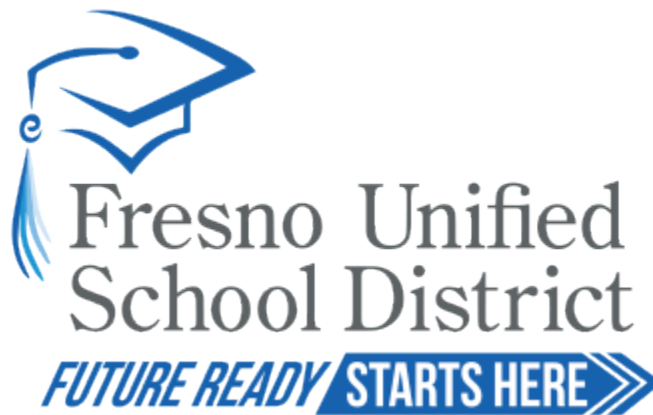




BOARD COMMUNICATIONS - AUGUST 14, 2026

TO: Members of the Board of Education

FROM: Mao Misty Her, Superintendent

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Mao Misty Her, Superintendent

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2. OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT

Ben Amuku Drati, Ed.D., Deputy Superintendent

3. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

Ambra O'Connor, Chief of Staff

4. OFFICE OF BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SERVICES

Patrick Jensen, Chief Officer

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5. OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Adela G. Duncan, Chief Officer

6. **OFFICE OF ENGAGEMENT & EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIPS**
Wendy McCulley, Chief Officer
7. **OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES & LABOR RELATIONS**
David Chavez, Chief Officer
8. **OFFICE OF THE INSTRUCTIONAL DIVISION**
Carlos Castillo, Ed.D., Chief Officer
9. **OFFICE OF OPERATIONAL SERVICES**
Paul Idsvoog, Chief Officer
10. **OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY SERVICES**
Paoze Lee, Chief Officer

Board Communications Approved by:
Mao Misty Her, Superintendent

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mao Misty Her', is positioned below the text of the Superintendent's approval.

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: August 14, 2026

Phone Number: (559) 457-3884

Regarding: Superintendent Calendar Highlights

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

- Spoke at New Employee Orientation
- Gave interview with Thomas Fattoruso, The CEO Magazine, an international publication, regarding serving as Fresno Unified Superintendent
- Spoke at the Fresno Rotary Club
- Met with Cabinet Teams
- Attended CART Board Meeting
- Spoke at the Registered Nurse's Buyback Day
- Held Back to School Press Conference
- Met with Fresno High School student regarding site concerns
- Visited the Special Education Paraprofessional Training
- Met with West Fresno Faith Leaders
- Gave interview with Christina Rodriguez, FOX 26, regarding opening of schools
- Attended the Vang Council Backpack Giveaway at Vang Pao School
- Made 18 student home visits

If you have any questions about the information in this communication, or require further 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: August 14, 2026

Phone Number: (559) 457-3907

Regarding: School Services Weekly Update Reports for August 06, 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 August 06, 2026, are attached and include the following articles:

- Top Legislative Issues—Legislature Returns – August 05, 2026
- Teachers Have Some Big Wins in This Year's California Budget. Here Are Their Victories – August 04, 2026
- Trump Administration Threatens to Gut Head Start Rules, Affecting 70,000 Kids in California – August 05, 2026

If you have any questions about the information included in this communication, or need further information, please contact Kim Kelstrom at (559) 457-3907. Thank you.

Cabinet Approval:



Name and Title: Patrick Jensen, Chief Financial Officer

500 Capitol Mall

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Suite 1700

•
Sacramento

•
California 95814

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TEL: 916 . 446 . 7517

•
FAX: 916 . 446 . 2011

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www.sscal.com

DATE: August 6, 2026

TO: Misty Her
Superintendent

AT: Fresno Unified School District

FROM: Your SSC Governmental Relations Team

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

Legislature Returns from Summer Recess

The State Legislature returned from its summer recess on Monday, August 3, 2026, for the final sprint of the 2025-26 legislative session.

In the *Fiscal Report* article below entitled “Top Legislative Issues—Legislature Returns” we preview the most significant education bills that are still active and have implications for local educational agencies. In this week’s *Update*, we want to provide context for the next major deadline, the second house Appropriations Committees’ suspense file hearings.

The Appropriations Committees in both houses serve as a clearinghouse for legislation that has an impact on state or local revenues or expenditures and next week on either August 13 or 14 both the Assembly and Senate Appropriations Committees will take up their suspense files and release hundreds of bills to the house floors for consideration. The committees will also hold a number of bills because of their fiscal implications to the state and local governments.

During the suspense file hearings, the Appropriations Committee chairs, Senator Sabrina Servantes (D-Riverside) and Assemblymember Buffy Wicks (D-Oakland), will present the results at the speed of an auctioneer and will set the stage for the final two weeks of the legislative year.

In many cases, the bills that make it out of the Appropriations Committees will do so because the authors agree to amendments that address fiscal concerns or reduce costs. The bills passed by the Appropriations Committees will need to be approved by the Legislature by 11:59 p.m. on August 31. The bills that do not make it out of the committees will be dead since it is the final year of the two-year legislative session.

State Budget Cleanup Bill Expected

While the 2026-27 State Budget package was signed into law in late June, we are expecting lawmakers to introduce and approve cleanup language, which will make changes to the Enacted Budget, before they adjourn for the year.

Typically, cleanup language makes both minor and major changes to funding streams and programmatic areas that were approved as a part of the State Budget package. With the education omnibus budget trailer bill—Assembly Bill (AB) 126, which is nearly 350 pages long—we fully expect the Legislature and Department of Finance to release cleanup language for a number of the education provisions enacted by AB 126. We are also hearing that there may be clean-up language related to AB 150, the early childhood education trailer bill.

These cleanup bills should materialize within the next couple of weeks as lawmakers race toward the August 31 deadline.

Leilani Aguinaldo

Top Legislative Issues—Legislature Returns

By Michelle McKay Underwood
School Services of California's *Fiscal Report*
August 5, 2026

The Legislature returned from summer recess on Monday, August 3, 2026, with one month to finish its work for the current legislative session. Having passed the policy deadline prior to summer recess, over the course of the next two weeks, bills with fiscal implications will move through the Assembly and Senate Appropriations Committees, with the culmination of that work on August 13.

While the Legislature is on recess, bills are not amended and do not move through committee, but that is not to say that work is not being done behind the scenes. Advocates are making final pushes to perfect—or stop—bills that are nearing the Governor's desk. Administration staff—both fiscal and policy—are communicating with bill authors and preparing bill analyses for the Governor.

More than 70 bills that we have covered in past “Top Legislative Issues” articles are still active in this process. Below, we highlight some of the hottest bills remaining this session.

Accountability and Reporting

- Assembly Bill (AB) 2149 (Garcia, D-Colton), AB 2202 (Muratsuchi, D-Torrance), AB 2225 (Patel, D-San Diego), and AB 2514 (Ransom, D-Stockton) comprise the California School Boards Association-sponsored Closing the Achievement Gap package
- AB 2496 (Solache, D-Lynwood) establishes a phased process to transition School Accountability Report Card (SARC) information to existing state data systems before any future elimination of SARCs is considered
- AB 2555 (Patel) would make various changes for reclassifying English learners as English proficient, including the establishment of a standardized reclassification process based on demonstrated English language proficiency

Attendance

- AB 1763 (Lee, D-San Jose) would treat religious observances similarly to other enumerated excused absences that schools are required to recognize
- AB 2017 (Haney, D-San Francisco) would add an absence for purposes of observing “Eid al-Fitr” or “Eid al-Adha” to the list of required excused absences Senate Bill (SB) 1082 (Niello, R-Fair Oaks) would revise interdistrict transfer requirements for school districts that enter into attendance agreements

College and Career Education

- AB 1590 (Ransom) would require the Career Technical Education Incentive Grant (CTEIG) formula to be revised to ensure that all funds appropriated by the state for CTEIG are allocated to applicants each year

- AB 1694 (Carrillo, D-Palmdale) would require CTEIG renewal grants for prior grantees for up to three additional years
- AB 1871 (Fong, D-Alhambra) would revise College and Career Access Pathways statute to make it easier for high school students to take community college courses

Education Finance

- AB 1204 (Alvarez, D-San Diego) would make a number of changes to the Local Control Funding Formula, phasing the changes in by 2030-31
- AB 2440 (Muratsuchi) would make changes to Proposition 28 (2022), including authorizing local educational agencies (LEAs) to pool allocated funds across school sites and establishing a methodology for demonstrating compliance with the supplement-not-supplant requirement
- SB 959 (Grayson, D-Concord) would authorize a local fire agency to determine the imminence of a major safety hazard for purposes of average daily attendance relief eligibility

Employees

- AB 917 (Ávila Farías, D-Martinez) would change when some certificated employees earn permanent status by eliminating distinctions based on a district's size and allowing service in any regional occupational center or program to count toward permanent status
- AB 1381 (Muratsuchi) would require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to create a certificated employee section within the statewide misconduct data system established pursuant to SB 848 (Pérez, Statutes of 2025)
- AB 2142 (Garcia) would establish a rebuttable presumption that a school district is required to place a short-term employee into the classified service under certain circumstances
- AB 2325 (Alvarez) would create the Pathways to Bilingual Teaching Program to increase the number of qualified bilingual teachers
- AB 2490 (Valencia, D-Anaheim) would authorize permit holders who qualify through this alternative pathway to serve up to 70 cumulative days in a single classroom
- SB 1083 (Pérez, D-Pasadena) would modify state law governing the investigation, reporting, and disclosure of egregious misconduct by noncertificated and private school employees

Instruction

- AB 1644 (Muratsuchi) would require LEAs serving TK-8 students to adopt a policy that prohibits students from using smartphones during the school day as well as prohibit an LEA from requiring students to use a smartphone
- SB 1067 (Weber Pierson, D-San Diego) would establish a statewide framework for early mathematics screening for students in grades K-2

Special Education

- AB 2191 (Quirk-Silva, D-Fullerton) would require the California Department of Education (CDE) and the California Collaborative for Educational Excellence (CCEE) to establish a statewide resource focused on establishing alternate pathways to a diploma for individuals with exceptional needs
- AB 2468 (Patel) would require the CCEE to administer the Supporting Inclusive Practices project and to expand the project and build on its alignment and partnerships with statewide improvement initiatives
- AB 2526 (Muratsuchi) would provide additional funding based on the number of pupils eligible to take the California Alternate Assessments
- SB 685 (Cortese, D-San Jose) would authorize a sectarian school to apply for certification with the CDE to operate as a nonpublic school and provide placement for students with disabilities

Historically, numerous bills fail the Appropriations Committee deadline, which is one of the final milestones of the legislative session. We will report the successes and failures of that process later in the month.

Note: California teachers had some big wins in this year's State Budget, including about \$700 million for stipends and training, and \$218 million to support paid pregnancy disability leave.

Teachers Have Some Big Wins in This Year's California Budget. Here Are Their Victories

By Diana Lambert
EdSource
August 4, 2026

California teachers had some big wins in this year's state budget, including about \$700 million for stipends and training, and \$218 million to support paid pregnancy leave.

The funding for teacher recruitment and retention builds on the more than \$1 billion California has spent since 2018 to end a persistent school staffing shortage that has left many classrooms without a fully credentialed teacher.

The investments appear to be paying off. New preliminary teaching credentials increased 40% between 2022-23 and 2024-25, while the pool of teacher candidates became more racially diverse, according to the Learning Policy Institute, though advocates say more work needs to be done.

Here's what California teachers won in the state budget.

Paid pregnancy leave

The new requirement that school districts pay up to 14 weeks of paid pregnancy disability leave marks a hard-fought victory for teachers. Until now, teachers had to rely on accumulated sick leave or other paid time off during pregnancy.

Members of the California Teachers Association spent at least three years lobbying for the benefit, said California Teachers Association Secretary-Treasurer Erika Jones.

About 22,000 teachers wrote personal testimonies about how the lack of paid pregnancy leave negatively impacted their lives and sent them to state legislators and Gov. Gavin Newsom's office, Jones said.

"We had a lot of mothers going back too soon, and who were literally in labor waiting until they were dilated more before they took time off," Jones said.

The lack of paid maternity leave has impacted teachers at the end of their careers as well. They often have to work longer than their male counterparts, to make up for time lost during pregnancy, to earn enough service credits to qualify for retirement, Jones said.

Both Gov. Jerry Brown and Newsom had vetoed bills to provide paid maternity leave, citing the cost to districts. This year, the Newsom administration changed course, saying the benefit was a way to improve recruitment and retention of employees while prioritizing the health and well-being of school employees.

The budget permanently increases the cost-of-living adjustment given to schools and community colleges by 1.44%, in part, to help pay some of the cost of pregnancy leave. The larger COLA is estimated to cost the state roughly \$218 million each year, according to the budget.

The new benefit will go into effect on Jan. 1, 2027, with no required contribution from teachers.

Golden State Teacher Grant

The Golden State Teacher Grant program, which had been at risk of running out of money, had an infusion of funding from three sources — \$16.2 million in ongoing federal special education funding, \$1.6 million in one-time federal Title II funds and \$10 million in state general fund money.

The federal funding in the grant provides one-time payments of up to \$20,000 to teacher candidates working toward a special education credential. Prospective teachers in other high-needs fields of study can get a grant of \$10,000.

Recipients of the \$20,000 grant must work at a priority school or in a California preschool program for four years and complete that service within eight years of finishing a teacher preparation program. Recipients of the \$10,000 grant must complete 2 years of service within four years of completing teacher preparation, according to the California Student Aid Commission, which administers the program.

The program, which started with \$500 million of state funding, has paid stipends to 28,000 teacher candidates since 2020-21. More than 90% of grantees who completed their commitment plan to continue teaching at a priority school, according to the commission.

It was a challenge for state leaders to find the money for the grant because it is considered a higher education item and can't be funded with Prop. 98 funding, said Marshall Tuck, CEO of EdVoice, a nonprofit education advocacy organization.

Prop. 98 is the 1988 formula that guarantees schools and community colleges receive about 40% of the revenue from the state's general fund.

“In the initial budget in January, there were no new dollars for the Golden State Teacher Grant program,” Tuck said. “And I think they did a good job of creatively finding some funding.”

The state should create a new iteration of the Golden State Teacher Grant that can be funded with Prop. 98 dollars, said Tuck, who has lobbied with other education advocates for continued funding for the program.

Student teacher stipend

The budget allocates \$408 million for the Student Teacher Stipend Program, which was created last year with \$300 million after teacher candidates said they couldn’t afford to complete California’s required student teaching while working full time without pay.

The program provides eligible student teachers \$10,000 a year while they are completing the 600 hours of required student teaching. Beginning in the 2027-28 school year, the amount will increase to \$15,000 for student teachers who work in a priority school or in a subject area where there is a shortage of teachers.

Student teachers being paid as interns or on emergency-style permits are not eligible for the stipend, according to the state budget.

Educator residency programs

The teacher and counselor residency grant programs fund partnerships between school districts and preparation programs that pay residents a stipend of at least \$20,000 while they learn alongside veteran classroom teachers and school counselors.

California is adding another \$250 million to the \$740 million it has already spent on the programs since 2018.

The new budget extends the time residents are allowed to complete the training from five to eight years. It also waives grant repayment for participants who are unable to complete a program because of hardship. Previously, residents were responsible for repaying the grant, adjusted to reflect the service provided.

The 2026-27 budget authorizes the commission to award grants of between \$100,000 and \$300,000 to institutions that are beginning or expanding residency programs. Before this year, residency grants had been limited to \$250,000.

The new money is expected to fund the program through 2029-30.

The state also has set aside \$30 million to fund California’s Statewide Residency Technical Assistance Center through 2034. The center operates through five county offices of education.

Classified staff credential program

The budget includes \$10 million for the Classified School Employee Teacher Credentialing Program, which helps school districts recruit and prepare classroom aides, food service workers, bus drivers and other classified staff to become teachers.

Participants in the program receive financial assistance for tuition, books, exams and other fees. They are also given academic guidance and individualized support to complete teacher preparation and earn a credential.

Bilingual teacher recruitment

The budget also includes \$10 million to recruit future bilingual teachers.

The funding allows school districts to partner with community colleges and universities to help high school students begin the process of earning a teaching credential and the bilingual authorization required to teach English learners.

California Teachers Association President David Goldberg called the state investments in teacher grants “fantastic,” but agreed that more should be done to ensure teachers earn a good living and stay in the profession.

“But it’s a good step in the right direction,” he said.

Note: The federal Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs posted a notice that it intends to “significantly reduce regulatory requirements” for Head Start.

Trump Administration Threatens to Gut Head Start Rules, Affecting 70,000 Kids in California

By Carolyn Jones
CalMatters
August 5, 2026

The Trump administration appears poised to gut the central policies that shape Head Start, a popular and long-established early childhood education program that serves the country’s neediest children, including thousands in California.

The federal Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs posted a notice that it intends to “significantly reduce regulatory requirements” for Head Start, effectively stripping the program of the unique features that have defined it since its creation in the mid 1960s.

The announcement came in late May and will likely go through a review process before becoming official in 2027.

The agency doesn’t specify what exactly it plans to cut, but reports indicate that it could be most of the program’s standards and guidelines. That may include low student-to-teacher ratios, minimum teacher qualifications, and stipulations that Head Start accept all income-eligible children regardless of whether they’re disabled or if their parents are citizens.

The agency also suggested it wants to shift Head Start funding to the states, although it didn’t specify how or when this would happen.

“The complete gutting of these goals ignores what we know really works in early childhood education,” said Deborah Stipek, a former dean of the Stanford School of Education who’s researched the topic. “If you’re going to spend money on something, wouldn’t you want it to have positive effects?”

The agency said in its announcement it expects the cuts to be “well-received by Head Start programs, since they will welcome reduced (administrative) burden and increased flexibility.”

It also said it would allow local Head Start programs to keep policies that “best address the needs of their communities.” But individual Head Start programs are unlikely to comply with standards that aren’t required, particularly if they’re facing pressure to serve more students, said Melanee Cottrill, executive director of Head Start California, a nonprofit that advocates for California’s 1,813 Head Start centers.

In the same announcement, the agency said it also planned to boost the nutrition and physical exercise components of Head Start, but didn’t offer further details.

‘It will be very different’

So far, Head Start has evaded major budget cuts, and the federal government doesn’t appear poised to slash funding now. A handful of California Head Start programs shuttered during the government shutdown last fall, but reopened when legislators returned to work.

But a reduction in standards would, eventually, have a significant impact, Cottrill said. It’s likely Head Start will have less qualified teachers, larger class sizes and fewer opportunities for parent involvement, she said.

“Those standards are what make Head Start a high quality program,” Cottrill said. “Head Start will still exist, but it will be very different from what it is today.”

Head Start, launched in 1965 as part of President Lyndon Johnson’s War on Poverty, is a federal childcare program that serves the country’s lowest-income families – those earning less than \$33,000 a year for a family of four. The federal government issues grants directly to school districts, nonprofits or other organizations that run Head Start programs, sometimes in combination with other funding sources.

Head Start offers health screenings, meals, curriculum focused on literacy and math, and resources for parents such as parenting classes. Children who attend Head Start are more likely to go to college and hold professional jobs later in life, a 2022 study found.

In California, about 70,000 children are enrolled in Head Start. The number would be higher but programs have had to turn away families because they struggled to hire staff. Early childhood educators sometimes earn less than fast food workers and turnover is high, Cottrill noted.

Cost of losing disability screening

One Head Start standard that could be especially costly to eliminate is disability screening. Identifying and addressing disabilities such as dyslexia early can reduce the need for special education later on, potentially saving thousands of dollars, Stipek said.

Beth Meloy, an early childhood education consultant who worked on the federal government’s Head Start standards, said that simplifying and streamlining the standards is probably a good idea. Navigating too many standards may be overly burdensome for some local Head Start programs, she said.

But gutting them entirely would be a disaster, she said.

“Head Start is built around a mission of giving low-income children a path to sustained education and life outcomes,” Meloy said. “These changes lack the thoughtfulness that these children deserve.”

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: August 14, 2026

Phone Number: (559) 457-3907

Regarding: Joint Health Management Board Financial Updates – Quarter Three

The purpose of this board communication is to provide the Board the financial updates reported at the June 25, 2026, meeting of the Joint Health Management Board (JHMB).

The Third Quarter Health Fund Report for the 2025/26 fiscal year provides a review of actual JHMB income and expenditures from July 01, 2025, through March 31, 2026. The report also provides projected income and expenditures for the entire fiscal year 2025/26 compared to the budget for the same time period (Attachment I). Per the language in each of the district's collective bargaining agreements, the attached is provided by the health plan consultant.

For 2025/26, the report projects a year-end projected deficit of \$42.8 million, an increase from the prior quarter of \$42.6 million.

If you have any questions about the information included in this communication, or need further information, please contact either Kim Kelstrom at (559) 457-3907 or Patrick Jensen at (559) 457-6226.

Cabinet Approval:



Name and Title: Patrick Jensen, Chief Financial Officer

MEMORANDUM

TO: Joint Health Management Board – Employee Unit Representatives
FROM: Giovanni Pacheco, Senior Vice President
DATE: June 25, 2026
RE: Quarterly Health Fund Report for July 1, 2025 through March 31, 2026

Attached is the Quarterly Health Fund Report for the first three quarters of the 2025/26 fiscal year for the JHMB. This report provides a review of Income and Expenditures compared to Budget for the 2025/26 fiscal year. The Plan is managed by the Joint Health Management Board. We continue to modify and update the format as we work through all the aspects of managing the coverage and funding the Plan.

Adjusting for the tenthly District contributions, the first nine months of the year are showing a deficit of \$27,519,170 compared to the budget deficit of \$22,884,673 for the fiscal year. Plan income is projected to be 0.25% lower than the annual budgeted amount per Active for the full fiscal year, while plan expenses are expected to be 7.13% above budget on a per capita basis at the end of the year. The attached exhibit provides detailed information and is summarized in the table below.

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

	<u>Third Quarter of 2025/26 Fiscal Year (Actual)</u>	<u>Budget (Projected Period)</u>
	<u>July 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026</u>	<u>July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026</u>
Income ¹	\$183,202,695	\$242,660,924
Expenditures	\$210,721,865	\$265,545,597
Surplus / (Deficit)	(\$27,519,170)	(\$22,884,673)
Transfer of Reserves	\$0.00	\$0.00
Net Surplus / (Deficit)	(\$27,519,170)	(\$22,884,673)
Encumbered Reserves	\$120,761,425	\$127,311,117
Unencumbered Reserves	\$76,212,052	\$80,846,549
Total Reserves	\$196,973,477	\$208,157,666

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Encls.

Fresno Unified School District
Exhibit I: YTD Income and Expenditures with Projected Budget Period



	Current Period				Current + Projected Period				Budget		
	Jul-25 - Mar-26	Tenthly Cost per Active	Monthly Cost per Active	Difference from Budget ¹	Jul-25 - Jun-26	Tenthly Cost per Active	Monthly Cost per Active	Difference from Budget ¹	Jul-25 - Jun-26	Tenthly Cost per Active	Monthly Cost per Active
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)
Number of Employees	Employees	Dependents	Members		Employees	Dependents	Members		Employees	Dependents	Members
1. Actives	9,460	14,125	23,585		9,481	14,172	23,653		9,395	13,850	23,245
2. Retirees	4,907	3,032	7,940		4,903	2,946	7,850		4,877	3,053	7,930
3. Monthly Average	14,367	17,158	31,525		14,384	17,118	31,502		14,272	16,903	31,175
INCOME											
4. Employer Contributions ¹	\$146,050,883	\$2,058,55	\$1,715,46	-6.43%	\$209,034,683	\$2,204,87	\$1,837,39	0.22%	\$206,690,000	\$2,200,00	\$1,833,33
5. Employee Contributions	17,518,172	246,91	205,76	-2.52%	23,794,898	250,99	209,15	-0.92%	23,797,986	253,30	211,09
6. Retiree Contributions	4,191,619	59,08	49,23	0.06%	5,584,227	58,90	49,08	-0.24%	5,547,221	59,04	49,20
7. COBRA Contributions	924,030	13,02	10,85	32.40%	1,234,749	13,02	10,85	32.40%	924,147	9,84	8,20
8. Insurance Revenue	486,532	6,86	5,71		486,532	5,13	4,28		0	0,00	0,00
9. Low Income Premium Subsidy	941,958	13,28	11,06	-17.95%	1,284,549	13,55	11,29	-16.27%	1,520,304	16,18	13,49
10. Other Income	22,443	0,32	0,26	-76.32%	78,791	0,83	0,69	-37.79%	125,513	1,34	1,11
11. Interest	1,509,086	21,27	17,73	-49.08%	2,053,057	21,66	18,05	-48.15%	3,924,089	41,77	34,81
12. Investment Increase/Decrease	584,258	8,23	6,86		584,258	6,16	5,14		0	0,00	0,00
13. Zelis Credit Rebates	109,672	1,55	1,29	10.30%	134,515	1,42	1,18	1.24%	131,664	1,40	1,17
14. Active Reserve Assessment ⁴	0	0,00	0,00		0	0,00	0,00		0	0,00	0,00
15. Retiree Reserve Assessment ⁶	0	0,00	0,00		0	0,00	0,00		0	0,00	0,00
16. Authorized Transfer to Reserves ²	0	0,00	0,00		0	0,00	0,00		0	0,00	0,00
17. Inter-District Transfer	0	0,00	0,00		0	0,00	0,00		0	0,00	0,00
18. Total Income	\$172,338,654	\$2,429.07	\$2,024.23	-5.95%	\$244,270,260	\$2,576.53	\$2,147.11	-0.25%	\$242,660,924	\$2,582.87	\$2,152.39
EXPENSES											
Benefits											
19. Active Medical Claims	\$91,721,075	\$1,292.79	\$1,077.32	2.19%	\$123,518,030	\$1,302.85	\$1,085.71	2.98%	\$118,855,523	\$1,265.09	\$1,054.24
20. Retiree Medical Claims	9,648,849	136,00	113.33	-5.07%	12,861,912	135.67	113.05	-5.30%	13,459,171	143.26	119.38
21. Kaiser Health Plan	19,741,902	278.26	231.88	3.85%	26,364,216	278.09	231.74	3.78%	25,173,563	267.95	223.29
22. Aetna MAPPO Premium	24,585,265	346.52	288.77	-10.83%	36,091,118	380.68	317.24	-2.04%	36,511,849	388.63	323.86
23. Active Prescription Drug	29,411,208	414.54	345.45	30.59%	38,954,155	410.88	342.40	29.44%	29,823,358	317.44	264.53
24. Retiree Prescription Drug	3,776,740	53.23	44.36	14.70%	5,011,310	52.86	44.05	13.89%	4,360,406	46.41	38.68
25. Prescription Drug Fee	76,020	1,07	0,89	5.83%	112,675	1,19	0,99	17.38%	95,122	1,01	0,84
26. Blue Cross/Aetna PPO Fee	1,887,080	26.60	22.16	68.34%	2,265,112	23.89	19.91	51.21%	1,484,440	15.80	13.17
27. Delta Health Admin	2,016,935	28.43	23.69	-8.70%	2,692,714	28.40	23.67	-8.78%	2,925,225	31.14	25.95
28. Claremont EAP	229,825	3.24	2.70	-3.57%	306,163	3.23	2.69	-3.86%	315,594	3.36	2.80
29. Simple Behavioral ⁷	7,251,971	102.21	85.18	191.85%	9,459,666	99.78	83.15	184.89%	3,290,465	35.02	29.19
30. Simple MSK ⁸	549,528	7.75	6.45	24.00%	688,407	7.26	6.05	16.24%	586,863	6.25	5.21
31. Standard Life Insurance	484,102	6.82	5.69	46.42%	623,095	6.57	5.48	41.04%	437,807	4.66	3.88
32. Delta Dental Claims	9,787,671	137.95	114.96	-4.61%	13,415,364	141.50	117.92	-2.16%	13,587,573	144.63	120.52
33. Delta Dental Admin Fees	582,911	8.22	6.85	-8.19%	798,289	8.42	7.02	-5.91%	840,786	8.95	7.46
34. Pacific Union Dental	404,968	5.71	4.76	-4.93%	534,602	5.64	4.70	-6.06%	564,088	6.00	5.00
35. VSP Vision	1,796,131	25.32	21.10	1.33%	2,400,669	25.32	21.10	1.36%	2,347,180	24.98	20.82
36. Stop Loss Premium	716,996	10.11	8.42	-0.13%	955,550	10.08	8.40	-0.39%	950,657	10.12	8.43
37. Community Medical Provider	765,530	10.79	8.99	12.55%	1,005,845	10.61	8.84	10.67%	900,704	9.59	7.99
38. WellPATH	19,484	0.27	0.23	411.00%	81,781	0.86	0.72	1505.12%	5,049	0.05	0.04
39. Transfer out to OPEB	2,250,000	31.71	26.43	-0.68%	3,000,000	31.64	26.37	-0.90%	3,000,000	31.93	26.61
40. Transfer out to IBNR	0	0,00	0,00	-100.00%	1,987,361	20.96	17.47	-0.90%	1,987,361	21.15	17.63
41. ACA PCORD Fee	0	0,00	0,00	-100.00%	0	0,00	0,00	-100.00%	74,478	0.79	0.66
42. Total Benefits, Premiums & Fees	\$207,704,190	\$2,927.54	\$2,439.62	5.15%	\$283,128,036	\$2,986.40	\$2,488.67	7.26%	\$261,577,262	\$2,784.22	\$2,320.18
Operating Expenses											
43. Salaries	\$611,332	\$8.62	\$7.18	11.85%	\$773,717	\$8.16	\$6.80	5.94%	\$723,750	\$7.70	\$6.42
44. Staff Benefits	341,714	4.82	4.01	1.74%	439,198	4.63	3.86	-2.14%	444,754	4.73	3.94
45. Supplies	0	0,00	0,00		683	0.01	0,01		0	0,00	0,00
46. Auditor	26,000	0.37	0.31	27.43%	29,318	0.31	0,26	7.53%	27,019	0.29	0,24
47. Delta Fund Administrator Fees	264,969	3.73	3.11	1.68%	353,741	3.73	3.11	1.58%	345,089	3.67	3.06
48. MMA Consultant Fees	379,500	5.35	4.46	10.02%	495,375	5.23	4.35	7.48%	456,750	4.86	4.05
49. Delta Team Care Fees	148,341	2.09	1.74	-0.68%	197,789	2.09	1.74	-0.90%	197,789	2.11	1.75
50. Claremont Partners: General	372,890	5.26	4.38	-16.00%	521,513	5.50	4.58	-12.08%	587,815	6.26	5.21
51. Legal Fees - Kraw Law Group	120,000	1.69	1.41	-13.17%	167,250	1.76	1.47	-9.43%	183,000	1.95	1.62
52. KHK Law: Outside Counsel	0	0,00	0,00	-100.00%	35,000	0.37	0,31	-0.90%	35,000	0.37	0,31
53. JHMB Training / Education Expenses	43,264	0.61	0,51	-54.75%	66,941	0.71	0,59	-47.60%	126,597	1.35	1.12
54. Other Operating Expenses	699,520	9.86	8.22	10.93%	843,364	8.90	7.41	0.09%	835,022	8.89	7.41
55. Communications	10,146	0.14	0,12	133.65%	11,572	0.12	0,10	99.44%	5,750	0,06	0,05
56. Total Operating Expenses	\$3,017,675	\$42.53	\$35.44	0.70%	\$3,935,460	\$41.51	\$34.59	-1.72%	\$3,968,335	\$42.24	\$35.20
57. Total Expenses	\$210,721,865	\$2,970.07	\$2,475.06	5.08%	\$287,063,496	\$3,027.91	\$2,523.26	7.13%	\$265,545,597	\$2,826.46	\$2,355.38
58. Surplus / (Deficit) ⁴	(\$38,383,211)	(\$541.00)	(\$450.84)	122.27%	(\$42,793,236)	(\$451.38)	(\$376.15)	117.52%	(\$22,884,673)	(\$243.58)	(\$202.99)
Beginning Reserve Balance											
59. Encumbered Reserves											
60. OPEB Irrevocable Trust	\$91,142,862				\$91,142,862				\$91,142,862		
61. Reserve Liability for IBNR	\$29,618,563				\$29,618,563				\$29,618,563		
62. Total Encumbered Reserves	\$120,761,425				\$120,761,425				\$120,761,425		
63. Unencumbered Reserves	\$103,731,222				\$103,731,222				\$103,731,222		
64. Total Reserves	\$224,492,647				\$224,492,647				\$224,492,647		
65. Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	(\$38,383,211)				(\$42,793,236)				(\$22,884,673)		
66. Transfer In from Reserves	\$0				\$0				\$0		
67. Adjusted Unencumbered Reserves	\$65,348,011				\$60,937,986				\$80,846,549		
68. Target Unencumbered Reserves ⁵	\$46,827,081				\$47,843,916				\$44,257,599		
Ending Reserve Balance											
69. Encumbered Reserves											
70. OPEB Irrevocable Trust	\$91,142,862				\$94,642,862				\$95,705,193		
71. Reserve Liability for IBNR	\$29,618,563				\$31,605,924				\$31,605,924		
72. Total Encumbered Reserves	\$120,761,425				\$126,248,786				\$127,311,117		
73. Unencumbered Reserves	\$65,348,011				\$60,937,986				\$80,846,549		
74. Total Reserves	\$186,109,436				\$187,186,772				\$208,157,666		

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

² District contribution subject to final negotiations

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

⁴ Surplus / (Deficit) percentage calculated as Total Expenses (row 57) divided by Total Budgeted Income (row 18)

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

⁶ Active and Retiree Assessments were suspended beginning in May 2023

⁷ Switched from Halyon Mental Health to Simple Behavioral July 2025

⁸ Switched from Phymetrics to Simple MSK July 2025