



BOARD COMMUNICATIONS - FEBRUARY 06, 2026

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: February 06, 2026
Phone Number: (559) 457-3884

Regarding: Superintendent Calendar Highlights

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

- Joint taught first grade at Mayfair elementary
- Held ribbon cutting events for gyms at McLane and Fresno high schools
- Held quarterly meeting with SEIU
- Attended the Black History Month Performance, *Superheroes of Our Past, Still We Rise!*
- Participated in panel discussion at the PARSEC Education Summit – Measure what we Value
- Gave interview with Ben Morris, KSEE 24, regarding Open Letter from Superintendents – A shared Call for Sustainable Funding for California Public Schools
- Attended Student Advisory Board Meeting
- Attended the See 2 Succeed event at King Elementary
- Gave interview with Hannah Psalma Ramirez, POLITICO, regarding immigration concerns
- Attended the REAL Collaborative ArtHop
- Hosted the Fresno Compact Meeting at the Tehipite eSports Arena
- Met with Fresno City College President Dr. Denise Whisenhunt

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: February 06, 2026
Phone Number: (559) 457-3907

Regarding: School Services Weekly Update Reports for January 30, 2026

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 January 30, 2026, are attached and include the following articles:

- Bipartisan Budget Deal Safeguards Education Funding – January 28, 2026
- California Audits 428 Schools with Low Vaccination Rates – January 28, 2026
- Trump Administration Finds California's Ban on 'Forced Outing' of Students Violates Federal Law – January 28, 2026

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: January 30, 2026

TO: Misty Her
Superintendent

AT: Fresno Unified School District

FROM: Your SSC Governmental Relations Team

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

AB 1204 Passes out of the Assembly

Assembly Bill (AB) 1204 (Alvarez, D-San Diego), which would make significant changes to the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), was approved by the Assembly on Monday, January 26, 2026, by a 61-1 vote.

As amended on May 5, 2025, the bill would expand the definition of unduplicated pupils to include students experiencing homelessness, increase supplemental grants from 20% to 35% of base funding beginning in 2030-31, and lower the concentration grant threshold from 55% to 45% of enrollment, allowing more districts to qualify for additional aid. The bill would also guarantee a minimum 4% annual inflation adjustment to base grants, require the development of regional cost adjustment factors, and phase in changes over several years with protections to ensure districts do not receive less funding per unit of average daily attendance.

The Assembly Appropriations Committee estimates that AB 1204 would result in ongoing costs ranging from the billions to tens of billions of dollars annually to fund the increased LCFF entitlements.

AB 1204 was introduced last year and was designated a two-year bill by the Assembly Appropriations Committee. Because two-year bills must clear their house of origin by January 31, the bill was required to pass the Assembly to remain active this session. Given its significant fiscal impact and proposed structural changes to the LCFF, AB 1204 is expected to receive substantial scrutiny in the Senate's policy and fiscal committees.

The bill will next be referred to one or more Senate policy committees. If approved, it will then be considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee before advancing to the Senate floor for a vote.

Mandatory Kindergarten Bill Introduced

On Tuesday, January 27, 2026, Assemblymember Al Muratsuchi (D-Torrance) introduced AB 1631, which would make kindergarten compulsory in California. Beginning with the 2028-29 school year, the bill would require a

child to complete one full year of kindergarten before entering first grade in a public elementary school, with an exception for children who have been lawfully enrolled in kindergarten and are determined by school administrators to be ready for first grade work.

There have been numerous attempts to make kindergarten a required grade in California; however, the primary obstacle has consistently been cost. Two measures from the 2023-24 Legislative Session, AB 2226 (Muratsuchi) and Senate Bill 1056 (Rubio, D-Baldwin Park), were held on the Senate Appropriations Committee suspense file. The Assembly Appropriations Committee estimated that AB 2226 could result in annual costs in the \$100 million range.

The most recent mandatory kindergarten bill to reach a governor's desk was AB 1444 (Buchanan, D-Alamo) in 2014. Governor Jerry Brown vetoed the measure, stating that "most children already attend kindergarten, and those that do not may be enrolled in other educational or developmental programs that are deemed more appropriate for them by their families. I would prefer to let parents determine what is best for their children, rather than mandate an entirely new grade level."

AB 1631 must be in print for at least 30 calendar days before a policy committee may hear it; as a result, the Assembly Education Committee is not expected to consider the bill until next month.

Leilani Aguinaldo

Bipartisan Budget Deal Safeguards Education Funding

By Kyle Hyland
School Services of California Inc.'s *Fiscal Report*
January 28, 2026

Congressional appropriators [announced](#) that they have reached a bipartisan agreement on the fiscal year (FY) 2026 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies (LHHS) appropriations bill. For TK-12 education, the agreement represents a rejection of proposed cuts and structural changes included in the Trump Administration's FY 2026 budget request and earlier GOP House proposals (see the article "[Details of the FY 2026 Presidential Proposal](#)" in the June 2025 *Fiscal Report*).

In addition to protecting funding levels, the LHHS bill includes directive language intended to require the Administration to release education funds as enacted by Congress. This provision is intended to prevent the withholding or delay of federal education dollars and to reinforce Congress's authority over spending decisions.

The table below compares FY 2024 enacted/FY 2025 continuing resolution levels with the current bipartisan FY 2026 LHHS proposal. Final funding levels will be set when the full appropriations package is enacted.

Program	FY 2024/FY 2025 Budget	FY 2026 LHHS Proposal
U.S. Department of Education (Total Discretionary)	\$78.70 billion	\$79.00 billion
Title I, Part A	\$18.41 billion	\$18.43 billion
IDEA, Part B	\$14.21 billion	\$14.23 billion
Title II, Part A	\$2.20 billion	\$2.20 billion
Title III, Part A	\$890 million	\$890 million
Title IV, Part A	\$1.30 billion	\$1.30 billion
Career Technical Education State Grants	\$1.44 billion	\$1.44 billion
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$1.33 billion	\$1.33 billion
Rural Education	\$220 million	\$225 million
Impact Aid	\$1.47 billion	\$1.48 billion

The LHHS bill is being advanced as part of a broader FY 2026 appropriations "minibus" package that also includes funding for Defense, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). While the education provisions enjoy bipartisan support, the inclusion of DHS funding, particularly funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), has become a point of contention in Congress. In response to recent controversies and calls for greater accountability, some

lawmakers are pushing to separate DHS/ICE funding from the package, arguing that disagreements over immigration enforcement should not delay unrelated investments such as education and health programs. Until those disputes are resolved, the timing of final enactment for the broader funding package—and by extension, the LHHS bill—remains uncertain.

What is certain is that Congress needs to approve a spending package for the nine remaining appropriations bills by January 30, 2026, or pass a stopgap spending measure (continuing resolution) to avoid a partial government shutdown.

Note: The state of California is auditing 428 of its public schools because more than 10% of their kindergartners or seventh grade students were not fully vaccinated last school year.

California Audits 428 Schools with Low Vaccination Rates

By Diana Lambert And Daniel J. Willis
EdSource
January 28, 2026

The state of California is auditing 428 of its public schools because more than 10% of their kindergartners or seventh grade students were not fully vaccinated last school year. An additional 80 schools did not report their vaccination information to the state.

Shifting federal policies and new measles cases are again making vaccination a national conversation. Last year, there were 2,255 measles cases nationwide — the most since the 1990s. The California Department of Public Health reported 25 cases of measles in the state in 2025. Just last week, an unvaccinated student in Napa County was diagnosed with measles after being exposed to it while visiting South Carolina.

The number of schools on the state vaccination audit list is lower than in the previous two years, but 110 of the schools have been on the list for at least three years.

Having fewer schools on the audit list this year doesn't necessarily mean more students are being vaccinated. In 2023-24, the most recent year student vaccination data is available, vaccination rates for kindergartners dropped by nearly half a percentage point to 93.7%.

"I think California's still in a good place in terms of the protections that we have," said Catherine Flores Martin, executive director of the California Immunization Coalition. "A dip in California can be a couple hundred students, and that's a lot of students, but compared to the rest of the nation we are ahead."

California law requires students to be immunized against 10 serious communicable diseases. Proof of immunization is required in kindergarten and seventh grade, as well as upon entering child care, transitional kindergarten, or when transferring schools from out of state.

Which vaccinations are required?

California requires that children be immunized against 10 serious communicable diseases — diphtheria, *Haemophilus influenzae* type B (bacterial meningitis), measles, mumps, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, rubella, tetanus, hepatitis B and chicken pox — to attend public or private schools and child care centers.

Studies have linked clusters of unimmunized children to outbreaks of measles, pertussis and varicella or chicken pox.

Students who are overdue for their vaccinations, or who have been admitted to schools conditionally while they catch up on vaccines, are not fully vaccinated, according to the state.

California offers exemptions for children in special education, home-based private schools, and students with medical exemptions. But in 2015, the state Legislature added additional oversight to medical exemptions, requiring that the California Department of Public Health review exemptions at schools with an immunization rate of less than 95%, or if a doctor has written more than five exemptions in a year.

It is one of four states, including Connecticut, Maine and New York, that do not allow personal exemptions from school vaccination requirements.

Schools can lose funds

School districts found to be out of compliance with the state’s immunization regulations can lose average daily attendance (ADA) funding for students who were not fully vaccinated, said Scott Roark, a spokesperson for the California Department of Education.

“If an LEA (local education agency) continues to remain out of compliance, they will continue to receive audit findings and face the associated ADA and funding loss,” Roark said in an email. “In addition, any audit finding requires the LEA to develop a corrective action plan describing how they will remedy the issue and prevent it from recurring in future years.”

Although students attending virtual and nonclassroom-based schools are not subject to state immunization requirements, the schools are still required to maintain immunization records for those students.

In the three years prior to the 2024-25 school year, 62 schools — seven charter and 55 traditional public schools — lost some funding because students were admitted to school without vaccinations, according to the CDE.

School watch list: Repeated low kindergarten vaccination rates					
Percentage of kindergarteners without all required vaccines, 2023-2025					
Search in table			Page 1 of 10 >		
County	School District	School Name	2023	2024	2025 [†]
Fresno	Big Creek Elementary	Big Creek Elementary	25%	100%	100%
San Bernardino	Lucerne Valley Unified	Southern California Flex Academy	58.2%	74.3%	80.6%
Trinity	Southern Trinity Joint Unified	Van Duzen Elementary	16.7%	50%	80%
San Bernardino	Yucaipa-Calimesa Joint Unified	Green Valley Independent Study	100%	42.9%	71.4%
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Unified	Virtual Academy Of Business & Entrepreneurship	68.4%	78.6%	69.2%
Humboldt	Humboldt County Office Of Education	Agnes J. Johnson Charter	90.9%	58.3%	68.8%
Stanislaus	Hart-Ransom Union Elementary	Hart-Ransom Charter	50%	50%	57.6%
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Unified	Virtual Academy Of The Arts & Entertainment	48.3%	47.1%	55.6%
Humboldt	Scotia Union Elementary	Stanwood A. Murphy Elementary	24.1%	51.7%	54.5%
Kern	Kern County Office Of Education	Kern County Juvenile Court	60%	100%	50%

[†]A higher percentage may be influenced by low enrollment; please contact the school for details.
Table: Yuxuan Xie, EdSource • Source: California Department of Education and EdSource Analysis • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

Small, rural schools high on the list

Small schools in rural areas factored prominently on the state audit list. The school with the highest percentage of under-vaccinated students was Big Creek Elementary in rural Fresno County. The school, which had 21 students in 2024-25, had 100% of its two kindergartners and three seventh graders without all their vaccinations.

Redway and Whitethorn elementary schools in rural southern Humboldt County have been on the audit list for the last three years. Both schools are part of the Southern Humboldt Joint Unified School District. Redway Elementary had 56.6% of kindergartners needing vaccinations in 2023, improving to 15.7% in 2025. Whitethorn Elementary went from 25% of its kindergarten students requiring vaccinations in 2023 to 33% last year. Redway Principal Julie Thomas-Steinle declined an interview for this story.

Oakland schools audited again

Urban and suburban schools made appearances on the list as well. The Oakland Unified School District had 28 of its 53 elementary schools and six of its 11 middle schools on the state audit list last school year. At the top of Oakland Unified's list was Elmhurst United Middle School, with 63% of its 246 seventh grade students in need of vaccinations.

The Bay Area district has 44,647 students, according to CDE. Oakland Unified has not lost any average daily attendance funding despite having 14 elementary schools and four middle schools on the state audit list for three years, according to district officials.

School staff review immunization records and begin contacting the families of students in need of vaccines each summer, said John Sasaki, Oakland Unified communications director. Families are then given information about where to obtain vaccinations, he said.

The district has partnered with the Alameda County Public Health Department to offer on-site vaccination clinics at schools with lower vaccination rates, as well as back-to-school clinics. The district is planning back-to-school clinics again this spring, Sasaki said.

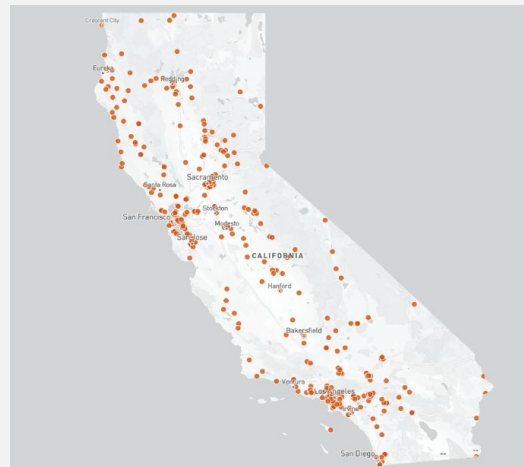
There has been progress. Twelve Oakland schools that made the audit list all three years have improved their vaccination rates. Most notable was Markham Elementary, which went from 65.2% of its kindergartners lacking vaccinations in 2023 to 26.5% under-vaccinated last school year.

LAUSD works to vaccinate

Oakland Unified isn't the only large school district struggling to get all of its students fully vaccinated, according to state data. Los Angeles Unified, the state's largest school district, had 47 of its 1,200 schools on the 2025 audit list. Fifteen were on the list all three years.

[Map: 428 California schools flagged for audit due to low vaccination rates](#)

Explore the map to see the list of 428 schools.



Most of the Los Angeles Unified schools on the list had fewer than 20% of their kindergartners and seventh graders in need of vaccines, although some schools had more.

“We have maintained an overall district-wide immunization compliance rate of 98%,” according to a statement from the district. “Dedicated health teams are working directly with school communities to identify barriers, connect families to resources, and support compliance.”

Los Angeles Unified hosts vaccination clinics at schools and organizes district-wide health fairs that provide immunizations and other health services, according to the district. School nurses and coordinators are working with regional staff, principals, and school teams to track immunization rates.

Burlingame schools have high rates

Of California’s traditional public schools with more than 100 kindergarten students attending in person, McKinley Elementary in the Bay Area had the highest percentage of kindergartners without the required vaccinations. About a third of its 101 kindergarten students were unvaccinated when the audit was taken last year. Washington Elementary, another school in the Burlingame Elementary School District, trailed close behind with 32% of its 103 kindergartners without all their vaccinations.

The Burlingame Elementary School District, in San Mateo County, had five of its six elementary schools on the state vaccination audit list. District officials did not return a call asking for comment for this story.

CDC schedule could put kids behind

Vaccine hesitancy, fueled by the Covid pandemic, has reduced vaccination rates across the country. Now, there is concern that a decision by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to deemphasize some vaccines will reduce rates even further.

Earlier this month, without traditional scientific review, the CDC rolled back its recommendation that all children be vaccinated against the flu, hepatitis A, meningococcal disease, rotavirus and RSV. Instead, the CDC is recommending that only some high-risk children or children whose parents have consulted a doctor receive the vaccine. The CDC similarly scaled back its recommendations for the Covid and hepatitis B vaccines for infants last year.

The decision doesn’t impact California’s school vaccination requirements, but could result in more students falling behind on vaccinations as parents forgo immunizations previously recommended at birth, said Flores Martin of the California Immunization Coalition.

“Even though parents may not be in agreement with this administration, I think it’s still planting doubt, or it’s still planting concern in people’s minds,” she said.

Many parents are confused about the conflicting information they are hearing about vaccines, so they avoid making a decision and wait to vaccinate their children, according to Flores Martin.

The California Department of Public Health now recommends parents adhere to the American Academy of Pediatrics vaccination schedule.

“I think there are still parents that are working hard to avoid vaccination,” Flores Martin said. “But once children are enrolled in public school or day care, they don’t have that many options in California. They have to vaccinate.”

School watch list: Repeated low seventh grade vaccination rates					
Percentage of 7th graders without all required vaccines, 2023–2025					
Search in table			Page 1 of 3 >		
County	School District	School Name	2023	2024	2025 ▾
San Bernardino	Lucerne Valley Unified	Southern California Flex Academy	53.8%	87.3%	87.9%
Alameda	San Lorenzo Unified	Edendale Middle	57.7%	26.2%	65.8%
Alameda	Oakland Unified	Elmhurst United Middle	16.7%	53.1%	63%
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Unified	Virtual Academy Of Business & Entrepreneurship	64.9%	66.7%	56.3%
Stanislaus	Hart-Ransom Union Elementary	Hart-Ransom Charter	51.4%	35.7%	53.5%
Mariposa	Mariposa County Unified	Greeley Hill Elementary	14.3%	25%	50%
Santa Clara	San Jose Unified	Liberty (Alternative)	16.7%	16.7%	50%
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Unified	Virtual Academy Of The Arts & Entertainment	41.3%	27.9%	43.2%
Kern	Caliente Union Elementary	Piute Mountain Elementary	55.6%	50%	40%
San Diego	Sweetwater Union High	Launch Virtual Academy	23.2%	14.3%	39.3%

*A higher percentage may be influenced by low enrollment; please contact the school for details.
Table: Yuxuan Xie, EdSource • Source: California Department of Education and EdSource Analysis • Created with [Datavrapper](#)

Note: The Trump Administration argues that California’s law limiting disclosure of students’ gender identity violates federal law, threatening federal education funding, while state officials dispute the finding and argue the law does not conflict with federal parental access requirements.

Trump Administration Finds California’s Ban on ‘Forced Outing’ of Students Violates Federal Law

Federal officials threatened to pull education funding unless the state takes steps to amend its rules.

By Eric He
Politico
January 28, 2026

The Trump administration announced Wednesday it has found that a California law barring school districts from requiring staff to inform parents about a student’s gender identity violates federal law.

Secretary of Education Linda McMahon said a federal investigation determined state officials “egregiously abused” their authority by pressuring local districts to keep quiet about transgender students.

“Children do not belong to the State—they belong to families,” McMahon said in a statement. “We will use every available mechanism to hold California accountable for these practices and restore parental rights.”

Liz Sanders, a spokesperson for the state’s Department of Education, said in a statement that the department was reviewing McMahon’s letter but added that “we do believe that we have addressed the essence of this letter in previous communications.” In a letter sent in October last year, state education officials informed school districts that the state’s policy “does not mandate nondisclosure.”

The findings of the federal probe could put at risk the nearly \$8 billion in education funding the state receives each year from the federal government if the state does not work with federal officials to resolve the violations.

The policy, which was signed into law by Gov. Gavin Newsom in 2024, banned transgender and gay students from being outed to their parents. The administration last March launched an investigation into the state’s Department of Education, claiming state officials were helping “socially transition children at school while hiding minors’ ‘gender identity’ from parents.” McMahon’s agency also alleged the state was violating the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, a federal law that gives parents the right to inspect their children’s records.

The Education Department said Wednesday that the state could resolve the alleged violations by directing districts to make parents aware of the “gender support plans” they have for students and to clarify for district officials that the state law, AB 1955, does not override federal law. Districts would have to certify that they are complying with the privacy act, while the state would be required to add content approved by the federal government to its LGBTQ+ cultural competency training.

“AB 1955 does not prohibit LEA staff from sharing any information with parents,” state officials wrote to districts last October. “Based on the plain language of both laws, there is no conflict between AB 1955 and FERPA, which both permit parental access to their student’s education records upon request.”

A spokesperson for Newsom’s office referred comment on the letter to the state’s Department of Education. Elana Ross, a spokesperson for Newsom, said last year in response to the investigation that “parents continue to have full, guaranteed access to their student’s education records as required by federal law.”

The issue is also playing out in the legal system. In December, a federal judge in San Diego ruled that schools cannot keep teachers from sharing information about a student’s gender identity with their parents, but an appeals court halted that ruling earlier this month after the state appealed. The plaintiffs, a group of California parents, are seeking for the U.S. Supreme Court to reinstate the judge’s decision.

The Trump administration is also suing California and threatening to withhold funding over a policy allowing transgender athletes to compete in girls’ sports.

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Zuleica Murillo, Executive Director

Date: February 06, 2026
Phone Number: (559) 457-3988

Regarding: Translation and Interpretation Services, Second Quarter Report

The purpose of this communication is to provide the Board with a summary of language access services delivered by the Translation and Interpretation Services Department from October 01, 2025, to December 30, 2025.

These services reinforce the Board's continued commitment to accessible language support districtwide. During the second quarter, our department continued to advance equitable communication for families and staff across the district in 29 languages with a total of 4,656 services delivered districtwide.

Service Breakdown:

- **1,001 Interpreter Services Requests**
Coordinated across school sites and departments to support meetings, events, and family engagement.
- **172 General District Translations Requests**
Provided written translation of district materials for schools and departments to ensure equitable access to information in multiple languages.
- **148 Independent Education Program (IEP) Translation Requests**
Delivered special education documentation in families' home languages. The current turnaround time is 45 days.
- **3,335 Family Connect On-Demand Language Line Calls**
Enabled real-time phone interpretation in 28 languages, allowing staff to quickly connect with families and address immediate needs.

Attached you will find a breakdown of services for the quarter.

If you have any questions regarding the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Zuleica Murillo at (559) 457-3988.

Cabinet Approval: 
Name and Title: Adela Duncan, Chief Information Officer

Quarterly Performance Report

Q2 2025

 TOTAL SERVICES **4,656**

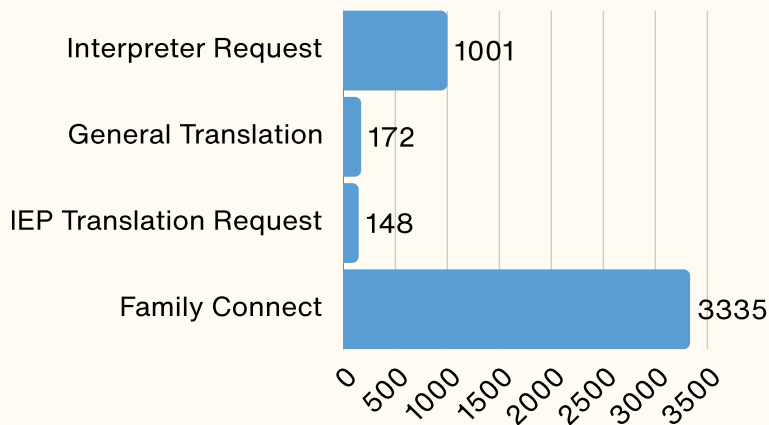
 LANGUAGES SERVED **29**

Average **General** Translation Turnaround Time
1.4 days

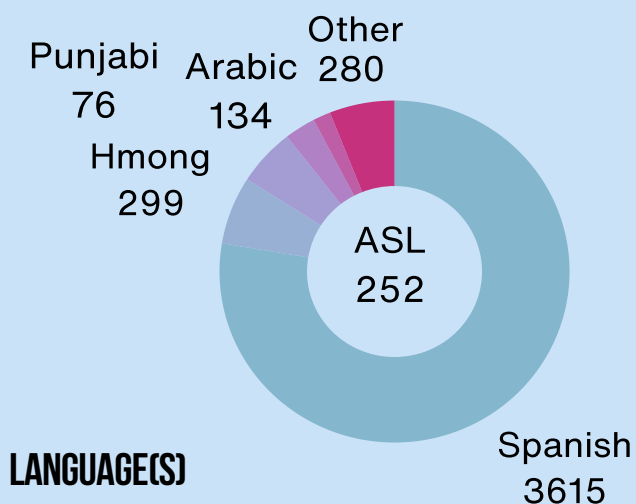
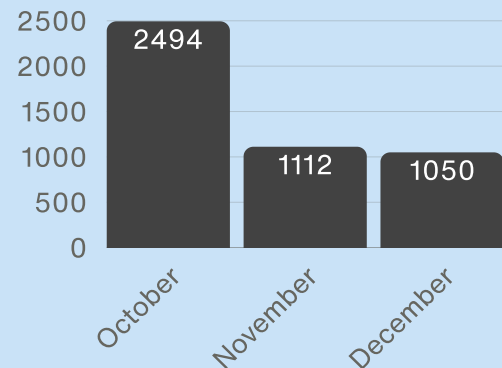
Average **IEP** Translation Turnaround Time
45 days

Total **Pages** Received
6,446 pages

SERVICE(S)



MONTH



TOP 10 LANGUAGES

- Spanish
- Hmong
- American Sign Language (ASL)
- Arabic
- Punjabi
- Dari
- Farsi
- Hindi
- Mixteco
- Mandarin