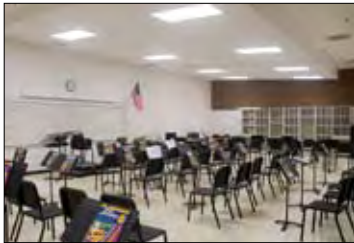


# HISTORY / SCOPE



Helen Bernstein HS, previously known as Central LA Area New HS #1, opened on September 2, 2008

## Did you Know?

Our New School Construction Program has succeeded in providing more than 97,900 classroom seats as of the end of 2008.

In the mid 1990s, the Los Angeles Unified School District began to address its critical overcrowding problem with patchwork solutions. Overcrowding was addressed by placing portable classrooms at schools, instituting multi-track calendars and busing students across the District, all of which were insufficient or unacceptable long-term solutions. Recognizing the need for new seats, the voters agreed to provide funds to build new schools, additions and seats.

## Program History

### May 1992, Rodriguez Consent Decree

Court agreement establishes school site density goals.

### April 1997, Local Proposition BB passes

Voters approve local bond Proposition BB, which allocates \$2.4 billion for the modernization of facilities and the addition of classroom space.

### December 1997, School Board establishes District Facilities Goals and Guidelines

- Students should attend a neighborhood school
- Schools should provide space for growth
- Reduce class size

### June 1998, School Board adopts Master Plan

The District prepares a master plan of development which calls for 78,000 new classroom seats in the next six years.

### November 1998, passage of State Proposition 1A

Voters approve a State school bond with over \$4 billion in new construction funding.

### July 2000, School Board adopts the Priority Plan for School Construction

The Board of Education adopts a list of priority efforts for new school construction.

### December 2001, Strategic Execution Plan published

This report establishes program budgets and schedules for 80 new schools and 79 additions.

### November 2002, Local Measure K and State Proposition 47 passes

Voters approve \$3.35 billion in local funding and \$13.05 billion in state funding for school construction.

### January 2003, Strategic Execution Plan Update published

This report details the expanded Program scope, estimated at \$5.05 billion.

### January 2004, Strategic Execution Plan Update published

Total estimated scope and budget of \$5.9 billion.

### March 2004, Local Measure R and State Proposition 55 passes

Voters approve local bond Measure R, which provides \$3.87 billion for new school construction, modernization and repair. Statewide, Proposition 55 is approved, providing \$12.3 billion of matching funds for projects throughout the state.

Total estimated scope of the LAUSD New School Construction Program, including Measure R and associated state matching funds, is \$9.2 billion.

### **August 2004, Williams Settlement Implementation Agreement**

The Williams Agreement is executed as a result of *Williams v. State of California*. The terms of this agreement address a number of equity issues including: instructional materials, uniform complaint process, school facilities, teacher training and credentials, and the Concept 6 multi-track, year-round calendar.

### **December 2004, School Board adopts construction plan to eliminate Concept 6 calendar**

The Board of Education adopts a plan that prioritizes school construction to ensure all schools are removed from the Concept 6 calendar by 2012. Delivery of these classrooms will meet both Williams Settlement requirements and fulfill the core planning priorities of the current New School Construction Program (see Page 10 - *New K-12 Classroom Seats* in *Scope* section immediately following).

### **January 2005, Strategic Execution Plan Update published**

This report details the program scope, estimated at \$9.2 billion.

### **November 2005, Local Measure Y passes**

Voters approve local bond Measure Y, which provides \$3.985 billion for new school construction, modernization and repair. The total estimated scope of the LAUSD New School Construction Program including Measure Y and associated future state matching funds is \$11.7 billion.

### **January 2006, Strategic Execution Plan Update published**

This report details the expanded program scope, estimated at \$11.7 billion.

### **November 2006, State Proposition 1D passes**

Voters approve \$10.41 billion Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2006.

### **January 2007, Strategic Execution Plan Update published**

This report details an expanded program scope, estimated at \$12.4 billion, and highlights unfunded program requirements of \$1.6 billion.

### **October 2007, School Board Approves the Two-Semester Neighborhood School Program**

The Board of Education defines the New Construction Two-Semester Neighborhood School Program and reallocates \$1.03 billion in additional Measure Y bond funds to this Program. This Board action also unfunds 18 projects, placing them on hold until additional funding sources are identified.

### **January 2008, Strategic Execution Plan Update published**

This report details the adjusted program scope, estimated at \$12.6 billion, and highlights a funded program assuming future issuance of \$400 million in Certificates of Participation.

### **November 2008, Local Measure Q passes**

Voters approve local bond Measure Q, which provides \$7 billion for repairing aging schools, upgrading schools to modern technology, creating additional capacity, promoting a healthier environment and ensuring transparency and accountability. The scope associated with Measure Q that potentially would be incorporated into a future New Construction SEP update is yet to be determined.

## **Scope**

The New School Construction Program is a systematic approach to relieve overcrowding and address facilities needs through the construction of new classroom seats and the replacement or expansion of athletic and play space at school sites. The current New School Construction Program will deliver approximately 167,000 two-semester classroom seats at an estimated cost of \$12.5 billion. Included in that seat count are new K-12 seats, full-day kindergarten seats, continuation high school seats, and early education center seats. The primary goal of the New School Construction Program is to enable operation of all schools as neighborhood schools on traditional two-semester calendars. The Program is composed of 417 overall projects which include 131 new schools, 64 additions, 38 early education centers and expansions, and a variety of other projects. When complete, all schools will be neighborhood schools, operating on a two-semester calendar with full-day kindergarten where applicable.

## **I. New K-12 Classroom Seats**

The primary goals of the approved Two-Semester Neighborhood School Program are:

- 1) Operate all schools on a traditional two-semester calendar
- 2) Eliminate involuntary busing and return students to their neighborhood school
- 3) Implement full-day kindergarten District-wide

Four local bond measures (Proposition BB, Measure K, Measure R, and Measure Y) passed by the voters within the Los Angeles Unified School District provide the majority of funds required to meet these goals. In addition, state bond measures (Proposition 1A, Proposition 47, Proposition 55 and Proposition 1D) and several other sources of funds comprise the balance of funding for this program. LAUSD is building new classrooms in each local district in accordance with these goals. Eight types of projects are being built to meet K-12 overcrowding needs:

- High Schools
- Middle Schools
- Elementary Schools
- Span Schools
- Primary Centers
- Additions
- Playgrounds
- Continuation Schools

New classrooms are delivered using various project strategies, including:

- Development on new land
- Construction on existing property
- Placement of modular units or portable classrooms
- Reopening of closed schools
- Expansion of existing schools
- Reconstruction of existing schools

The current Program to add new K-12 seats will meet the District's obligation, as mandated by the statewide Williams lawsuit settlement, to remove all schools from Concept 6 calendars by July 1, 2012.

## **II. Charter School Facilities**

Local bond Measures K, R and Y provided \$50 million, \$20 million and \$50 million, respectively, for the expansion of charter school facilities. As expressed in the bond language, charter school funding is intended to provide new seats, to relieve overcrowding at District campuses and to help meet the District's obligations under state Proposition 39. Prior to 2008, the Charter Bond Program was managed by the New Construction Branch. Currently, the Charter Bond Program is managed by the Planning & Development Branch.

### **Eligible Uses**

#### **Furniture, Equipment (F&E) and Portable Classrooms**

The Board of Education established the F&E and Portable Classrooms programs to provide charter operators with the ability to receive furniture, equipment, and portable buildings that are purchased using local charter bond funds.

#### **Proposition 39**

The District must offer underutilized space on District campuses to charter schools as mandated under Section 47614 of the Education Code (Proposition 39). On a case-by-case basis, staff may recommend to the Board of Education using Charter School Facilities Expansion Program funds for facility renovations that may be required to satisfy the District's responsibilities as outlined in Proposition 39 and District policy.

### III. Early Education Centers (EEC)

The Measure K, Measure R and Measure Y bonds identified \$230 million in funding for early education facilities projects. \$23.6 million has been allocated for the completion of 31 early education expansion projects which includes \$7.9 million in Certificates of Participation (COPs). \$95 million has been allocated for new early education facilities. An additional \$79.3 million is set aside for existing facilities improvements and technology upgrades, and is therefore outside the scope of the New School Construction Program. In 2007 the Board approved the New Construction Two-Semester Neighborhood School Program and corresponding funding strategy reallocating \$40 million of Measure Y EEC funding, leaving \$60 million available. In order to maximize educational and community benefits, EEC projects are being planned and sited in conjunction with new elementary school projects whenever feasible. Please see Exhibit E for more detailed information.

### IV. Full-Day Kindergarten (FDK) Implementation

The passage of Measure R on March 2, 2004 provided \$100 million for facilities modifications to enable full-day kindergarten programs (FDK).

FDK program solutions include:

- Utilizing existing space by converting available classrooms to kindergarten classrooms
- Placing portable classrooms at existing campuses
- Completing new K-12 construction projects that have space planned to enable FDK
- Employing boundary changes and grade reconfigurations

Implementation of full-day kindergarten has been achieved at 475 schools that currently contain a kindergarten curriculum. This is 15 more schools than the original Board-approved plan.



186th St. ES FDK



112th St. ES FDK



Coeur D'Alene ES FDK

### V. Escutia Program

The Escutia Program was established by the State, under Proposition 1A, passed by the voters of California in November 1998 to "assist school districts with site acquisition and facilities-related costs of kindergarten and grades 1 to 3, inclusive, that are in the Class Size Reduction Program". LAUSD developed a Facilities Mitigation Plan (FMP) which was approved by the State Board of Education and includes such projects as: land acquisition to accomplish playground expansions, additions at existing school sites and construction of new schools. The FMP in conjunction with the implementation of class size reductions, in many cases, provides permanent solutions to overcrowding at schools and relieves playground encroachment. Approximately 640 portable classrooms are planned for removal as part of the FMP and are removed as permanent school facilities are completed. Over 30 acres of space will be restored through the planned removal of Escutia portables, enough space for 300 full-sized basketball courts. Restoration of this play space also returns these campuses to compliance with District play area standards.

To satisfy Escutia Program requirements, all portable classrooms listed in the FMP must be removed from classroom use. However, the portables, known as Escutia portables, can be used for non-classroom use such as a parent center or administrative space, and must be demonstrated at or before the planned time of removal. The removal and/or relocation of Escutia portable classrooms is coordinated through the Relocatable Housing Unit and School Management Services. LAUSD considers District-wide need for portables in determining the most appropriate placement and use of the available portable classrooms.