Contra Costa Unified School District, said many teachers are still concerned the federal government will announce new policy changes that could force them to leave the U.S.

"I feel like it's a form of discrimination to impose [a] $100,000 fee for teachers," A.F. said.

A.F., who is currently on an H-1B visa, asked to only give his initials because he fears speaking publicly will affect his ability to receive a green card in the future. He immigrated from the Philippines to California five years ago on a J-1 visa before transferring to an H-1B visa at the beginning of 2025. J-1 visas allow visitors to temporarily stay in the U.S. to participate in certain programs, including teaching, studying, conducting research and more, according to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

A.F. said the district previously paid for all of his immigration costs for his H-1B visa, which amounted to more than $3,700 for processing fees and an immigration attorney.

The future is uncertain for H-1B visa hopefuls

H.R., a physical education teacher in West Contra Costa who works on a short-term J-1 visa, said he moved his family from Mexico to the U.S. three years ago to work at one of the district's high schools because he felt it would be safer to raise his daughter in the U.S. H.R. requested to use only his initials because he doesn't want to jeopardize his ability to apply for the H-1B visa in the future.

"My biggest reason [for moving] is my daughter," he said. "Me and my wife decided that it would be a good chance for her [and] a big opportunity to learn the language and to grow up in a different environment."

H.R. can't apply for the H-1B visa because he missed the deadline and West Contra Costa Unified is now unlikely to pay for his immigration fees. After his visa expires in June 2026, H.R. will move back to Mexico with his family and reapply for the J-1 visa in hopes of returning to California.

"Everybody says here that they need teachers in California … but they don't want to do anything to [help us stay] here," H.R. said.

At the Los Angeles Unified School District, spokesperson Christy Hagen said in an email to CalMatters that the recent visa changes have not yet impacted the school's hiring of educators on H-1B visas. Hagen said the district's immigration experts were "still evaluating the effect of this order."

Maria Miranda, a representative for United Teachers Los Angeles — the union for Los Angeles Unified teachers — said the district had, as of mid-November, not provided any guidance to its educators or schools on how H-1B visa hopefuls would be supported.

Flores-Perilla, the attorney bringing the lawsuit against the Trump administration, says no hearings have been set in their case yet. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has now also brought a lawsuit over the $100,000 fee, arguing that the proclamation overrides provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act and harms U.S. employers.

For now, districts will have to wait on the results of either lawsuit to potentially see some relief in immigration costs.

"It's absolutely unfeasible to be able to pay this fee [and] to be able to actually bring in prospective employees in their fields and industries, so it's going to hurt everyone," Flores-Perilla said.

Sophie Sullivan and Alina Ta are contributors with the College Journalism Network, a collaboration between CalMatters and student journalists from across California. CalMatters higher education coverage is supported by a grant from the College Futures Foundation.

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

From the Office of the Superintendent — Date: January 09, 2026
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Amy Idsvoog, Executive Officer — Phone Number: (559) 457-3498

Regarding: New Employee Orientation Experience Data for October-December 2025

The purpose of this communication is to provide the Board with updated data regarding New Employee Orientation (NEO) for October-December 2025. This data supports the district's Effective Staff guardrail.

Between October and December, Human Resources facilitated five NEO sessions, with attendance ranging from 38-90 employees for a total of 271 new hires during that timeframe. This brings the number of NEO attendees for the 2025/26 school year to a total of 700 employees.

Creating a welcoming and engaging environment is vital to NEO success and serves as a new hire's first phase of onboarding. The newest members of our Fresno Unified family learn about district goals and guardrails, board policies, and employee resources. Additionally, various departments provide learning around employee payroll, district benefits, school culture, safety practices, customer service, cyber security, and cultural proficiency. Time is also dedicated to facilitating mandated trainings such as mandated reporting, sexual harassment prevention, and workplace violence prevention. Labor partners are invited to connect with new hires and provide information regarding our partnership and support.

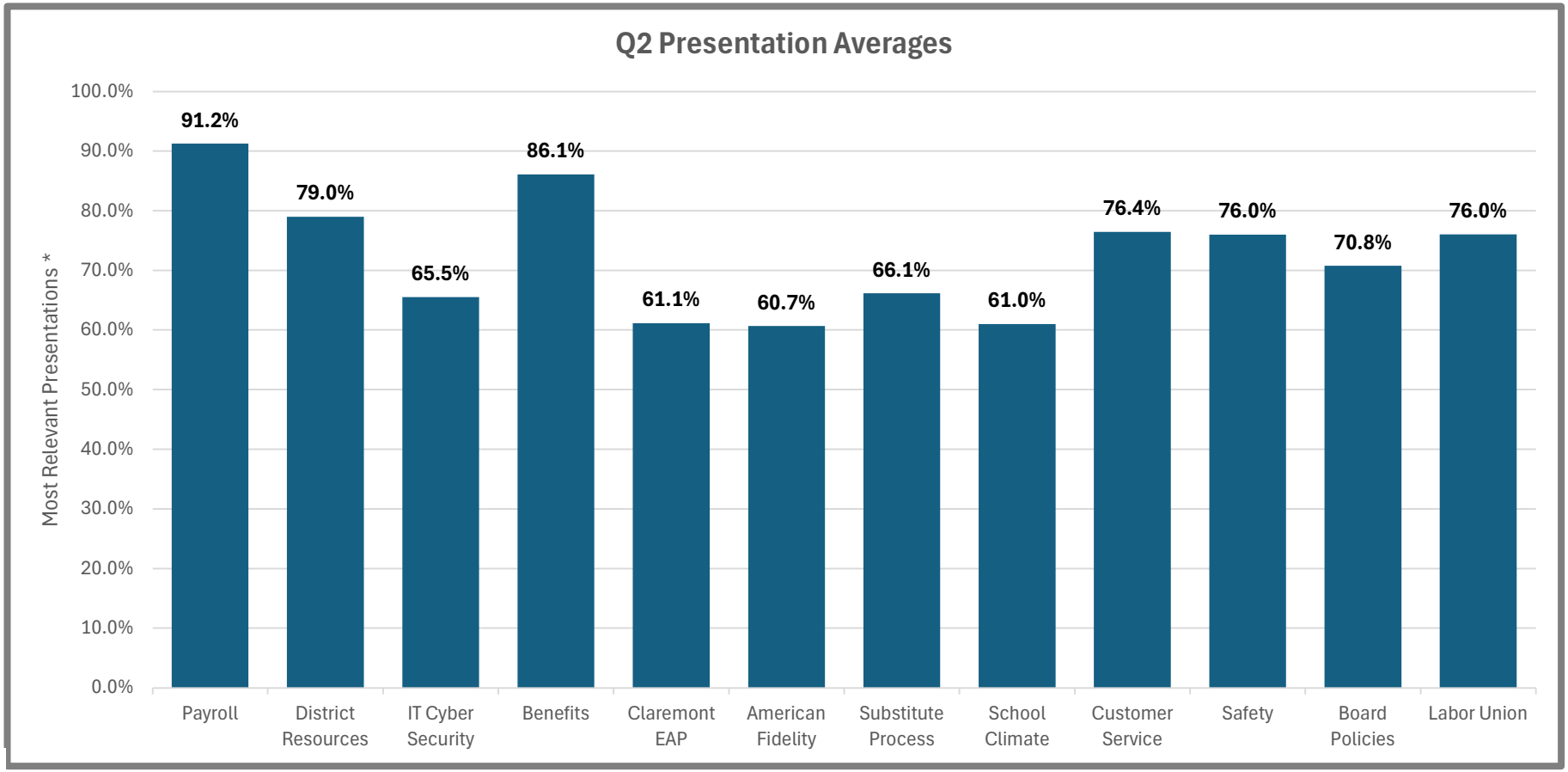
Attached you will find Quarter 2 data (October-December) that indicates New Employee Orientation attendees continue to rate their experience high (4.75). New employees rated how relevant they felt each presentation was as well as four additional categories measuring overall experience (4.75), helpful content (4.73), engaging delivery (4.65), and feeling welcomed (4.78). Those are ranked on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the highest. Data points are consistent with previously reported data from July through September 2025 NEO events.

Human Resources plans to provide quarterly data to the Board. If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Amy Idsvoog at (559) 457-3498.

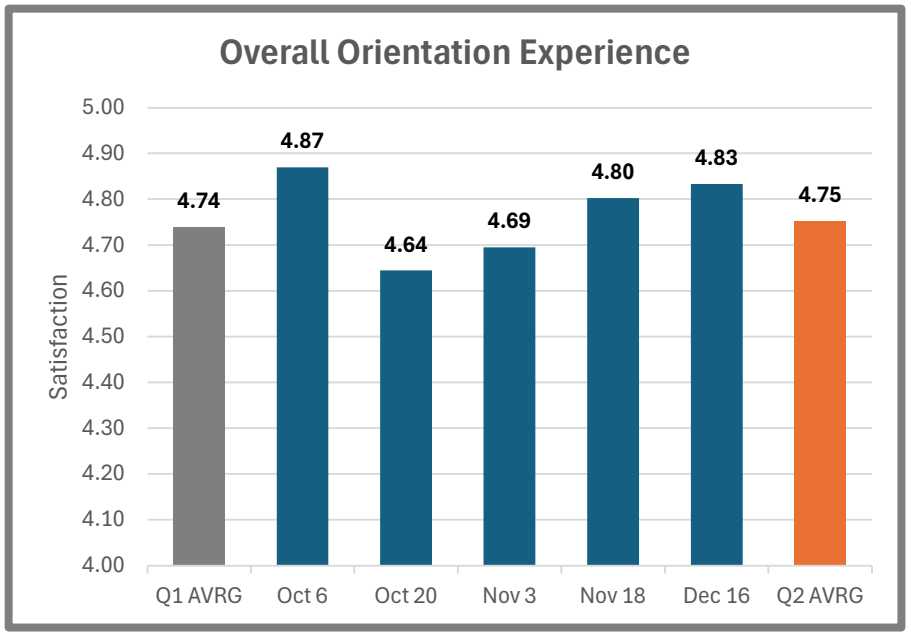
Cabinet Approval: 
Name and Title: David Chavez, Chief of Human Resources/Labor Relations

NEO Attendee Feedback

2025-2026 NEO PRESENTATION ATTENDANCE												TOTAL	700
July 28	13	Aug 13	63	Sep 22	43	Nov 3	38	Jan 12	0	Feb 17	0	Apr 7	0	May 18	0
Aug 4	11	Sep 2	64	Oct 6	52	Nov 17	90	Jan 26	0	Mar 2	0	Apr 20	0	Jun 1	0
Aug 11	217	Sep 8	18	Oct 20	43	Dec 8	48	Feb 2	0	Mar 16	0	May 4	0	Jun 15	0



* Attendees asked to "Identify most relevant presentations (check all that apply)"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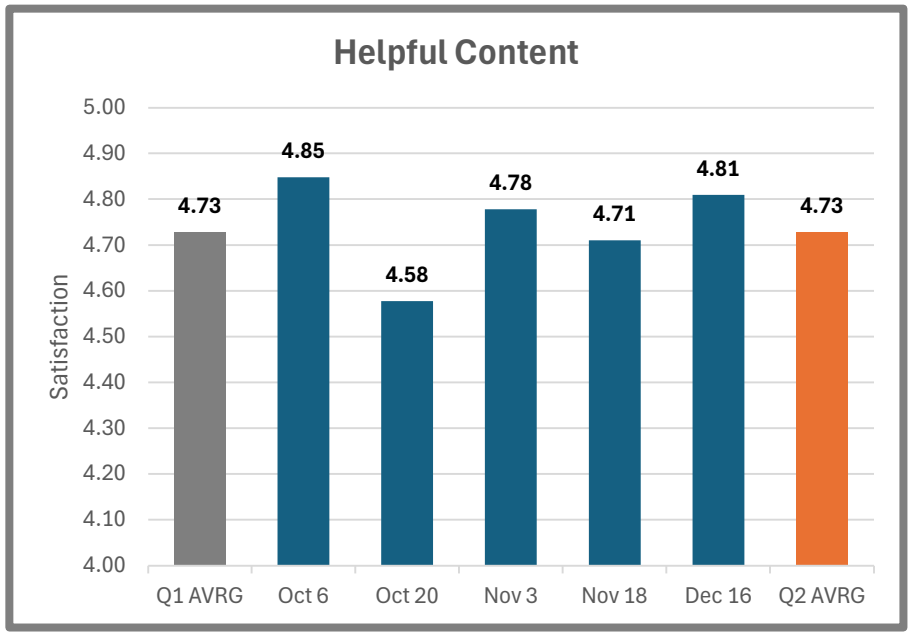
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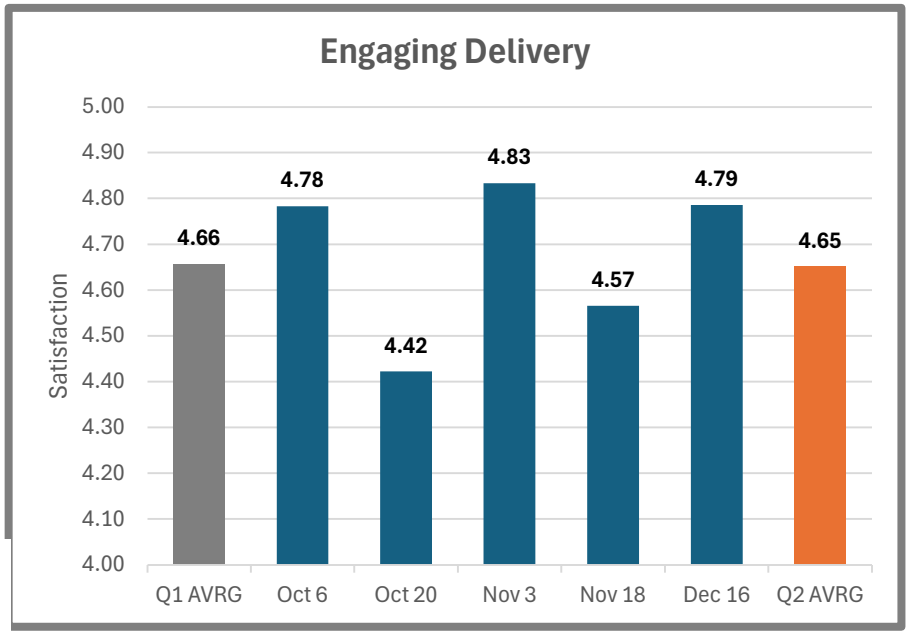
Engaging Delivery
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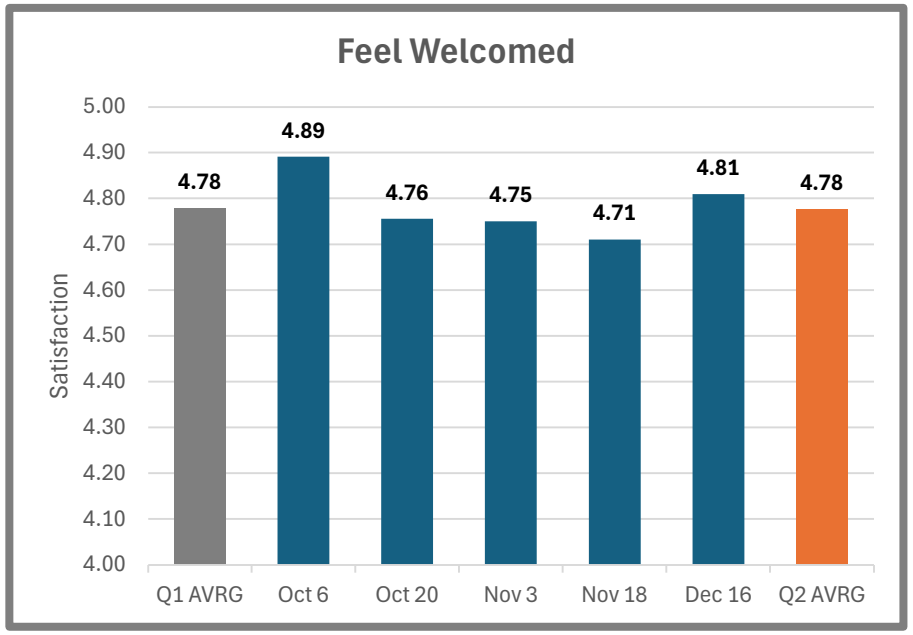
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Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Marie Williams, Ed.D.

Date: January 09, 2026

Phone Number: (559) 457-3750

Regarding: Charter School Data Request

The purpose of this communication is to provide the Board with the California School Dashboard Performance Points data regarding the 2024/25 academic performance and current enrollment data of the ten charter schools authorized by Fresno Unified School District (FUSD) in comparison to the nearest neighborhood FUSD schools. The enrollment data will provide the percentage of charter school students who reside within the FUSD boundaries. We have included a table with the information requested as backup.

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication or require additional information, please contact Felicia Olais at (559) 457-3923.

Cabinet Approval: 

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

Fresno Unified School District
CHARTER OFFICE

Fresno Unified Authorized Charter Schools and District Peer Schools:
CA School Dashboard Performance Comparison and Enrollment Composition

January 2026

Data Sources: California School Dashboard and Internal Monthly Enrollment Reports	Performance Points					
	English Language Arts			Mathematics		
	Distance from Standard	Distance from Standard	Points Changed	Distance from Standard	Distance from Standard	Points Changed
	2024	2025	2025	2024	2025	2025
Aspen Meadow Public School	-55.3	-41.9	+13.4	-60.0	-58.8	+1.2
Del Mar Elementary	-59.6	-52.4	+7.2	-78.6	-82.2	-3.6
Aspen Ridge Public School	-48.0	-34.1	+13.9	-106.6	-109.5	-2.9
Fort Miller Middle	-101.8	-91.2	+10.6	-142.1	-145.7	-3.6
Fresno High	-46.8	-35.9	+10.9	-143.8	-129.2	+14.6
Aspen Valley Prep Academy	-30.5	-38.5	-8.0	-49.8	-55.9	-6.1
Wilson Elementary	-74.2	-63.7	+10.5	-92.0	-83.9	+8.1
Carter G. Woodson Public Charter*	-89.7	-117.6	-27.9	-205.6	-204.0	+1.6
DeWolf High*	-111.5	-104.4	+7.0	-205.9	-186.8	+19.1
Dailey Elementary Charter School	+20.1	+38.9	+18.7	+2.9	+11.3	+8.4
Williams Elementary	-86.2	-68.4	+17.8	-74.9	-72.8	+2.1
Endeavor Charter School	-15.1	+4.1	+19.2	-62.4	-47.6	+14.9
Gibson Elementary	-15.7	-0.3	+15.4	-22.6	-24.5	-1.9
Tenaya Middle	-47.7	-35.6	+12.1	-87.6	-86.6	+1.0
Bullard High	-5.4	+0.4	+5.8	-110.4	-115.2	-4.8
Golden Charter Academy	-84.0	-91.9	-7.9	-103.8	-98.1	+5.7
Homan Elementary	-55.2	-39.6	+15.6	-62.1	-46.6	+15.5
School of Unlimited Learning*	-73.4	-95.0	-21.6	-200.6	-194.5	+6.0
DeWolf High*	-111.5	-104.4	+7.0	-205.9	-186.8	+19.1
Sierra Charter School	-23.9	-17.8	+6.0	-128.0	-107.6	+20.4
Ericson Elementary	-33.1	-38.2	-5.1	-54.1	-61.4	-7.3
Scandinavian Middle	-48.2	-50.1	-2.0	-99.7	-93.0	+6.7
McLane High	-38.6	+8.5	+47.1	-159.5	-151.5	+8.0
University High School	+171.8	+147.6	-24.2	+83.9	+69.9	-14.0
Patino School	+59.1	+51.8	-7.3	-81.6	+76.7	+5.0
Hoover High	-56.0	+3.8	+59.8	-145.1	-105.1	+40.0

*Dashboard Alternative School Status (DASS)

Charter School	Enrollment as of 11/7/25	Percentage from FUSD
Aspen Meadow Public School	312	87%
Aspen Ridge Public School	303	84%
Aspen Valley Prep Academy	349	76%
Carter G. Woodson Public Charter	378	87%
Dailey Elementary Charter School	298	79%
Endeavor Charter School	343	43%
Golden Charter Academy	344	77%
School of Unlimited Learning	188	86%
Sierra Charter School	355	69%
University High	498	35%