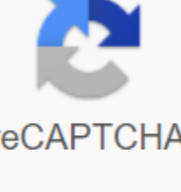


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Lausd elementary grading scale

As a guide: Click on the resources above for guidance on how to use the TK-K Standards Alignment Document to determine the progress of the report marks and a suggested progress report linking TK-K alignment doucement/preschool learning funds. See how the Volumes 1, 2 and 3 California Preschool Foundations provide useful examples of student behavior and work for each TK content standard. Informant on ELD and ELD levels of development is provided. For the entire ELD Chapter 2 document, click here. N/A is not an option in the TK Progress Report. The TK Progress Report is designed to mark the level of student development at this time. What skills did the student come to school with? Where has a student based on the child's experience whether the formal education or not? The Progress Report is a tool that helps parents understand the continuum of development that a young child goes through in various fields and helps teachers and parents think about what instructions and experiences will be useful in supporting the child in his/her next development steps. Integrated Learning Centres: Independent learning centres provide teachers with the opportunity to observe and interact with children, applying their understanding and awareness of pre-school funds. For example, students may be involved in a community highway construction area with ramps where they explore how different objects move, their speed, the direction of objects to move, the distance they go. Students can sort and map on the graph which objects are faster or slower. Finally, you can hear students discussing what characteristics (texture, shape, size) make an object go faster or slower, farther or shorter distances. This center provides children with the opportunity to develop skills in a comprehensive and appropriately developed gaming site. This example covers the areas of the Foundation for Preschool Education: Physics, Mathematics, Language and Literacy, Social Emotional Development. Collecting evidence of student development: There are several ways to monitor and determine what level of qualification a student works at: observations with notes, portfolios, student photos, participating in training centers, student written samples that include drawing and dictation, evaluating the curriculum... Please see the Pre-Assessment Guide for strategies and recommendations on how to monitor student development. (Enter the Benchmark universe, select your Ready to Move program, click on the ratings.) Recently added- Class Built-In Format Assessment: Fast and Simple Ways to Monitor Student Development TK/California.org. Click on the image above for suggestions. Visit TKCalifornia for more support. It's This, with the resources needed to assign marks to TK students. Resources: Sample TK Progress Report, TK-K Standards Alignment Document, CA Preschool Learning Foundations Volume 1, 2, and 3. Advanced TK For ETK Teachers needing support with DRDP-2015, visit desireresults.us, resources, forms and tutorials. A quick document that shows measure, definition and descriptor. Print it on 11.5x15 and place it prominently to familiarize yourself with the tool by reading a measure or two every day. Webinars: DRDP and DRDPtech, including DRDPtech Portfolio App. Use this ETK Parent Report template to get information from DRDP to share the strengths and skills of the students they are working on. Click the Spanish parent report for ETK for the translated template. The California School District, serving nearly all of Los Angeles and surrounding areas for LAUSD in Orange County, California, see Los Alamitos Unified School District. For the song LAUSD Jurassic 5, see quality control (album). The Los Angeles Unified School District.LocationLos Angeles, adjacent districtsCaliforniaUnited StatesDistrict InformationTypePublicGradesPre K-12Stalled March 23, 1961; 59 years ago (1961-03-23) SuperintendentAustin BeutnerSchools1,3021'Budget\$7.59 billionStudents734,641Teachers26,556The informationTeachers', Unions'United Teachers of Los Angeles, California Teachers AssociationWebsiteausd.net Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) is a public school district in Los Angeles, California, USA. It is the largest (by number of students) public schools in California and the second largest public school district in the United States. The New York City Department of Education alone has more students. During the 2016-2017 school year, LAUSD served approximately 734,641 students, including 107,142 independent charter school students and 69,867 adult students. In the same academic year, it had 26,556 teachers and 33,635 other staff. It is the second largest employer in Los Angeles County, after the county government. The school district's total operating budget for 2016-2017 was \$7.59 billion. LAUSD has its own police force, the Los Angeles School Police Department, which was established in 1948 to provide police services to LAUSD schools. LAUSD enrolls a third of preschoolers in Los Angeles County, and operates nearly the same number of buses as the Los Angeles County Transportation Authority. The LAUSD school building program competes with Big Dig in terms of costs, and LAUSD cafeterias serve about 500,000 meals a day, rivaling the release of local McDonald's restaurants. LAUSD has criticised in the past for extremely overcrowded schools with large grades, high dropout rates and deductions, poor performance in many schools, poor service and poor governance. In 2007, LAUSD dropout rate was 26 percent for grades 9-12. But recently there have been signs that the district is showing improvement, both in terms of dropout rates and in terms of dropout rates and graduation rates. An ambitious renovation programme to ease overcrowded conditions has been completed. As part of its school construction project, LAUSD opened two secondary schools (Santi And Southeast Educational Complex) in 2005 and four secondary schools (Aleta, Contreras Learning Complex, Panorama and East Valley) in 2006. The LAUSD office headquarters west of downtown Los Angeles is governed by a seven-member Board of Education that appoints a superintendent who administers the district's day-to-day operations. Council members are elected directly by voters from individual districts that cover the communities that LAUSD serves. The current county manager is Austin Beutner. Former county superintendents Michelle King and Ramon Cortines. The Board of Education elected King as superintendent in January 2016; She served until announcing in January 2018 about her retirement plans. Vivian Ekjian became acting manager before Beutner's board elections in May 2018. Cortines was appointed acting superintendent after the school board decided to buy out the contract of David L. Brewer III, a former Navy vice admiral who served as head of the Navy's education and training department and was in charge of SeaLift command. From 2001 until his resignation in October 2006, the district was headed by former Colorado Governor and Democratic Party Chairman Roy Romer. The seven current members of the Board of Education include George McKenna (District 1), Board President Monica Garcia (District 2), Scott Schmerelson (District 3), Council Vice President Nick Melvoin (District 4), Kelly Fitzpatrick-Gonz (District 6), Richard Vladovic (District 7), and Jackie Goldberg (District 5) after the special election held after the resignation of Dr. Ref Rodriguez in July 2018. In March 2015, in elections to the Los Angeles City Council and the School Board, voters approved an amendment to Charter 2 that allows the Los Angeles Unified School District Board of Education to change election dates for years to come. It will take effect after the primary elections in March 2020 and the second round of elections in November 2020. Each LAUSD family or residential area is a primary school, high school and high school in one of eight local school districts. Each local school district is run by the district's superintendent and headquartered in District. History Historical History 1993–1994 639,129— 1994–1995 632,973–1.0% 1995–1996 647,612+2.3% 1996–1997 667,305+3.0% 1997–1998 680,430+2.0% 1998–1999 695,885+2.3% 1999–2000 710,007+2.0% 2000–2001 721,346+1.6% 2001–2002 735,058+1.9% 2002–2003 746,852+1.6% 2003–2004 747,009+0.0% 2004–2005 745,367–0.8% 2005–2006 727,319–1.9% 2006–2007 707,626–2.7% 2007–2008 693,680–2.0% 2008–2009 687,534–0.9% 2009–2010 670,745–2.4% 2010–2011 667,251–0.5% 2011–2012 662,140–0.8% 2012–2013 655,494–1.0% 2013-2014 653,826–0.3% 2014-2015 646,683–1.1% 2015-2016 639,337–1.1% 2016-2017 633,621–0.9% 2017-2018 621,414–1.9%Source : The Los Angeles Unified School District once consisted of two separate counties: the Los Angeles City School District, formed on September 19, 1853, and the Los Angeles High School District, formed in 1890. The latter provided 9-12 educational services, while the first did so for K-8. On July 1, 1961, the Los Angeles School District and the Los Angeles High School District merged to form the Los Angeles Unified School District. On January 31, 1957, The DC7B crashed into the schoolyard of Paocima Junior High School in Paocima High School in Paocima in the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles, California, after a mid-air collision with an American military aircraft, killing four crew members aboard a DC-7B, a Scorpion pilot, and two students on the ground, the third died three days later. In addition, about seventy-eight students suffered injuries ranging from minor to life-threatening. The annexation left the Topanga School District and the Las Virgenes Union School District (then renamed the West County Union High School District) as separate remnants of the district's high school district. The high school districts changed their name to the West County Union High School District. LAUSD annexed the Topanga area on July 1, 1962. Since the School District of Las Virgenes University had the same border as the remaining west district of county high schools, on July 1, 1962 the western county ceased to exist. Desegregation In 1961, Jackson vs. Pasadena School District was Crawford's local predecessor against. Ed's reign. Los Angeles. Jar R. Jackson and Lucia Jackson noticed that the local area of Washington High School in the District was divided between white and black students. They filed a lawsuit against the county, led by attorney Samuel Sittes, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Pasadena. In 1963, the California Supreme Court won through an appeal after the Pasadena Supreme Court dismissed their appeal. The court ruled, as a rule, at the time that school boards should refrain from deliberate actions to segregate students, despite the reasons However, the ruling was notable for requiring the active integration of schools, which had significant racial differences. The failure of this ordinance, as well as other ordinances in the Los Angeles City School District and surrounding areas, was the language used to request integration. Language implied that integration was necessary if it was reasonably feasible. This warning was used by local school districts to argue integration is not possible because of financial or other restrictions in 1963, a lawsuit Crawford is up against. The board of Ed. Los Angeles was filed to end segregation in the County. The California Supreme Court ordered the county to develop a plan in 1977. The board returned to court with what the appeals court years later would have described as one of the, if not the most radical, plan to reassign students in the county. In the 1978 school year, a plan was developed to desegregate buses. Two lawsuits to stop the forced bus plan, both called Bustop, Inc. v. Los Angeles Bd. ed., were filed by Bustop Inc. and were filed in United States Supreme Court. The motions to stop the bus plan were subsequently rejected by Judge Rehnquist and Judge Powell. California's constitutional proposition is one that mandates that buses follow a provision on equal protection of the U. Constitution passed in 1979 with 70% of the vote. Crawford vs. Council Ed. The Los Angeles lawsuit was heard in Supreme Court in 1982. The Supreme Court upheld the decision that Proposition 1 was constitutional. After Crawford vs. Ed's Board, Los Angeles was processed in Los Angeles, and just as the results were upheld by the Supreme Court, Judge Paul Egley, created the Los Angeles Surveillance Committee (May 1978). Helen V. Smuckler was Executive Director of the Committee, and she managed 12 members of the community, ranging from all different walks of life, to the demographics of Los Angeles. Each member chaired a subcom committee that was accused of overseeing and maintaining the desegregation of all high schools, most junior grades and most primary schools. The Master Plan for the Committee's Integration Project (1979-1980) went beyond Brown's decision because Los Angeles was a center of multiculturalism. Thus, the approach (1) logical and reasonable and (2) economical and inexpensive in terms of time, effort and dollars is to desegregate minority school students and integrate them into other schools. The purpose of the integration process was to have small class sizes so that the diverse student population would have more individual support in addressing possible racial differences. By the mid-1990s, the desegregation process was in accordance with a ruling California court and California SIti. Some will say that Los Angeles is once again struggling with segregation because of the socioeconomic impact on minority communities, the housing crisis and the increasingly tense political environment. Labor has historically been an important role for unions in the functioning and management of L.A. schools. These include the United Teachers of Los Angeles (UTLA), which currently represents more than 35,000 teachers and associated Administrators of Los Angeles (AALA). On April 13, 1970, UTLA members went on a five-week strike for the first time. Teachers demanded higher-level pay increases from \$13,650 to about 20,000, class sizes and higher reading costs and other programs. After 23 days, the strike ended on May 13, 1970. Teachers received a 5% pay rise, advisory groups and new reading programs. On 30 May 1989, some 20,000 UTLA members went on strike for higher wages and more administrative control. The strike lasted nine days, beginning on 30 May 1989. The months leading up to the strike were highly contentious. Numerous negotiating tactics have been deployed by both sides, including demonstrations by teachers, threats of retention assessments, threats of teacher pay docking and many tough fought legal battles. The demands of the trade unions included higher wages and improved school conditions. Thousands of substitute teachers were mobilized to prepare for the strike, and teachers were trained to save money to withstand long care. Many of the city's 600 schools reportedly remained open, but with low attendance. The district reported that 8,642 teachers crossed picket lines, and the public rhetoric of both sides was critical and intense. After negotiations, an agreement was reached and a three-year contract was concluded. Both sides won. Despite the successful increase in teachers' salaries during the settlement, the massive economic downturn in 1990 led to negotiations in 1991 focused on preventing mass layoffs due to hundreds of millions of budget deficits. Wages were reduced to avoid layoffs, which improved the positive results of the 1989 strike. In 2009, UTLA members authorized a one-day strike. In September 2018, 98% of UTLA members authorized the strike due to numerous disputes and the failure of months of contract negotiations. These include familiar issues such as higher wages, an increase in the number of librarians and nurses, and a reduction in the size of classrooms. However, the new issue also dominated the debate - that is, the power and control over the distribution of charter schools. The fact-finding efforts took several months, but as a result, it was ruled that the union had not included in good faith on a number of issues related to non-payment of wages. The fact-finding report failed to resolve the issues, and THE UTLA stated that the strike would continue on 10 January. January, On January 14, 2019, 30,000 teachers took the stage, the first teacher strike in Los Angeles since 1989. Dress codes and school uniforms since 1995, uniforms or standardized dress codes are used in most primary and secondary schools, as well as in several secondary schools. (quote necessary) Reform Hamilton High School Various attempts to reform the program were attempted. Under one reform, individual schools were given more power to make day-to-day decisions and public schools were selected, authorized by school board member Yoli Flores. In the 1990s, the Los Angeles Educational Restructuring Alliance (LEARN) and the Los Angeles Annenberg Metropolitan Project (LAAMP) were established, giving directors even more authority to make changes to the curriculum we hope will benefit students. Despite this, student performance was not able to increase. Later, the reform attempt led to the creation of eleven mini-districts with decentralized management and their own individual superintendents. Because of the cost of this additional bureaucracy, then-Superintendent Romer called for the measure to be reversed and re-merged mini-districts. United Teachers Los Angeles, the union representing lausD teachers, supported the plan. Eight moderate local districts emerged from the merger, replacing 11 districts. Consultants LAUSD school buses While struggling with economic deficits, the Los Angeles Unified School District continues to hire consultants. In 2008, the District employed more than 800 consultants, who on average paid more than twice as much as ordinary workers to oversee the construction of schools. The Equipment Services Division spends about \$182 million on its 849 consultants, nearly \$215,000 each. Permanent employees of the unit are paid about \$99,000 each. At the time, Senior Deputy Superintendent Ramon Cortines said consultants could get the job done quickly and correctly, but said he was also concerned about the district's reliance on outside workers. We need to look at this, reduce the number of consultants, he said. According to district reports, there are 3,479 district employees in the seven main branches of the Facility Maintenance Division, earning a total of about \$347 million. The division employs 849 consultants who earn a total of about \$182.6 million. Some district officials defended the practice, saying that the use of consultants ebbs and flows with different stages of construction. Efforts to reform The Superintendent Ramon's facilities in 2009-2010, trade union complaints and audits against consultants continued to lead. Former chief of staff James Sohn, hired in 2009, led efforts to reduce consultant payments by 20% and increase the consulting company's consulting company However, those efforts were ridiculed by audits from Los Angeles County Comptroller Wendy Grewell and confidential internal audits by the Office of the Inspector General at LAUSD, which consistently found weak oversight and conflict of interest. A confidential report by the OIG office, prompted by whistleblowers, found breaches in contracts worth \$65 million. This includes expenses that exceed pre-approved amounts by 50% and contracts worth \$31 million without school board approval. James Sohn's statement of cost reduction by 20% of consultants was also demonstrated by disingenuous in the OIG audit report, which found that many consultants switched companies with higher billing rates, offsetting the reduction by 20%, and companies increased the hourly billing rate to a reduction of 20%, therefore denying any difference. James Son disputes these accusations. James Son also introduced a new type of contract, called Agency Building Manager (CM Agency), which claim to offer many benefits, including maximizing consultant services, reducing costs, improving productivity and increasing competition for small businesses (see Building Management). The CM agency is an attempt to replace the old billing consultant model with an hourly rate in favor of a one-time order. Task orders are designed to provide payment for a specific task, regardless of the number of hours worked. Criticism of this includes the lack of proper tracking of consultant staff. Comparing the district with the staff of consultants would not be accurate. These contracts were also detailed in the confidential OIG report as vague. Teamster also complained about layoffs in institutions that led to massive demotions and layoffs. Teamster spokeswoman Connie Oser says district staff have been suspended while contracts with consultants have been consistently and repeatedly approved by the board of directors, consultants shuffled between companies and the use of Agency CM, which allows consultants to be tracked. Superintendent Ramon Cortines and former CEO Soh both claimed consultants were cut in far more than district staff. This claim cannot be verified from the time the CM Agency contracts are used. Allegations have also surfaced against James Son's management staff. Many of his executive-level employees were previous consultants. James Son has also been criticized for his attempt to clean up all non-legally necessary documents in every employee's computer system. Following complaints from the Teamsters union, LAUSD discontinued the practice. James stated that this was a normal process, which was done by construction programmes. He did not provide any evidence to support the claim. 21st Century High School performing arts opened in 2009 crime and lawsuits on January 5, 2008 Sandy Banks Banks The Los Angeles Times reported that vandals and thieves targeted LAUSD schools in various neighborhoods during the holidays. Banks said the lack of police presence allows thieves to target schools. Alberto Gutierrez, 33, sued the Los Angeles Unified School District, saying the principal of San Fernando High School, where he was assigned, retaliated when Gutierrez asked students to think critically about the role of the United States in the Iraq war. Jose Luis Rodriguez, the principal, said he spoke with Gutierrez because some parents don't appreciate Gutierrez requiring students to attend off-campus screenings on 9/11 and Crash. On January 31, 2012, police arrested Mark Berndt, a veteran teacher at Miramonte Elementary School, and charged him with 23 counts of indecent conduct, including shooting students who were fed a spoonful of his sperm. Another teacher, Martin Springer, was accused of fondling a 7-year-old girl in his classroom. All Miramonte staff were subsequently replaced. That same year, on 18 December 2012, a jury awarded \$23 million to a 14-year-old boy who had been repeatedly molested by his fifth-grade teacher at the primary school in mid-Wilshire, one of the largest awards in the school system's history. Forest Stobbe, a long-time teacher at the primary school in queen Lane, pleaded not guilty to two counts of indecent acts against a child and multiple sexual assault of a child under the age of 14 and was sentenced to 16 years in prison. The boy in question was 10 years old at the time of abuse. During the trial, the boy's attorney, Steven Estate, asked for a \$25 million verdict, citing a history of school district negligence, ignoring a number of red flags and complaints from other victims, and as a result, Stabbe became bolder and caused lifelong harm to our defenseless client. Although Stobbe did not have an official criminal record, the jury ruled that the school district should have taken away the complaints that preceded the molestation. A previous student complained that Stobbe had fondled her buttocks, and two years before her arrest, Stobbe was seen alone with the student in his car. Among the irresistible evidence against Stobbe was a jar of Vaseline on his desk that tested positive for the boy's DNA. The Los Angeles Unified School District was found 30% liable for the damage, and was responsible for the \$6.9 million final settlement. 2004: Payroll System In 2004, a new payroll project was launched, under which Deloitte Consulting began to set up software purchased from SAP AG. The contract with Deloitte was \$55 million, the total cost \$95 million. (8) (8) aired in January 2007. As of 2008, some employees have been overpaid and some are underpaid, or even not at all. Deloitte representatives and district officials pointed fingers at each other. Some of the problems were software and hardware, some of them related to the complexity of labor agreements, pay scales, work rules and job titles within the district. 2006: Assembly Bill 1381 After his election as Mayor of Los Angeles, Antonio Villaraigosa advocated taking control of the public school system, taking power from the Board of Education. This prompted some outcry from teachers, LAUSD board members and many community residents not in the city of Los Angeles who served LAUSD. In August 2006, after a compromise was brokered, which allowed the mayor greater control, while retaining an elected school board and allowing input to be provided from nearby cities, California Assembly Bill 1381 passed, giving the mayor a measure of control over the district administration. Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed the law on September 18, 2006. The Board of Education immediately filed a lawsuit to block the law, alleging that it violated the state constitution by allowing local government to take over the educational institution. AB 1381 was due to retire on January 1, 2013, unless it was extended by the Legislature. On December 21, 2006, AB 1381 was declared unconstitutional. The mayor appealed, but later retracted his appeal because two candidates he supported to the school board were elected, effectively giving him indirect control of the school district. 2013: The iPad Project In 2013, the District approved a \$1.3 billion plan from Apple and Pearson PLC to provide each student, teacher and administrator in iPad County. Under the plan, Apple will provide hardware for the iPad, and Pearson will provide the software. The district abandoned the project just over a year later after an investment of more than \$30 million, as many teachers were not trained on the devices, and Pearson delivered only part of the desired curriculum. The failure of the project contributed to the resignation of Superintendent John Deasy, after it was revealed that he was very closely associated with Apple and Pearson during the bidding process. In 2015, the parties agreed to a \$6.4 million settlement, providing the district with cash and equipment. 2015: The district received an e-mail threat on December 15, 2015, which some officials believe is credible, resulting in the shut down of all L.A. unified schools. The LAPD later cited it as a hoax. The letter was traced to an IP address in Frankfurt, Germany. The Los Angeles Times reported that the threat does not necessarily come from in Frankfurt, Germany. After the threat came at 10 p.m. the day before, the decision to close the schools was made at 6 a.m. by the Superintendent of the United School District of Los Angeles, Ramon Cortines. Cortines had quietly tendered his resignation just four days earlier, but returned to power when the crisis arose. Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti said that because he did not control the schools, the decision was made by Superintendent Ramon Cortines, not him. A responsible people agreed that their response could have been better organized. Cortines said he could have been contacted much less than seven hours after receiving the threat. Although the school board president contacted the police, Cortines was not contacted until they were able to rule out a real attack, giving him a few minutes before the school bus drivers left to make an important conservation groups: most of the ambassador's complex would be demolished, but the cafe designed by Paul Williams and the Coconut Grove nightclub would be preserved and the grove would serve as an audience for the new school to be built on the site. The demolition began at the end of 2006 and the last part of the hotel fell on January 16, 2006. The construction project became the most expensive school in the United States. It has three elementary schools, three secondary schools, and four secondary schools, including LAHSA. Robert F. Kennedy Community Schools opened in September 2010 for \$578 million to serve 4,200 K-12 students. Costs in 2010 were \$350 per square foot (0.093 m2). Amid the big controversy, the district attributed the high costs to material, land prices, seismic code and trade union labor. Santee Dairy In 2005, soil samples taken at the LAUSD-owned site of the former Santee dairy plant in South Los Angeles found high levels of carcinogens in the soil used as the basis for the high school, which at the time was a design. A small controversy has loomed over the issue, with some neighborhood activists and LAUSD critics claiming a repeat of the Belmont Training Center debacle. State scientists determined that the contaminated soil was deep enough not to pose a threat to students at the site, and in July 2005 opened its doors to the so-called Santi Educational Complex. Park Avenue Elementary School on February 9, 2000, Los Angeles Weekly published an article on the environmental problems of Park Avenue Elementary School. Metro Charter Elementary School Metro Charter Elementary School (also known as MCES) was a public charter elementary school that was embroiled in controversy over the constant movement and lack of a permanent campus in downtown Los Angeles. It was started by a group of parents who wanted to set up a school that was in the downtown area and an effort led by Simon Ha and Mike McCalliard. (87) Na 3, 2013, school was established at California Medical Center Hospital in South Park. The site was supposed to be only temporary, and the school was suffering from overcrowding at the Medical Center due to the growing number of students, so the school was looking for a new site. In 2016, Metro Charter expressed interest in co-organizing the school with Castelar Elementary School in Chinatown for the 2016-17 school year, but faced opposition from parents, community stakeholders and school teachers. Many Metro Charter parents also opposed the plan, as the plan assigned only five classes to Castelar from the twelve classes requested, and proposed dividing Metro Charter into three separate campuses for seven other classes. Because of disagreement with the plan on both sides, Metro Charter announced that they would not jointly find Castelara, saying the move would be neither logistically nor financially viable. During 2017-18, Metro Charter has decided to split the campus, so that half will go to 700 Wilshire and the other half will go to the Ketchum-Downtown YMCA building, both in Financial District. The school secured a deal with 700 Wilshire, but was unable to purchase a deal with the Ketchum-Downtown YMCA building because YMCA did not have school permits. The school then signed a lease with Pleasant Hills Baptist Church in Leimert Park to teach lower classes. In 2018, Metro Charter announced that the school would be moved to 2635 Pasadena Avenue in Lincoln Heights after signing a two-year lease. Metro Charter Board approved the signing of a two-year lease with the Los Angeles Boys and Girls Club for a new venue on May 22, as well as a vote to terminate the lease at 700 Wilshire and Pleasant Hill Baptist Church. On July 8, 2019, Metro Charter officially closed, and the faculty cited the decline in enrollment as the reason for its closure. Many of its founders and aides expressed sadness at the school's closure, including Councilman Jose Huizar, who advocated for the charter's approval. He called on LAUSD to help find websites and address education options in the city center to meet the growth of the central city. Simon Ha, one of the founders of the original, said that the irony is that the growth and popularity of Downtown (everyone wants to be here) - made it impossible for Metro Charter to stay downtown - we can't afford to be here. Ellen Ochoa Training Center This list is incomplete; you can help by expanding it. The Superintendents Below is a list of LAUSD Superintendents (additional information is required to complete the list between 1870 and 1971) 1870 (1870) - 1872 (1872): No Superintendent - 1872 (1872) - 1876 (1876): Dr. W. T. Liki 1876 (1876) - 1880 (1880): C. H. 1880 (1880) - 1881 (1881): Mrs. C. B. Jones 1881 (1881) - 1883 (1883): J. M. queen 1883 (1883) - 1885 (1885): L. D. Smith 1885 (1885) - 1893 (1893): W. M. Frasier 1893 (1893) - 1894 (1894): Leroy D. Brown 1894 (1894) - 1895 (1895): Preston W. Search 1895 (1895) - 1906 (1906): James A. Foshyay 1906 (1906) - 1910 (1910): Dr. Ernest K. Moore 1910 (1910) - 1916 (1916) : John H. Francis 1916 (1916) - 1920 (1920): Dr. Albert Shiels 1920 (1920) - 1929 (1929): Susan Miller Dorsey 1929 (1929) - 1937 (1937): Frank Buel 1937 (1937) - 1948 (1948): Dr. Wirling Kersey 1948 (1948) - 1954 (1954): Alexander J. Stoddard 1954 (1954) - 1960 (1960): Claude Lamar Reeves 1956 (1956) - 1962 (1962): Ellis A. Jarvis 1962 (1962) - 1970 (1970): Crowther 1971 (1971) - 1981 (1981) : William Johnston 1981 (1981) - 1987 (1987): Harry Handler 1987 (1987) - 1990 (1990): Leonard M. Britton 1990 (1990) - 1992 (1992): William R. Anton 1992 (1992) - 1997 (1997): Sidney A. Thompson (temporary) 1997 (1997) - 2000 (2000): Ruben Sakarias 2000: Ramon Cortines (1987) - 2000 (2000): Ruben Zakarias 2000: Ramon Cortines (1997) Intermediate) 2000 (2000) - 2006 (2006): Roy Romer 2006 (2006) - 2009 (2009): David Brewer 2009 (2009) - 2011 (2011) : Ramon Cortines 2011 (2011) - 2014 (2014) : John Deasy 2014 (2014) - 2016 (2016): Ramon K. Cortines (Intermediate) 2016 (2016) - 2018 (2018): Michelle King 2018: Vivian Ekchian (intermediate) 2018 (2018) - Present (present): Austin Beutner USA Academic Decathlon Following LAUSD School Won U.S. Academic Decathlon: John Marshall High School, 1987, 1987, 1995 William H. Taft High School, 1989, 1994, 2006 El Camino Real High School 1998, 2001, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2010, 2014 Granada Hills Charter High School, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019 Magnet Program According to January 2014, LAUSD has 191 magnet schools of about 53500 students. In 2012, the school district accepted 16,000 new students from a pool of 66,000 applicants. Cara MiLaMassa of the Los Angeles Times said that schools designed to be one of the best campuses in the district are mostly competitive for applicants, like any popular private school. LAUSD's magnetic schools include gifted and highly gifted schools, as well as a large number of magnetic programs aimed at students with specific interests, including several art-related magnetic programs, several science-related magnetic programs, several programs before the medical magnet, and several programs before the medical magnet. There are also dozens of specialized magnetic programs for students with other specific interests. The district assigns points to potential applicants on the basis of certain conditions: students who have applied for magnetic schools before receiving students who live in overcrowded zone schools receive points, and students who live mainly in minority communities receive points. In addition, magnetic schools have racial quotas. Each school will have 30-40% non-Hispanic white students and 60-70% of minority students. Compared to 2011, LAUSD has 90% of the total student population comprised of racial and ethnic minorities. Magnetic schools were established in 1977 as an alternative to forced desegregation bus. The system of racial quotas was developed at a time when the focus was on getting black and white students to attend school together. Since then, the demographic situation in the district has changed. As of January 2005, of the Hispanic students at LAUSD, 1.2% attended magnetic schools. Of the white students at LAUSD, 16% attended magnetic schools. Of all students in magnetic schools, 46.5% are Hispanic, 20% are white, 19.2% are black, 10.2% are Asian, 3.6% are Filipino, and 0.6% are others. The overall lausD student body was 72.8% Hispanic, 11.6% black, 9% white, 3.8% Asian, 2.2% Filipino, and 0.6% others. Notable Staff Home Article: List of Los Angeles Unified School District People Famous Teachers This section needs additional citations to verify. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Non-sources of materials can be challenged and removed. (December 2012) (Learn how and when to delete this message template) Faye Allen was the first African-American woman elected to the Board of the United School District of Los Angeles. Migdia Chinea, Cuban-American screenwriter, taught English, physical education, Spanish, art, social sciences and other subjects at various LAUSD schools in the Central District. Jaime Escalante taught students calculus for many years at Garfield High School in East Los Angeles CDP of Los Angeles County, as dramatized in the film Stand and Deliver. Ezola B. Foster, a right-wing African-American political activist, taught at various LAUSD schools from the 1960s until the early 1990s. Scott Perry, a former American football defensive back in the National Football League, played professionally for the Cincinnati Bengals. He taught first grade at Point Fermin Elementary School from 1967 to 1977 to Essie Mae Washington-Williams, daughter of Strom Termon. Notable alumni Jordan Farmer (born 1986) - basketball player Richard Stevens Valens - Mexican American singer, songwriter and guitarist All District High School Band Honor The All District High School Honor Band members are invited in September each year to audition for a band that includes only brass and percussion instruments. Since 1973, the group has participated in all tournaments of the Rose Parade. All District High Band allows participants to perform at Bandfest, Disneyland and other 300 members must maintain a 2.5 or more average score, and remain in a good position with the home school program. Originally organized to meet the minimum requirement to have 100 members in the band to perform at the Rose Parade, the Honor Band performed at Anaheim Stadium, Hollywood Bowl, Hollywood Christmas Lane Parade (now Hollywood Christmas Parade), Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, Rams and Raiders football games, and Super Bowls XI, 14th and 17th. In May 1986, the band traveled to Atlanta to participate in the Coca-Cola Centennial Celebration, and at the end of the month took part in Hands Across America, where the band was anchored at the Western Resort on the RMS Ferm's Pier in Long Beach, California. After surveying school librarians in May 2011, LAUSD's lawyers began scrutinizing the practices of their librarian teachers in an attempt to balance the district's budget. Librarians who could demonstrate that they have taught for the past five years could avoid being fired by being classified as a teacher. Demographics compared to the 2011-2012 school year, by ethnicity, 72.3% of its students were Hispanic, of any race; 10.1% of the students were non-Hispanic white ancestors; 9.6% of its students were African-American, while Asian American students accounted for 4%. Filipino students accounted for 2.1 per cent of the student population, while Native Americans and Pacific Islanders together made up less than 1 per cent. Black students were six times more likely to be arrested or received a ticket than white students, which contributed to a decision in 2014 to decriminalize school discipline so that minor offenses were referred to school staff rather than prosecuted. See also the Greater Los Angeles School Portal portal for the highly gifted Magnet List of High Schools in Los Angeles County, California List of Los Angeles Unified School District Schools List Los Angeles Unified School District People Links to FSD Home. LAschools.org. Received on 17 February 2020. b c Los Angeles Unified School District Fingert Facts 2016-2017 (PDF). Received on March 2, 2017. The largest employers in Los Angeles County, Compiled by LA Almanac. Source: California Department of Employment Development, Los Angeles Business Journal, and Almanac Research - Los Angeles School Police Department. Archive from the original on August 11, 2006. Received on October 20, 2006. - b John Fullerton, Department of Budget and Financial Policy, Board of Education - School Finance Review and presentation of the LAUSD Budget to the Joint Commission of Presidents. No. no. August 11, 2005 - slides 24 LAUSD has almost as many buses MTA

and many other routes, 25 LAUSD provides almost twice as much food as the local McDonald's and 26 LAUSD performs one of the largest public works projects in the country - Where are all the seniors gone? (PDF). Archive from the original (PDF) dated July 28, 2011. Received on September 6, 2010. BOARD EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES : L.A. Unified School District Steering Council: REGULAR MEETING MINUTES. Archive from the original on October 18, 2002. Received on February 11, 2008. - b c d Joel Rubin, Los Angeles Times Staff Writer - The wage system suffers from day 1. Poor management, software glitches and learning failures led to an annual crisis in Los Angeles Unified. Los Angeles Times, February 11, 2008 - LAUSD dropout rate lower after second glance. Dailynews.com archive from the original on June 8, 2013. Received on December 15, 2015. LAUSD. 201 1 - 12 GRADUATION AND DROPOUT (PDF). LAUDD. Archive from the original (PDF) dated April 8, 2013. 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The school board still reserves the sole right to use eminent domains, file taxes and bonds on the ballot and negotiate with trade unions. Creates a council of mayors consisting of mayors of all cities in LAUSD and members of the Los Angeles County Board of Governors who have territory in LAUSD. This board selects the SUPERINTENDENT lausD, looks at the budget and makes changes to the school board (with the school board retaining only approval authority, without the ability to make changes). The Council of Mayors weighs in on the population, but must act 90% of the population, effectively giving control to the mayor of Los Angeles, requiring him to seek consensus from several other cities. The city of Los Angeles has 82% of its residents in LAUSD. Allows the mayor of Los Angeles and Superintendent, through a joint partnership, direct control over three clusters of low-performing schools (defined as high school and all its feeders, with a high school one of those in the bottom 20% of the state). The South East Schools Coalition, consisting of Bell, Kadahi, Huntington Park, Maywood, South Gate and Vernon, has the right to ratify its local mini-district superintendent. AB 1381 - Gloria Romero Education Reform Act 2006. California Legislature amended August 28, 2005 - Naush Bogosian and Rick Orlov - Judge schedules LAUSD hearing July, July, on the Wayback machine Los Angeles Daily News (link is no longer available) - copy is available on TheFreeLibrary - b c d Blume, Howard. L.A. Unified will receive \$6.4 million in iPad software. Los Angeles Times. Received on September 12, 2017. And b Pickert, Kate. How the iPad helped bring down the L.A. school superintendent. time.com. Received on 12 September 2017. 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