

2022-23 Fresno County Civil Grand Jury Report No. 3

SCHOOL SAFETY AND SECURITY IN FRESNO COUNTY

COULD UVALDE HAPPEN HERE? HOW SAFE ARE OUR SCHOOLS?

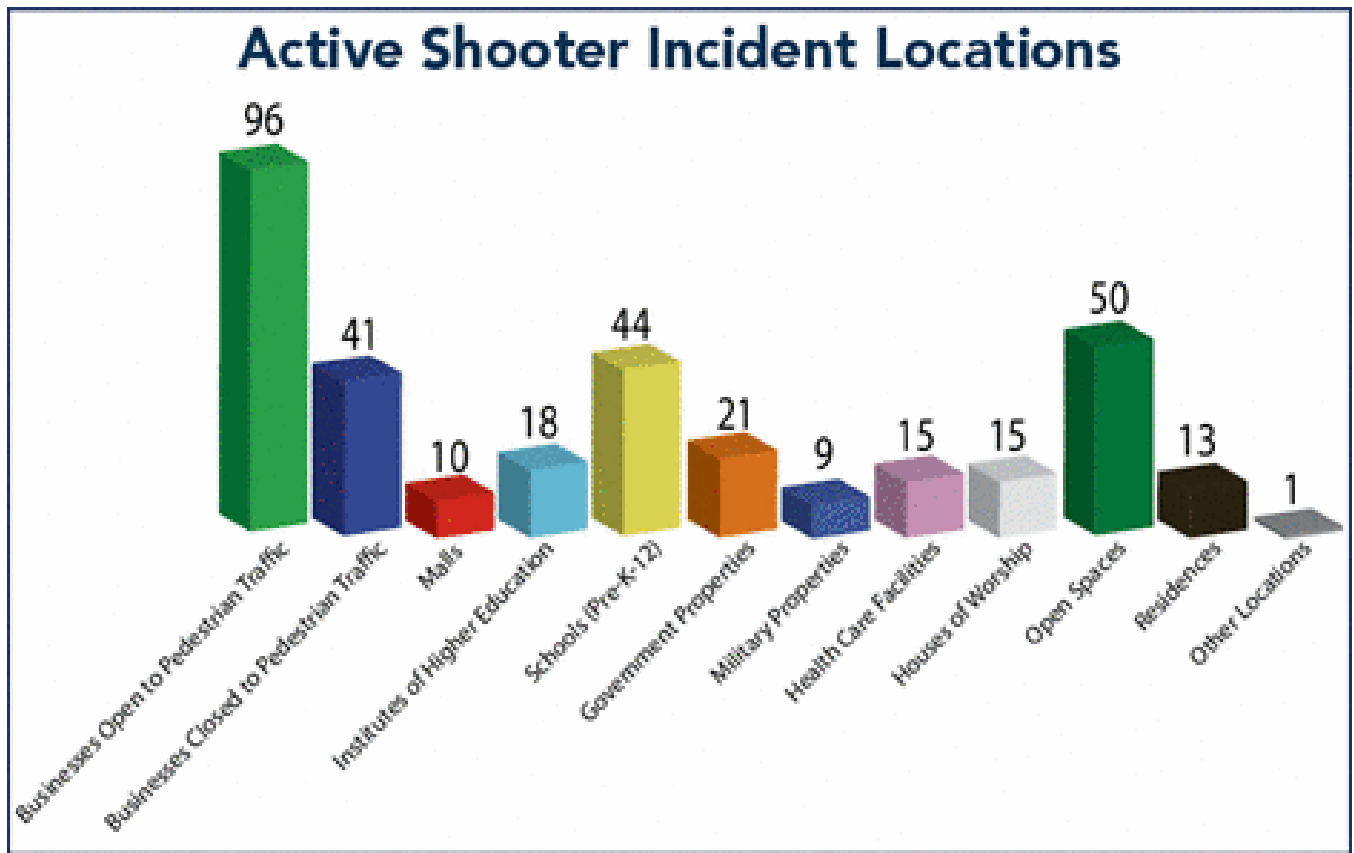
SUMMARY

The California Constitution (Article 1, section 28 (f)(1)) guarantees all students and staff the right to attend public schools that are safe, secure, and peaceful. The Grand Jury perceived a general citizen concern regarding the safety and security within Fresno County's schools following the tragedy in Uvalde, Texas. Could a similar tragedy happen here? Are our schools prepared to manage an active shooter on campus? Is local law enforcement adequately trained to deal with an active shooter? Is the philosophy of dealing with an active shooter proper? Are the other aspects of school safety, namely: interdepartmental communication and cooperation, physical barriers at schools, school safety policies and policy enforcement, video surveillance, and parental involvement, adequate to prevent or deal with such situations?

BACKGROUND

School shootings in the United States have occurred at large and small K–12 public and private schools. Incidents have also occurred at colleges, universities, and on school buses. The FBI documents more than 450 school incidents in the U.S. since 2000. Most notable of these are the incidents at Columbine High School, Sandy Hook Elementary School, Marjorie Stoneman Douglas High School, Robb Elementary School, Michigan State University, and most recently, the Covenant School shooting in Nashville, TN. Among these is a 2013 shooting of a gym teacher at Edison High School in Fresno.

The FBI reported in a 2021 report that from the years 2000-2019, active shooter incidents in K-12 schools and institutions of higher education were the second most common locations of active shootings.



(U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Active Shooter Incidents 20-Year Review 2000-2019*, May 2021.)

There are two aspects to this issue that the Grand Jury investigated: the training, preparation, and philosophy of local law enforcement; and the philosophy, policies, and enforcement of trained personnel and facilities of the schools and school districts.

METHODOLOGY

In the time allotted for an investigation, it would be impossible to interview officials from all 32 public school districts and 339 public schools (see Appendix 2), 14 police departments in Fresno County, and the County Sheriff's Office (see Appendix 3). In addition, there are three specialized police departments at Clovis Unified School District (CUSD), State Center Community College

District (SCCCD), and California State University Fresno (CSUF). The Grand Jury decided to interview a cross-section of law enforcement and agencies, including administrators from the Fresno County Department of Education (FCOE), the Fresno County Sheriff's Office, police officials in several County jurisdictions, local K-12 public school board members, public school district superintendents, and public school principals. The Grand Jury chose large, medium, and smaller school districts and law enforcement agencies to try and capture their unique problems and issues.

The Grand Jury also researched several reports which evaluated the Uvalde, TX (Robb Elementary School) shooting incident and reports and investigations into other school incidents. The Grand Jury also reviewed the California Education Code related to school safety.

Since it would be imprudent to discuss the deficiencies of schools or school districts, it was decided to list suggested guidelines that apply to all Fresno County law enforcement agencies, school districts, and schools.

DISCUSSION

The Fresno County education establishment is highly decentralized. One benefit is that it allows local school districts to focus on local needs. While FCOE is not mandated to address school safety and security, they implemented several initiatives to address this issue, such as School Safety Seminars, "Seconds to Survive," an active shooter training program, and evaluating Comprehensive School Safety Plans (CSSP). Also, FCOE has committed significant resources to school safety and security.

This investigation identified campus maintenance as a key component in school safety. The Grand Jury found that while some schools have limited budgets to manage routine maintenance, other schools are well placed financially. The Grand Jury wanted to see if Fresno County agencies had fallen into the "it can't happen here" trap. After the Robb Elementary School incident, the Grand Jury observed that the media focus shifted from the actions of the shooter

or shooters to the response of law enforcement and the prevention efforts of the schools. Generally, we noticed that the prevention topics covered by the media focused on gun control and more police officers in schools. A key component often left out of the discussion is the behavioral/mental health interaction with children prior to incidents.

Law enforcement tends to believe they are prepared and continue training for these events. In addition, they are attempting to keep sworn, armed police officers and deputies (School Resource Officers (SRO)) in place in as many schools as possible to establish positive relationships with students. Local law enforcement also uses social media in an effort to track down potential threats before they happen, as well as to use social media to maintain and control an active shooter situation and to keep the public apprised of a fast-changing situation.

Fresno County Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), FCOE, Fresno County schools, and local law enforcement have developed an effective and collaborative method to identify and intervene when a student is identified as a potential risk. FCOE has assigned a counselor to each K-12 public school in the County. While some counselors are only part-time, it is a move in the right direction. The FCOE, DBH, along with local law enforcement have developed a two-tiered warning system to help identify “at risk” students:

1. “Level 1”, A student has exhibited behavior or made statements orally, or in writing, that teachers, students, or parents perceive as potential threats.

2. “Level 2”, Threats are considered serious enough to take aggressive preventive measures.

To further address the behavioral/mental health issues comprehensively, FCOE, local law enforcement, schools, and school districts should continue to undertake the following:

1. Encourage parents to be involved. They should know what is going on with their children.
2. Assist parents and encourage them to develop a rapport with their children so they feel comfortable telling them what is happening around them, “See something, say something”.

3. Actively collaborate with parents to identify and intervene when high-risk students are identified.
4. School staff should create an environment where students feel comfortable telling an adult if they believe or hear about someone considering injuring themselves or others.

Based on the Grand Jury interviews and reviewing reports, the overall finding is that FCOE, DBH, schools, and law enforcement agencies take school safety very seriously. Some County schools, either because of funding limitations or an “it can’t happen here mentality,” have decided to limit their efforts.

The Grand Jury found the following conditions exist throughout the County.

- **LAW ENFORCEMENT**

- **Philosophies and policies:** Generally, local law enforcement has a philosophy that the first officer or deputy on-site has the authority to minimize any potential threat by neutralizing an active shooter without waiting for backup. Following Uvalde, most local law enforcement agencies reinforced this philosophy to deputies and officers. Local law enforcement agencies exhibited a high level of cooperation in all areas.
- **Training and preparation:** Local law enforcement officers and deputies appear to be well-trained in the philosophy of dealing with these situations and are supported by top management and local officials.
- **Communication:** Not all local law enforcement agencies share compatible communication systems. The Fresno County Sheriff’s Office can communicate directly by radio with all local law enforcement agencies. This may change if the City of Fresno implements its new radio system. However, the Sheriff’s Office is committed to maintaining communication abilities throughout the County.

- **SCHOOL DISTRICTS**

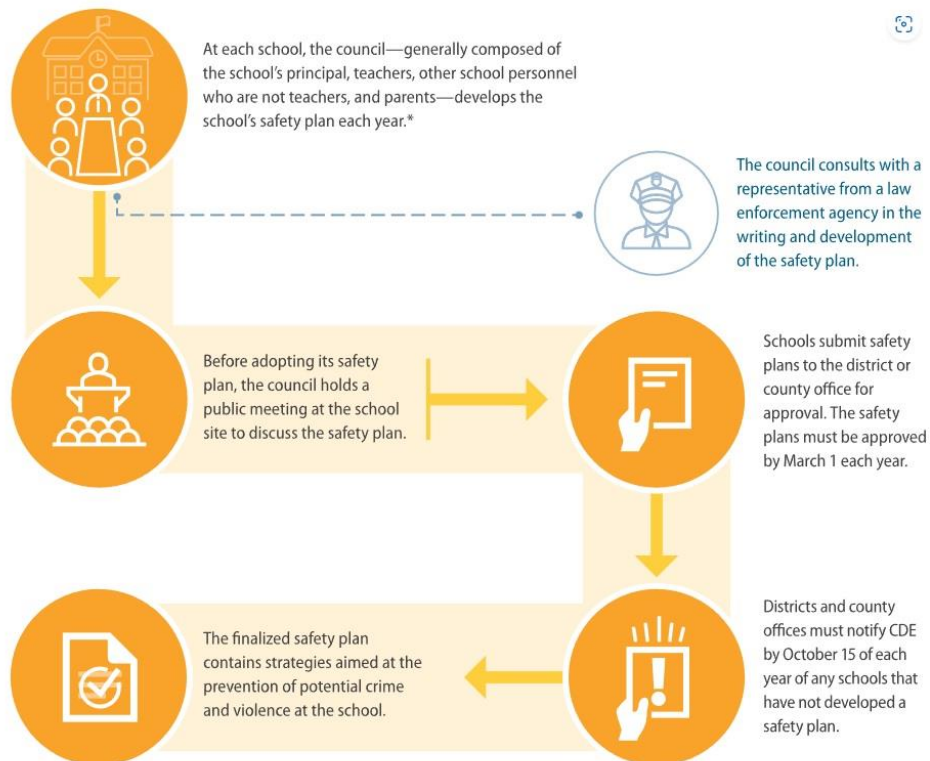
- **Philosophies and policies:** The Grand Jury learned that not all school districts have the same financial resources. The school districts do not share the same level of concern or urgency about the issue of school security, nor do they share a similar philosophy on how to deal with the issue. The school districts vary widely in their policies regarding school security. For example, many districts require schools to lock exterior and interior doors during class, but not all districts enforce the policy for varying reasons.
 - Some districts rely heavily on fencing for their schools, while others prefer an open campus.
 - Several districts require all persons entering the school to be screened before entry, while others do not.
- **Training and preparation:** The training of school personnel varies widely. The Fresno County Sheriff's Office and the FCOE have an excellent video/program called "Seconds to Survive" about dealing with active shooter situations. All school employees should watch this video or a similar active shooter training on a recurring basis.
- **Communication:** Some schools have modern radio communication systems that can be used during emergencies, while others have nothing. It would be extremely helpful if districts could provide surplus systems to the districts that have nothing.
- One school with limited funding uses a colored card system to communicate student accountability with staff and school administrators during emergencies.

▪ SCHOOLS

Physical security: School districts determine if their campuses will be open or have limited access. Many schools have some manner of fence around the facility. These fences differ in height and structure. Some schools favor an open campus, while others want limited movement about their campus. There is no uniform philosophy regarding physical security.

- **Policies and enforcement:** Pursuant to California Education Code section 32280, *et seq.*, all public schools in California are required to have a Comprehensive School Safety Plan (CSSP) and present it at a public hearing.

Figure 3
State Law Requires Public Schools to Follow a Multistep Process to Develop a Safety Plan



Source: Education Code.

* The council may also delegate the responsibility of developing a safety plan to a school safety planning committee (committee) generally composed of the same members. Districts with fewer than 2,501 average daily attendance are considered small districts and only need to develop a districtwide safety plan that is applicable to each school site.

- Only a small portion of the plan deals with active shooter/criminal incident preparedness, and the schools are not required to disclose those parts of the plan that deal with a proposed tactical response to criminal incidents (EDC §§ 32281, 32282). (California State Auditor, *School Violence Prevention Report 2016-136*, August 2017.)
- There is no standardization in the planning or implementation of these plans. Some schools have extensive and well-conceived plans; others are minimal in nature.

- **Video surveillance:** Local law enforcement agencies believe a well-designed and appropriately monitored video surveillance system with trained staff is an important and valuable safety system for the schools.
 - **Well designed:** A system that covers entrances, exits, corridors, public areas, classrooms, libraries, and offices; is accessible to local law enforcement; and operated 24/7.
 - **Trained:** Designated staff can easily operate, save, retrieve, and provide access to local law enforcement.
 - **Monitored:** There is designated staff that are trained.
- **PARENT PARTICIPATION:** During the course of the Grand Jury investigation, numerous officials emphasized the importance of parent participation in school safety. Unfortunately, according to local law enforcement and school officials interviewed, their efforts to get parent involvement have met with varied success. Some community and school meetings had a very low turnout.

CONCLUSION

During the investigation, the Grand Jury found areas where local law enforcement and County schools are well-positioned to deal with active shooters and they don't believe a Uvalde-type incident would happen here, but there are no guarantees. Additionally, the investigation found areas that need more attention or higher prioritization. It was decided to develop a list of "Suggested Guidelines." While the Grand Jury does not claim expertise in this area, these general recommendations are based on interviews with local law enforcement, school districts, and school administrators. These Suggested Guidelines represent an "ideal" scenario. The Suggested Guidelines may not apply in every situation or be practical for all districts or schools.

In Fresno County, there are two public colleges/universities. These entities have their own unique issues relating to their location, campus size, campus layout, and resources. The Grand Jury did not investigate these entities in any detail. However, many of the Suggested Guidelines may also apply to them.

SUGGESTED GUIDELINES¹

1. Policies, Practices, and Enforcement:

- All Fresno County School Boards should clearly define and implement appropriate funding and policies to maximize school security and student safety. These policies should be reviewed and updated at least annually.
- Fresno County schools should follow and enforce the safety and security policies established by the school districts. For example, if a door should remain closed and locked during class, close and lock the door(s) during class.
- Fresno County school security officials should meet annually to exchange ideas, learn from what others are implementing that may work in your district, and share new ideas.
- School districts should research and annually apply for grant programs to fund improvements to security equipment and security staffing.
- Each school should have a trained, sworn, and equipped School Resource Officer.
- All school administration and the assigned police and sheriff jurisdiction should meet annually to discuss policies and procedures to ensure proper coordination in all emergency situations.

2. Access Control:

- School access should be limited and actively and consistently enforced.

3. Physical Barriers:

- Physical barriers (walls, fences, and locked doors) should be used, where deemed appropriate by the governing board, to limit unauthorized access to schools.

4. Communications:

- An “exchange” (where surplus equipment is donated and made available to those who need it) for security gear/equipment should be implemented and made available for all Fresno County schools through the FCOE in cooperation with the Fresno County Sheriff’s Office.
- Each school shall develop and implement an effective communication method with students, staff, parents, and the community during an emergency.
- “Panic buttons” (emergency notification system, phone app., etc.) should be installed in each classroom, library, cafeteria, and all offices.

5. Video Surveillance

- Each school should maximize the use of video surveillance (both external and internal), including properly staffed and trained surveillance monitors.

6. Parental Involvement

- Parental involvement is necessary and essential to maximum safety and security. Schools should sponsor annual (at a minimum) parent meetings to discuss school safety and security.
- Schools should inform parents of all recently implemented or installed emergency communications and safety improvements.
- The emergency communication tools (social media, web apps, etc.) the schools implement and utilize should be readily available to parents and guardians.

7. Training and Drills

- **All School Districts:** Should conduct at least one “full” on-site active shooter emergency drill (including law enforcement, EMT, and related services) bi-annually (at a minimum) to evaluate their preparedness to manage emergency situations.

- **All Schools:** Should conduct at least one on-site active shooter emergency drill annually to familiarize their staff and students with their emergency evaluation and response procedures.
- **All Fresno County School District staff**, including but not limited to administration, teachers, janitorial/maintenance, cafeteria, support, etc., should attend “Seconds to Survive” or a similar active shooter scenario video on a recurring basis.
- **All local law enforcement agencies**, the Fresno County Sheriff’s Office, and the specialized police departments should provide active shooter training to all appropriate personnel.
- Local law enforcement should familiarize themselves with the campus layout of all schools within their jurisdiction.

FINDINGS *(Note: All findings are based on interviews conducted by a minimum of two current Grand Jurors.)*

- F1** FCOE, DBH, and county schools take school safety very seriously.
- F2** Local law enforcement and school officials have experienced difficulty motivating large numbers of parents to be involved in school safety and security.
- F3** Some schools have policies in their Comprehensive Safety and Security Plans (CSSP) requiring access to be controlled, but these policies are not always enforced (e.g., *Controlled Access*: External and internal doors should be closed and locked, and strictly control school access to individuals who are not students or staff).
- F4** Some schools were unable to enhance security because of limited radio communications among school staff and/or law enforcement.
- F5** Some school campuses have limited or no funding for security upgrades or programs based on school district or individual school priorities.
- F6** Local law enforcement agencies have procedures in place to address the immediate response to an active shooter incident.

- F7** Local schools and law enforcement work well and cooperate closely.
- F8** Fresno County DBH, FCOE, Fresno County schools, and local law enforcement have developed a highly effective and collaborative methodology to identify and intervene when a student is identified as a potential risk.
- F9** A well-designed and appropriately monitored video surveillance system with trained staff is an important and valuable safety system for schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- R1** The Fresno County Superintendent of Schools should review the Suggested Guidelines and develop a plan to implement all that are applicable. This should be accomplished by June 30, 2024. (See F1 and F3)
- R2** The Fresno County Superintendent of Schools, in cooperation with local school districts and law enforcement agencies, should develop and establish a forum whereby parents, schools, school districts, and law enforcement can meet, exchange and develop new, innovative, and “out of the box” ideas to enhance school security. This should be accomplished by December 31, 2024. (See F2 and F3)
- R3** The Fresno County Superintendent of Schools should assist school districts with limited funds to obtain serviceable secondhand surveillance, communication, protection, and safety equipment by helping identify funding or equipment sources. This should be accomplished by December 31, 2024. (See F4 and F5)
- R4** The Fresno County Superintendent of Schools should recommend to local school district boards that they conduct a study to determine if each public school (K-12) can have at least one trained and equipped sworn School Resource Officer (SRO). This should be implemented by June 30, 2024. (See F5)

- R5** The Fresno County Superintendent of Schools, the Fresno County Sheriff, and local Police Chiefs should recommend to school district boards that they maximize the use of video surveillance, including properly staffed and trained operators. This should be accomplished by June 30, 2024. (See F9)
- R6** The Fresno County Superintendent of Schools should continue working with DBH to have a full-time DBH Counselor assigned to every school where it is feasible and where the circumstances warrant it. This should be accomplished by December 31, 2023. (See F1)
- R7** The Fresno County Sheriff and local Police Chiefs should work with local school districts so deputies and officers can visit school campuses to familiarize themselves with school layouts in their sector. This should be accomplished by June 30, 2024. (See F7)

REQUEST FOR RESPONSES

Pursuant to California Penal Code, section 933.05, the Fresno County Grand Jury requests responses to each specific findings and recommendations. It is required under California Penal Code, section 933(c), that responses from elected County officials are due within 60 days of receiving this report and 90 days for the governing bodies of public agencies.

The Fresno Grand Jury **requires** responses as follows:

- Fresno County Sheriff to findings F2, F6, and F7, and recommendations R5 and R7.
- Fresno County Superintendent of Schools to findings F2, F4, and F5, and recommendations R1, R2, R3, R4, and R5.

The Fresno Grand Jury **invites** responses as follows:

- The police chiefs of all 14 of the Fresno County Law Enforcement Agencies, to findings F2, F6, and F7, and recommendation R5 and R7.

DISCLAIMER

Reports issued by the Grand Jury do not identify the individuals interviewed. Penal Code section 929 requires that reports of the Grand Jury not contain the name of any person or facts leading to the identity of any person who provides information to the Grand Jury.

REFERENCES

¹ **Suggested Guidelines:** A standard or set of guidelines believed to produce good outcomes if followed. These guidelines are related to how to carry out a task or configure something. Strict best practice guidelines may be set by a governing body or internal to an organization. Other best practices may be more informal, set forth in published guidelines, or even passed along informally. Following a best practice may not be required, but an organization should consult these guidelines regularly and follow them wherever possible.

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Recommendations, July 6, 2022, <https://www.alerrt.org/reading> (see “Uvalde Texas - After Actions” under 2022 publications).

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https://www.secretservice.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Protecting_Americas_Schools.pdf.
- United States Secret Service and United States Department of Education, *The Final Report and Findings of the Safe School Initiative: Implications for the Prevention of School Attacks in the United States*, July 2004,
<https://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/preventingattacksreport.pdf>.

APPENDIX #1

GLOSSARY

A. Fresno County Office of Education (FCOE): “The intermediate level of the public education system in California. Serving 32 school districts and more than 200,000 students, the Fresno County Superintendent of Schools has a legislative mandate to ensure that school districts remain fiscally solvent and in compliance with state and federal laws. The FCOE serves as a safety net for students with special needs, offering direct services for migrants, special education and court schools, and community school students.

County offices also provide a full range of support programs and services. These include professional training and staff development, curriculum, business and finance support, health and pupil personnel services, as well as legislative and public policy leadership and advocacy at the local, state, and federal level.” (<https://www.fcoe.org/office-education>, April 25, 2023.)

B. Fresno County Department of Behavioral Health (DBH): “The Fresno County Department of Behavioral Health provides quality, culturally responsive, and behavioral health services to promote wellness, recovery, and resiliency for individuals and families in our community. “Behavioral Health” means the promotion of mental health, embracing resilience and well-being; the treatment of mental health and substance abuse disorders and those who experience and/or are in recovery from these conditions, along with their families and communities.” (<https://www.co.fresno.ca.us/departments/behavioral-health> and <https://www.co.fresno.ca.us/departments/behavioral-health/home/dbh-is>, last accessed on April 24, 2023.)

C. Fresno County Sheriff’s Office: “The Fresno County Sheriff’s Office was established in 1856 and provides professional law enforcement services to the nearly one million citizens

of Fresno County. The Sheriff's Office patrols more than 6,000 square miles of Central California with diverse terrain that varies from open farmlands to metropolitan areas to the rugged mountain peaks of over 11,000 feet. There are approximately 1,300 employees at the agency who are dedicated to providing professional law enforcement services to the citizens of Fresno County.” (<https://www.fresnosheriff.org/>, last accessed on April 25, 2023.)

D. Law Enforcement Agency: Police agencies that have a broad range of powers and responsibilities. A police agency's jurisdiction is limited to a specific geographic area. There are 17 certified law enforcement agencies in Fresno County in addition to the Fresno County Sheriff's Office.

E. School District: California school districts are geographically defined areas that do not necessarily conform to a particular City's geographic area. “School Districts are of several varieties, usually a **Unified district**, which includes all the Elementary and High Schools in the same geographic area; **Elementary school districts**, which includes K–6 or K–8 schools only which may have several elementary districts within one high school district's geographic area; and **High school districts**, which include one or more high schools in the same geographic area. **Elementary districts** sometimes include the word Elementary within their names but often do not. Sometimes the words Joint and/or Union are included in the district's name. A **joint school district** serves students from more than one county. A **union elementary school district** was formed as the result of a merger between two previous school districts, while a **union high school district** serves students from multiple elementary school districts. The typical district grade configurations in California are elementary (K–8), high (9–12), and unified (K–12), but there are some K–6 elementary districts and a handful of 7–12 high school districts. Districts sometimes merge or consolidate; the number of districts can change annually.”

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_school_districts_in_California#C, last accessed on April 25, 2023.)

F. School Board: The city or district-level school board, or "Local Education Authority" (LEA), is the governing board for a school district and "usually has the greatest authority to create, implement, and enforce educational policy" within the school district. (<https://www.findlaw.com/education/curriculum-standards-school-funding/who-has-educational-authority.html>, last accessed on April 25, 2023.)

G. District Superintendent: "A school superintendent oversees the daily operations and the long-range planning of a school district. Serving as the point person for all district matters, the role of a superintendent is to supervise school principals and district staff, work with school board members, and manage fiscal operations. The school superintendent's responsibilities include hiring staff, solving problems, and lobbying for additional resources when needed." (<https://work.chron.com/duties-school-superintendent-13899.html>, last accessed on April 25, 2023.)

H. School Principal: Principals of elementary, middle, and high schools oversee all school operations, including daily school activities. They coordinate curriculums, manage staff, and provide students with a safe and productive learning environment.

I. Active Shooter: The agreed-upon definition of active shooter by U.S. government agencies (including the White House, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and Federal Emergency Management Agency) is "an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area." In many cases, active shooters use firearms, but they also use knives, explosives, vehicles, or bludgeoning devices. Generally, there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims. These situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly, often within 10 to 15 minutes before law enforcement

arrives on the scene. Individuals must be mentally and physically prepared to deal with a rapidly evolving and violent situation. For this reason, most law enforcement now use the terms: **Active Killer, Violent Intruder,** and **Active Assailant.** (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-10/fema_scenario_1_active_shooter_TTX_answer_key-01102020.pdf, last accessed on April 25, 2023.)

CALIFORNIA LAW

A. California Constitution, Article 1, section 28 (f)(1), “*Right to Safe Schools.* All students and staff of public primary, elementary, junior high, and senior high schools, and community colleges, colleges, and universities have the inalienable right to attend campuses which are safe, secure, and peaceful.”

B. California Education Code (EDC), Title 1, Division 1, Part 19, Chapter 2.5, Article 5 (“School Safety Plans”) (commencing with section 32280), https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=EDC&division=1.&title=1.&part=19.&chapter=2.5.&article=5.

**APPENDIX #2
FRESNO COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS**

	School/District	Phone	Superintendent / Principal	Schools	Students 2021/2022	Grades
1	Alvina Elem.Ch.Sch.Dist.	(559) 864-9411	Mike E. Iribarren	1	180	K-8
2	Big Creek Elementary	(559) 893-3314	Jimmie Elgers	1	59	K-8
3	Burrel Union Elementary	(559) 866-5634	Elizabeth Runyon	1	124	K-8
4	Carruthers Unified	(559) 495-6400	Orin <u>Hirschhorn</u>	3	1569	K-12
5	Central Unified	(559) 274-4700	Keth Davis	25	15,800	K-12
6	Clay Joint Elem.	(559) 897-4185	Judith Szpor	1	250	K-8
7	Clovis Unified	(559) 327-9000	Elmear O'Brien	53	42,699	K-12
8	Coalinga-Huron Unified	(559) 935-7500	Lori L. Villanueva	8	4434	K-12
9	Firebaugh-Las Deltas Unified.	(559) 659-1476	Roy Mendiola	6	2164	K-12
10	Fowler Unified	(559) 834-6080	Paul Marietti	9	2557	K-12
11	Fresno Unified	(559) 457-3000	Robert Nelson	103	72,455	K-12
12	Golden-Plains Unified	(559) 693-1115	Martin Macias	6	1424	K-12
13	Kerman Unified	(559) 846-5383	Robert Frausto	8	5310	K-12
14	Kings Canyon Joint Unified	(559) 305-7010	John Campbell	22	9678	K-12
15	Kingsburg Elem. Charter	(559) 897-2331	Wesley Sever	7	2189	K-8
16	Kingsburg Joint Union High	(559) 897-7721	Don Shoemaker	3	1319	9-12
17	Laton Joint Unified	(559) 922-4015	Lupe Nieves	4	625	K-12
18	Mendota Unified	(559) 655-4942	Paul Lopez	8	3803	K-12
19	Monroe Elem.	(559) 834-2895	Shelley Manser	1	156	K-8
20	Orange Center	(559) 237-0437	Terry Hirschfield	2	1527	K-12
21	Pacific Union Elem.	(559) 834-2533	Annette Machado	1	349	K-8

22	Parlier Unified	(559) 646-2731	Altagracia Guerrero	7	3323	K-12
23	Pine Ridge Elem.	(559) 841-2444	Steve Rosa	1	89	K-8
24	Raisin City Elem.	(559) 233-0128	Orin <u>Hirschhorn</u> , Sup. Jessica Juarez, Prin.	1	529	K-8
25	Riverdale Joint Unified	(559) 867-8200	Jeff Percell	4	1478	K-12
26	Sanger Unified	(559) 524-6521	Adela Madrigal Jones	21	11,087	K-12
27	Selma Unified	(559) 898-6500	Marilyn Shepherd	12	6001	K-12
28	Sierra Unified	(559) 855-3662	Jordan Reeves	6	1269	K-12
29	Washington Colony Elem.	(559) 233-0706	Jesus Cruz	1	469	K-8
30	Washington Unified	(559) 495-5600	Randy R. Morris	8	2915	K-12
31	Westpark Elem.	(559) 233-6501	Darrell Yates	2	589	K-12
32	Westside Elem.	(559) 844-2492	Baldomero Hernandez	3	3781	K-8
	FC Superintendent of Schools	(559) 265-3000	Dr. Michele Cantwell-Copher	339	200,201	K-12
	Fresno State, CSUF	(559) 278-2324	Saúl Jiménez-Sandoval, President	1 campus	25,341	State Univ.
	State Center Community College District. SCCC	(559) 243-7102	Dr. Carole Goldsmith, Chancellor	4 Colleges 2 Campuses	68,000+	Jr. Coll

(<http://www.ed-data.org/district/Fresno/>, last accessed on April 25, 2023.)

APPENDIX #3
FRESNO COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

	Law Enforcement Agency	Non-emergency Phone	Population	Sworn Officers
1	Fresno County Sheriff's Office	(559) 600-8400	1,008,654	425
2	Clovis Police Department	(559) 324-2800	119,175	105
3	Coalinga Police Department	(559) 935-1525	17,590	15
4	Firebaugh Police Department	(559) 659-3051	8296	12
5	Fowler Police Department	(559) 834-3254	6790	11 FT, 7 PT
6	Fresno Police Department	(559) 621-7000	542,107	900 max.
7	Huron Police Department	(559) 945-2348	7281	10
8	Kerman Police Department	(559) 846-6633	15,282	20
9	Kingsburg Police Department	(559) 897-2931	12,108	15
10	Mendota Police Department	(559) 655-9120	12,595	Approx. 15
11	Orange Cove Police Department	(559) 626-5106	10,273	12
12	Parlier Police Department	(559) 646-6600	15,618	14
13	Reedley Police Department	(559) 637-4200	25,658	23
14	Sanger Police Department	(559) 875-8521	25,339	25
15	Selma Police Department	(559) 891-2200	24,825	22
16	Clovis Unified S.D. Police	(559) 327-9221		17
17	California State Univ. Fresno Police	(559) 278-8400		Approx. 20
18	State Center Comm. College. Dist. Police	(559) 244-6140		Approx. 20