BOARD COMMUNICATIONS - NOVEMBER 13, 2026

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

Page

1. OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
Mao Misty Her, Superintendent

1.1 Superintendent Calendar Highlights.docx 3

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

4.1 School Services of California Weekly Update Report for November 05, 2026.docx 4
School Services of California Weekly Update Report for November 05, 2026.pdf

5. OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS
Adela G. Duncan, Chief Officer

5.1 Communication Campaigns 2025/26.docx 16

5.2 Language Access Overview, Parent Teacher Conference Week.docx 17
Language Access Overview, Parent-Teacher Conference Week.pdf

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

7. OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES & LABOR RELATIONS
David Chavez, Chief Officer

7.1

8. OFFICE OF THE INSTRUCTIONAL DIVISION
Carlos Castillo, Ed.D., Chief Officer

9. OFFICE OF OPERATIONAL SERVICES
Paul Idsvoog, Chief Officer

9.1 Resolution No. 27-24, Authorizing Fresno Unified School District to Pre-Qualify Prospective Bidders for Construction Contracts.docx 19

10. OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY SERVICES
Paoze Lee, 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: November 13, 2026

Phone Number: (559) 457-3884

Regarding: Superintendent Calendar Highlights

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

- Attended the Veteran's Day Celebration at Wishon Elementary School
- Team taught Kindergarten at Birney Elementary School
- Attended the Center for Advanced Research and Technology (CART) Board Meeting
- Attended the Community Listening Session hosted by Advancing Academic Acceleration & Achievement Department
- Attended the Fresno Veterans Day Parade
- Attended the Central Valley Community Foundation Program Review Committee Meeting
- Met with Association of California School Administrators (ACSA) Executive Team
- Gave interview regarding leadership journey as part of a statewide study of leadership pathways across California's public school system by Women Leading Education
- Met with Legislative Staff that attended the California Legislative Staff Education Institute (CLSEI) Fresno Unified Visit
- Attended the Little Mermaid Musical at Sunnyside High School

If you have any questions about the information in this communication, or require further information, please contact me 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: November 13, 2026

Phone Number: (559) 457-3907

Regarding: School Services Weekly Update Reports for November 05, 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 November 05, 2026, are attached and include the articles as follows:

- Ask SSC… Discretionary Block Grants and Mandate Reimbursement Offsets? – November 03, 2026
- Split Decision on Taxing the Wealthy: Prop. 3 Wins, Prop. 40 Losing – November 03, 2026
- Why School Board Members Aren't Running for Reelection: 'A Lot of Disillusionment' – November 02, 2026

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

Cabinet Approval: 

Name and Title: Patrick Jensen, Chief Financial Officer

School Services of California INC.
An Employee-Owned Company

500 Capitol Mall
•
Suite 1700
•
Sacramento
•
California 95814
•
TEL: 916 . 446 . 7517
•
FAX: 916 . 446 . 2011
•
www.sscal.com

DATE: November 5, 2026

TO: Misty Her
Superintendent

AT: Fresno Unified School District

FROM: Your SSC Governmental Relations Team

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

2026 General Election Update

Tuesday's general election resulted in significant changes to the national political landscape, while California voters elected a new Governor, decided several statewide contests, and weighed in on 14 ballot propositions. Although ballots are still being counted, several major races have been called.

On the national front, election projections indicate that Democrats have won control of both the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate following Tuesday's midterm elections. With several races still undecided, the final partisan breakdown remains subject to change. The results would establish divided government in Washington, D.C., for the remaining two years of President Donald Trump's term.

In California, former Attorney General and U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Xavier Becerra has been projected to defeat Republican Steve Hilton in the race to succeed termed-out Governor Gavin Newsom. Becerra has received approximately 64% of the vote compared to Hilton's 36%. Other projected statewide winners include Fiona Ma (Lieutenant Governor), Eleni Kounalakis (Treasurer), and incumbents Rob Bonta (Attorney General), Shirley Weber (Secretary of State), and Malia Cohen (Controller).

Of particular interest to California's education community, Richard Barrera has been projected to win the nonpartisan race for State Superintendent of Public Instruction (SSPI) after opponent Sonja Shaw conceded. Barrera has received approximately 57% of the vote compared to Shaw's 43% and will succeed termed-out SSPI Tony Thurmond.

State Legislative Elections

Democrats are expected to retain their supermajorities in both houses of the California Legislature, although several races remain undecided. Due to term limits, the Legislature will also experience considerable turnover heading into the 2027-28 Legislative Session, providing an opportunity for local educational agencies and community college districts to establish relationships with newly

elected representatives. The newly elected Legislature is scheduled to convene for its organizational session on December 7, 2026.

Statewide Ballot Propositions

California voters also considered 14 statewide ballot propositions. Among the measures projected to be approved are the following:

- **Proposition 1:** Authorizes $11.25 billion in state bonds for affordable housing (60% yes)
- **Proposition 2:** Revises the state's budget reserve requirements (60% yes)
- **Proposition 3:** Makes permanent the existing higher-income tax rates, preserving a significant source of state General Fund revenue that supports education funding (59% yes)
- **Proposition 37:** Establishes a state financing program to assist eligible homebuyers (61% yes)

Proposition 3 is particularly significant for education funding because it makes permanent higher-income tax rates that otherwise would expire in 2031. According to the Legislative Analyst's Office, these taxes generate an estimated $5 billion to $15 billion annually, with approximately 40% of the revenue supporting schools and community colleges through the state's education funding requirements.

It is also projected that voters have rejected Proposition 39, which would have imposed additional voter identification requirements, and Proposition 44, which would have established spending requirements for certain health care clinics.

The following propositions remain undecided, with preliminary results showing:

- **Proposition 4:** Public financing of political campaigns (52% no)
- **Proposition 5:** Changes to recall election procedures (51% yes)
- **Proposition 38:** Funding for immunology research (56% yes)
- **Proposition 40:** One-time tax on billionaires (55% no)
- **Proposition 41:** Additional state tax requirements and restrictions (53% no)
- **Proposition 42:** Restrictions on taxes on personal property and wealth (54% yes)
- **Proposition 43:** Requires two-thirds voter approval for certain citizen-initiated local special taxes (55% no)
- **Proposition 45:** Changes to environmental review requirements (54% no)

Looking Ahead

In addition to statewide contests, voters throughout California considered local school and community college governing board races, school facilities bonds, and other local funding measures. Results for many of these contests remain preliminary.

County elections officials must complete their canvasses by December 3, 2026, and the Secretary of State is scheduled to certify statewide results on December 11, 2026. With a new Governor and significant legislative turnover ahead, the TK-14 education community should begin familiarizing themselves with newly elected representatives as the state prepares for the 2027-28 legislative and budget cycles.

Leilani Aguinaldo

Ask SSC . . . Discretionary Block Grants and Mandate Reimbursement Offsets?

By Kyle Hyland
School Services of California's *Fiscal Report*
November 3, 2026

Q: Our local educational agency (LEA) recently received a letter from the State Controller's Office (SCO) indicating that our Student Support and Professional Development Discretionary Block Grant (SSPDBG) allocation is being applied against outstanding state mandate reimbursement claims. Does this mean we will receive less funding, and why is the state taking this action?

A: No. The offset does not reduce an LEA's SSPDBG allocation. Rather, the state credits these allocations against outstanding mandate reimbursement obligations that otherwise would remain unpaid. LEAs still receive their full allocations, but the state reduces its outstanding mandate reimbursement obligations by the corresponding amounts.

The 2025-26 and 2026-27 State Budgets provided $1.7 billion and approximately $5 billion, respectively, for the SSPDBG. Both appropriations provided discretionary funding to eligible school districts, county offices of education, charter schools, and state special schools, with allocations determined by average daily attendance.

The SCO recently issued a letter detailing how allocations from the 2025-26 SSPDBG are being credited against outstanding state mandate reimbursement claims. Section 81(d) of Assembly Bill (AB) 121 (Committee on Budget, Statutes of 2025) requires the SCO to apply these allocations against previously submitted, unpaid mandate reimbursement claims, including accrued interest, beginning with the earliest unpaid claims.

Although the SCO's recent notification specifically addresses the 2025-26 appropriation, similar language was included in the 2026-27 State Budget. Specifically, Education Code Section 44475(e), established by AB 126 (Committee on Budget, Statutes of 2026), also directs the SCO to apply discretionary block grant allocations against outstanding mandate reimbursement obligations.

In practical terms, if an LEA receives a $10 million SSPDBG allocation and has $2 million in outstanding mandate reimbursement claims, the state would count $2 million of that allocation toward satisfying those claims. The LEA would still receive its $10 million allocation, but the state would no longer owe a separate $2 million reimbursement for those same claims.

A Longstanding State Budget Practice

Although the recent SCO notification has raised questions, this approach is not new. Beginning in 2014-15, during Governor Jerry Brown's Administration, the state repeatedly provided one-time discretionary Proposition 98 funding to LEAs while simultaneously crediting those allocations against unpaid mandate reimbursement claims. According to the 2018-19 State Budget Summary, the state had provided more than $5.7 billion in such funding since 2014-15 and appropriated an additional $1.1 billion in 2018-19 to further reduce its outstanding mandate obligations.

What Does This Mean for Future Mandate Claims?

Importantly, these offsets are separate from the regular Mandate Block Grant (MBG) and do not prevent LEAs from submitting future reimbursement claims for eligible state-mandated activities. LEAs may continue filing claims for subsequent eligible costs, subject to applicable reimbursement requirements and restrictions associated with participation in the MBG.

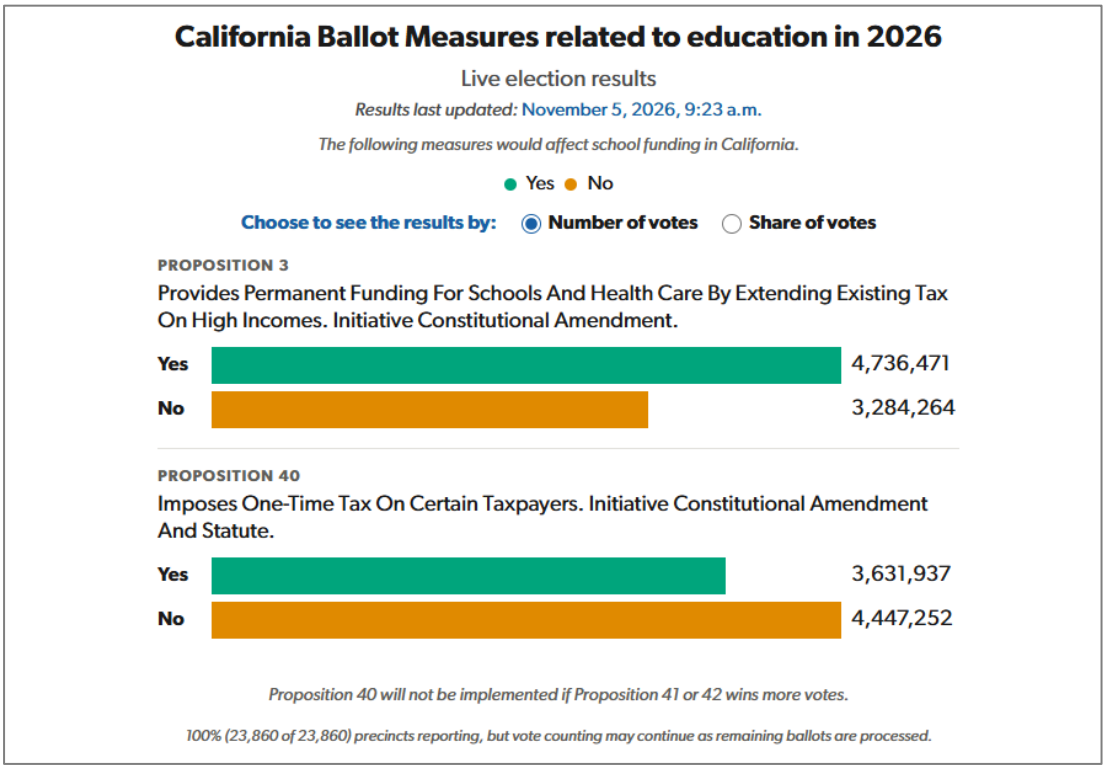
However, as demonstrated by the current provisions and the precedent established during the Brown Administration, the Legislature may authorize future discretionary appropriations to satisfy outstanding mandate reimbursement obligations.

The SCO has published district-level reports identifying the mandate claims and interest being offset for the 2025-26 appropriation. LEAs are encouraged to review these reports and reconcile the offsets against their outstanding reimbursement claims. For additional information or questions regarding remaining balances, LEAs may contact the SCO's Local Reimbursements Section at LRSLGPSD@sco.ca.gov.

Note: Proposition 40, which would impose a one-time 5% tax on billionaires to fund primarily health care and some education programs, appears headed for defeat, with approximately 55% of voters opposed.

Split Decision on Taxing the Wealthy: Prop. 3 Wins, Prop. 40 Losing

By John Fensterwald
EdSource
November 3, 2026



Veteran campaign watchers cautioned that putting two major tax initiatives on the same ballot would lower the odds that either would pass.

The California Teachers Association did it anyway. It placed Proposition 3, which would make permanent an existing income tax surcharge on California's wealthiest, on the ballot, and its gamble paid off.

Prop. 3 has passed with 58.7% of the vote and an insurmountable margin of 1.3 million votes as of early Wednesday, according to an analysis by the San Francisco Chronicle. Its approval would ensure that school districts won't face a multibillion-dollar funding cut after the existing tax expires in 2031.

CTA President David Goldberg, who drove the Yes on Prop. 3 campaign, took a victory lap on Wednesday.

"California voters made it clear just how deeply we value public education in our communities. In passing Proposition 3, voters chose to protect vital funding for California public schools, healthcare, and other critical services instead of giving our state's millionaires and billionaires another tax break," Goldberg said. The victory "cements California as having one of the most progressive tax structures in the country."

Proposition 40, which would be the nation's first tax on billionaires' assets, is in trouble, with only 43% in favor and 57% opposed. Although early polls indicated it had the backing of a majority of voters, a $300 million media blitz, organized by the billionaires who would pay the tax, eroded the support of Democrats and independent voters. The contest has not yet been called.

The pro-Prop. 40 campaign, sponsored by the union representing most healthcare workers, said the one-time, 5% tax on the state's 200 or so billionaires would shore up healthcare and help offset devastating multibillion-dollar cuts to Medi-Cal for low-income Californians imposed by President Trump's 2025 federal budget law.

Opponents argued that billionaires would follow the paths of Elon Musk to Austin and Google co-founder Sergey Brin to Miami Beach, changing their residency to avoid the tax. They said the wealth tax also would discourage other high-tech entrepreneurs from starting businesses in California. Brin contributed $102 million to fight Prop. 40.

The pro-Prop. 40 campaign projected that the wealth tax would raise $100 billion; the nonpartisan Legislative Analyst's Office was less certain, estimating that it would bring in tens of billions in one-time revenue but could reduce annual income tax collections by hundreds of millions of dollars if wealthy residents moved out of state.

Prop. 40 also divided California's Democratic leaders and unions. The state Democratic Party, the California Federation of Labor and the Teamsters joined its main booster, Service Employees International Union-United Healthcare Workers, in supporting the measure.

But Gov. Gavin Newsom and both gubernatorial candidates, Democrat Xavier Becerra and Republican Steve Hilton, opposed it, along with the California Medical Association and the firefighters and building and construction trades unions.

The California Teachers Association also opposed Prop. 40, and allotted $58.3 million of union members' dues to place Prop. 3 on the ballot and campaign for its passage. Its media strategy emphasized that Prop. 3 would extend, not create, a new tax. Also chipping in were the National Education Association, with $7.5 million, and the California School Employees Association, with $2.6 million.

None of the pro-Prop. 3 ads talked about Prop. 40. CTA's Goldberg said the union's disagreements were "tactical."

One concern was how Prop. 40 funding would be distributed: 90% for healthcare and no more than 10% for education. Prop. 3 would maintain the existing formula in which 40% of the general fund goes to schools and community colleges.

"We did not go after 40 because we all know that taking on inequality will be the fight of our lifetimes," Goldberg said,

Strong support for Prop. 3

Prop. 3 faced little organized opposition. Even Building a Better California, the nonprofit conduit for rich Californians leading the fight against the billionaire wealth tax, endorsed it on its website.

"We are backing Prop. 3 because we believe a healthy economy and strong public investments go hand in hand — especially in a state like California," it said.

Meanwhile, the pro-Prop. 40 campaign was no match for the California Business Roundtable and Building a Better California, which saturated the airwaves with highly produced anti-Prop 40 and anti-tax ads.

Anti-Prop. 40 "poison pills"

The pro-40 campaign raised $34 million, but much of it went to collecting signatures. It turned to social media, paying Instagram influencers and hoping its message would go viral among Gen Z voters.

Paul Mitchell, a Sacramento-based election consultant, told The Sacramento Bee that an unprecedented surge in younger and minority voters and renters could push support for the wealth tax beyond projections.

Even if Prop. 40 receives a majority of votes, it would face another hurdle. Opponents also put two "poison-pill" initiatives, Propositions 41 and 42, on the ballot to nullify Prop. 40. The ballot summaries of both initiatives don't clearly tell voters that. Technical language shrouds the intended effect.

Prop. 41 would prohibit the state from collecting taxes that evade the Gann Limit, a nearly half-century-old constitutional amendment that caps how much money the state can spend from taxes. Prop. 40 would exempt the wealth tax from the Gann Limit.

Prop. 42 would ban outright taxes on assets and other forms of wealth — the essence of Prop. 40.

If either Prop. 41 or Prop. 42 receives more votes than Prop. 40, it would prevail over the wealth tax measure.

Prop. 3's origins

Opponents of Prop. 40 pointed to Prop. 3 as evidence that a temporary tax is an oxymoron.

Prop. 3's origins date to Proposition 30, which California voters passed in 2012 under pressure, following the Great Recession, when the state's per-student school funding was among the lowest in the nation.

Gov. Jerry Brown and the Legislature put Prop. 30 on the ballot as a four-year, 0.25% increase in the state sales tax and a seven-year, 1- to 3-percentage-point increase in the income tax for the wealthiest Californians. They warned that if Prop. 30 failed, funding for schools and community colleges would be cut by $6 billion.

Voters passed it 55.4% to 44.6%.

In 2016, with the sales tax expiring, the California Teachers Association led the effort to pass Prop. 55, extending the same income tax surcharge through 2030. Brown declined to support it, saying he had promised a temporary tax; Prop. 55 passed easily, 63.3% to 36.7%.

Prop. 3, like its predecessors, would affect the top 2% of wage earners, increasing the income tax rate to 10.3% for individuals earning more than $371,000; it would rise to 12.3% for individuals earning more than $744,000 ($1.5 million for couples).

The Legislative Analyst's Office estimates Prop. 3 would generate between $5 billion and $15 billion per year for the general fund — a range that reflects the volatility of relying on the capital gains income of a small group of earners. Public schools and community colleges would receive about 40% of that — $2 billion to $6 billion.

Opponents, led by the California Taxpayers Association, argued that the financial emergency cited to justify Prop. 30 is long over, and it is premature to adopt a permanent tax increase now that would take effect in 2031.

"It makes no sense to amend the state constitution to commit to a tax increase now, five years in advance, when we have no idea what condition the state will be in when the tax would take effect," wrote association President Robert Gutierrez in an EdSource commentary.

Referendum on parcel taxes

One more initiative on the ballot would affect school financing. Proposition 43 would reaffirm the 1978 tax restrictions imposed by Proposition 13. It would require a two-thirds majority of voters to pass any special tax — a levy earmarked for a specific purpose, including school district parcel taxes.

In 2021, a California Court of Appeal ruled that parcel taxes placed on the ballot by citizens, as opposed to city councils or school boards, need only a simple majority of votes, not two-thirds. If that remained the case, it would be much easier for parents and teachers unions to pass parcel taxes. Prop. 43 would ban that possibility.

This is a developing story. Return to EdSource.org for live election night coverage.

Note: A recent University of Southern California study found that approximately half of California's school board candidates ran unopposed, as budget challenges, labor disputes, political tensions, and the significant time commitment of serving on a school board have discouraged a number of incumbents from seeking reelection and contributed to a lack of competition in local elections.

Why School Board Members Aren't Running for Reelection: 'A Lot of Disillusionment'

By Carolyn Jones
CalMatters
November 2, 2026

The Nov. 3 ballot is long and filled with consequential races. But one thing most voters in California won't see: much ado about school boards.

About half of California's school board candidates are most likely running unopposed, according to a recent USC report, leaving a dearth of public scrutiny just as enormous changes to K-12 education are underway at the state and federal levels.

"We need more people, more choices, more public debate," said USC education professor Julie Marsh, a lead author of the report. "Otherwise it opens the door for interest groups to step in and have outsized power."

School board members cited a slew of reasons for not running for reelection, including distress over budget cuts and labor strife, immigration raids affecting schools and youth and an overall hostile political climate. In addition, the hours are long, the pay is low, and the friends are scarce.

"A large group didn't anticipate how emotionally draining the job can be," Marsh said. "We saw a lot of disillusionment."

Uncertainty and tumult

Local control has been a centerpiece of California school governance for more than a decade, since the state adopted the Local Control Funding Formula giving school districts more latitude in spending and decision-making. But the state is currently shifting more power to the governor's office and the Trump administration is shuttering the U. S. Department of Education, leaving a tide of uncertainty and tumult for school boards.

The culture wars haven't helped. Fights about curriculum that includes LGBTQ history, the rights of transgender students and other topics have roiled school board meetings in purple regions for the past few years. But those concerns pale compared to stress related to teacher strikes, school closures and budget woes, Marsh and her colleagues found.

In recent years, interest groups such as labor unions and conservative political groups have sought to place their members on school boards, with some success. If they're running unopposed, those candidates are easily elected – with little public scrutiny.

Does money help?

A few efforts to make school board jobs more attractive are underway. Assembly Bill 1390, passed last year, allows school districts to pay board members up to $4,500 a month, depending on the size of the district. Currently, most school board members earn a small stipend, usually a few hundred dollars a month.

But even higher pay doesn't come close to fair compensation for what's often a 40-hour-a-week job, school board members said. And most aren't in it for the money, anyway.

"If I run for re-election, it's very much not for the money or personal benefit," said Nick Caston, who won a seat on the Santa Rosa City Schools board in 2024 and became board president last year. "It's for the long-term benefit of the students, staff and community."

Caston, a father of three who works as a business strategy consultant, said the job has been much more stressful and time-consuming than he anticipated. The district initially thought it would have to close one elementary school to balance its budget, but that soon became six schools.

The public outcry was difficult to endure, he said.

"You feel like you're the tangible face of things that are happening beyond your control," Caston said. "It can be very stressful."

Another effort to retain school board members has been improved training. The California School Boards Association provides an ever-expanding array of webinars, workshops and a 40-hour "master's in governance" program that covers topics such as collective bargaining, community relations, the Brown Act and school finance.

But those trainings are not mandatory. The only state requirement for incoming school board members is a two-hour ethics class. Starting next year, they'll also have to take a four-hour finance class. In the USC report, a majority of board members said they needed more training, especially in using social media, understanding whether programs or curricula are effective, and navigating political tensions.

"Training cannot eliminate every source of stress, but it can help trustees become more confident, effective and efficient in their work," said school boards association spokesperson Troy Flint. "Our goal is to ensure they have the tools to succeed without having to navigate these challenges alone."

More Latinas running

As interest in running for a school board wanes generally, one group appears to be surging: Latinas. In 2023, Latinas represented at least 20% of California school board members in districts with large numbers of Latino students, according to a survey by Hispanas Organized for Political Equality, a Los Angeles-based nonprofit. In Los Angeles and the Central Coast, the number was closer to 30%. Oxnard School District's board was entirely Latina.

"These are women, many of whom are first-generation, who care about their communities and want to give back," said Helen Torres, the organization's chief executive officer.

Torres' group trains Latinas for civic leadership, including running for public office. In its 35-year history, the group has trained more than 2,500 people, including Maria Anguiano, chair of the UC Board of Regents;

Yammilette Rodriguez, a California State University trustee; state Sen. Sasha Renée Pérez, chair of the Senate Education Committee; and state Sen. Monique Limón, president of the state Senate and former school board member. Torres also pointed to other Latinas who've risen to some of the state's highest ranks in education: Daisy Gonzalez, head of the California Student Aid Commission, and Mildred García, chancellor of the Cal State system.

Latino representation is important, Torres said, because more than half of the state's student enrollment is Latino, and Latino school board members are likely to advocate for programs benefitting immigrant and working families, such as English learner and after-school programs, she said. Marsh's report found that in general, school board members in California tend to be white, older and wealthy.

Taking on inertia and apathy

Nabil Kherfan, a school board member for Central Unified in Fresno, is passionate about public schools and serving his community. But after just one term, he's had enough.

It wasn't the strife at school board meetings or agony of budget cuts that deterred him. It was the time commitment – of serving on the board as well as campaigning.

"After putting many things in my personal life on hold for five years, I'm looking forward to advancing my career and hopefully starting a family," Kherfan said.

Kherfan is one of California's first elected Palestinian Americans, and at age 30, among the state's younger school board members. He grew up in Fresno, attended schools in Central Unified and hopes to run for office again someday.

But the time commitment for someone who already works full-time can be daunting.

"We all want change, but there can be inertia against changing the status quo," Kherfan said. "Addressing systemic inequity and apathy takes time."

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

From the Office of the Superintendent
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Adela Duncan, Chief
Communications Division

Date: 11/13/2026

Phone Number: (559) 457-3733

Regarding: Communication Campaigns 2025/26

The purpose of this communication is to provide the Board with a summary of communication campaigns supported by the Communications Division.

The table below provides an overview of communications campaigns developed and implemented from July 01, 2025, to September 30, 2026, to support various district projects and initiatives. These efforts reflect the Communications Division's ongoing commitment to increasing awareness, strengthening stakeholder engagement, and ensuring timely, consistent messaging across Fresno Unified.

Community Engagement Plans with Board Involvement		
Decision / Initiative	Board Discussion Date	Engagement Plan
Naming of Facilities (Mascots)	6/18/2025	Yes
Cell Phone Policy	2/25/2026	Yes
Budget Reductions / LCAP	2/25/2026 – LCAP Mid-Year Update 3/25/2026 – Budget Presentation Phase I 4/8/2026 - Budget Presentation Phase II 5/11/2026 – Reduction in Workforce	Yes
Transportation	6/26/2026 (Board Communication)	Yes
School Resource Officers	9/9/2026	No

The table below highlights additional communication campaigns completed during the 2025/26 school year that did not require direct Board involvement. These efforts supported district initiatives through coordinated messaging, stakeholder outreach, and timely dissemination of information to students, families, staff, and the broader community.

Community Engagement Plans without Board Involvement		
Decision / Initiative	Board Discussion Date	Engagement Plan
Excellence in Education	N/A	Yes
Retirement Celebration	N/A	Yes
CYBHI	N/A	Yes
LCAP	N/A	Yes
CALPADS/Census Day	N/A	No
Laptops for Elementary	N/A	Yes
AI Initiative	N/A	No
School Resource Officers	11/18/2026	Yes

If you have any questions about the information included in this communication or need further information, please contact Adela Duncan at (559) 457-3733.

Cabinet Approval: Adela Duncan, Chief Information Officer 

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, Translation and Interpretation Services

Date: November 13, 2026

Phone Number: (559) 457-3988

Regarding: Language Access Overview, Parent-Teacher Conference Week

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 through the Family Connect Language Line during Parent-Teacher Conference week, from October 26, 2026, to October 30, 2026.

These services reflect the Board's ongoing commitment to language access and to creating culturally proficient environments where families and teachers can engage in two-way communication about students' academic progress, goals, and support.

During Parent-Teacher Conference Week, teachers made 1,210 connections with families in 23 languages across the district.

Service Breakdown:

- 44% (532 interactions) were conducted through audio interpretation services
- 56% (678 interactions) were conducted through video interpretation services

On-demand interpreter access supports staff and families in ongoing discussions about students' progress and needs, reinforcing the Fresno Unified vision that students, families, and staff are valued and empowered to achieve their greatest potential.

Attached is a dashboard that includes a service breakdown for each day of Parent-Teacher Conferences.

If you have any questions about the information included in this communication or need further information, please contact Zuleica Murillo at (559) 457-3988.

Cabinet Approval: 

Adela Duncan, Chief Information Officer

Family Connect

On-Demand Language Access

Parent-Teacher Conferences Dashboard

Fresno Unified School District
TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION SERVICES

SERVICE SNAPSHOT | OCTOBER 26-30

1,210	19,075	23
Interpreter Calls	Service Minutes	Languages Served

Real-time interpreter access in 100+ languages through Propio One.

Staff connect by phone or secure web portal across sites and departments.

ACCESS & EXPERIENCE

7.3 SECONDS
Average connection time

98.0% Calls connected in <30 seconds

99.1% Calls connected in <60 seconds

97.3% Satisfaction rating

HOW SERVICES WERE DELIVERED

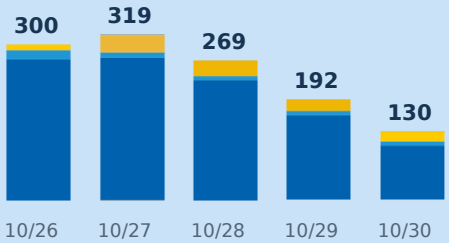
Share of service minutes



55.9% Audio **44.1% Video**

DAILY CALLS BY LANGUAGE

Calls by day; totals shown above each bar.



	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/29	10/30
Spanish	271	275	231	162	103
Hmong	18	10	8	8	8
Other	11	34	30	22	19

LANGUAGE UTILIZATION

Language	Calls	Minutes
Spanish	1,042	16,247
Hmong	52	884
ASL	24	324
Hindi	14	303
Punjabi	13	251
Dari	9	198
Arabic	17	162
Farsi	6	98
Cantonese	5	93
Russian	4	83
Laotian	5	82
Khmer	2	63
French	2	53
Persian	2	48
Pashto	2	37
Cambodian	2	35
Ukrainian	1	27
Nepali	1	26
Swahili	2	22
Mandarin	1	20
Armenian	2	10
Vietnamese	1	6
Bangla/Bengali	1	

Fresno Unified School District
Board Communication

From the Office of the Superintendent — Date: November 13, 2026
To the Members of the Board of Education
Prepared by: Ann Loorz, Executive Director, Purchasing — Phone Number: (559) 457-3582

Regarding: Resolution No. 27-24, Authorizing Fresno Unified School District to Pre-Qualify Prospective Bidders for Construction Contracts

The purpose of this communication is to provide the Board with information regarding Resolution No. 27-24, authorizing Fresno Unified School District to implement a districtwide contractor prequalification program for public works projects on the November 18, 2026, agenda. Adoption of the resolution, standardized questionnaires, and evaluation criteria ensures compliance with Assembly Bill 2031, which requires prequalification for certain state-funded school construction projects valued at $1 million or more. The district will continue to utilize the Quality Bidders platform for contractor prequalification submissions and evaluations. However, due to recent updates to the standardized prequalification questionnaire, Board approval is required to adopt the revised documents and maintain compliance with applicable state requirements.

In addition to meeting state requirements, the prequalification process helps protect the district by screening contractors and key subcontractors for qualifications, experience, financial stability, and compliance history. This proactive approach supports the selection of capable contractors, reduces project risk, promotes safe and compliant construction practices, and helps deliver high-quality projects on time and within budget.

If you have any questions pertaining to the information in this communication, or require additional information, please contact Ann Loorz at (559) 457-3582 or Alex Belanger at (559) 457-3036.

Cabinet Approval: 

Name and Title: Paul Idsvoog, Chief Operations Officer