

LCAP Acronyms

ACRONYM	STANDS FOR	WEB ADDRESS
ACT	American College Testing	http://www.actstudent.org
ADA	Average Daily Attendance	http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/fd/ec/
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/adahom1.htm
A-G	A-G Requirements	http://www.ucop.edu/agguide20.13 21.6 reW*nBT%

ACRONYM

STANDS

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LCFF	Local Control Funding Formula	http://www.cde.ca.gov/fg/aa/lc/lcffoverview.asp
LD	Learning Disabled	
LEA	Local Educational Agency	http://www.cde.ca.gov/re/sd
LEP	Limited English Proficient	
LI	Low Income	
NAEP	National Assessment of Educational	

ACRONYM	STANDS FOR	WEB ADDRESS
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STEM

LCAP Glossary

STATE PRIORITY: BASIC SERVICES

Teacher Misassignments - The placement of a certificated employee in a teaching or services position for which the employee does not hold a legally recognized certificate or credential or the placement of a certificated employee in a teaching or services position that the employee is not otherwise authorized by statute to hold.

Student Access to Standards Aligned Instructional Materials - Every school is required to provide sufficient textbooks, or other instructional materials, for all students in core subject areas. These instructional materials must be aligned to the content standards. Core subject areas include English language arts (including English Language Development), mathematics, history/social science and science. Students enrolled in a foreign language or health course must also be provided sufficient instructional materials and adequate science laboratory equipment must be available for science courses in grades 9-12.

Facilities in Good Repair – ‘Facilities in Good Repair’ is a rating on the Williams’ report. The facility is maintained in a manner that assures that it is clean, safe, and functional as determined pursuant to an interim evaluation instrument developed by the Office of Public School Construction. The Williams’ case states that all students equal access to instructional materials, quality teachers, and safe schools. School districts must assess the safety, cleanliness, and adequacy of school facilities, including any needed maintenance to ensure good repair.

Williams Act - In 2000, several civil rights groups sued the state, arguing that California was denying thousands of students their fundamental right to an education by failing to provide them with the basic tools necessary for that education. Four years later, the suit was settled and new laws were established to ensure that: All students have textbooks and instructional materials; schools are clean, safe, and functional; and students have qualified teachers.

STATE PRIORITY: IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

California Standards (formerly Common Core State Standards) - In 2010, California’s Board of Education adopted the Common Core State Standards for K-12 schools, joining 44 other states and the District of Columbia. The CCSS are learning goals in math and language arts for every grade level. These standards are aimed at ensuring that every student graduates from high school prepared for college and careers. They are generally more rigorous than the former California Content Standards and require more critical thinking, writing and problem-solving.

STATE PRIORITY: COURSE ACCESS

Course Access - Student enrollment in a broad course of study that includes, if applicable:

Grades 1-6: English, Mathematics, Social Sciences, Science, Visual and Performing Arts, Health, Physical Education, and other studies as prescribed by governing board.

Grades 7-12: English, Social Sciences, Foreign Language, Physical Education, Science, Mathematics, Visual and Performing Arts, Applied Arts, Career Technical Education, Automobile Driver Education, and other studies as prescribed by governing board.

STATE PRIORITY: STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

CAASPP - The California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) System includes Smarter Balanced Summative Assessments, Interim Assessments, and Digital Library. Summative Assessments are administered in grades three through eight and eleven for English language arts/literacy (ELA) and mathematics. CAASPP assessments include computer-based and paper-pencil assessments. The computer-based assessments are the Smarter Balanced English language arts/literacy (ELA) and mathematics tests. The paper-pencil assessments include the science assessments—the California Standards Tests (CSTs) for Science, the California Modified Assessment (CMA) for Science, and California Alternate Performance Assessment (CAPA) for Science—and the optional Standards-based Tests in Spanish (STS) for Reading/Language Arts (RLA).

PSAT - The Preliminary SAT/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (PSAT/NMSQT) is a program cosponsored by the College Board and National Merit Scholarship Corporation (NMSC). It's a standardized test that provides firsthand practice for the SAT. It also gives students a chance to enter scholarship programs and gain access to college and career planning tools.

UC/CSU Required Courses – The UC/CSU Required Courses or “A-G” Requirements are a sequence of high school courses that students must complete (with a grade of C or better) to be minimally eligible for admission to the University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU). They represent the basic level of academic preparation that high school students should achieve to undertake university work.

Career & Technical Education (CTE) – CTE is a program of study that involves a multiyear sequence of courses that integrates core academic knowledge with technical and occupational knowledge to provide students with a pathway to postsecondary education and careers.

English Learners (ELs) or English Language Learners (ELLs) – English learners are those students for whom there is a report of a primary language other than English on the state-ap

Promotion of Parent Participation – To ensure student success, parents and schools need to work together, to establish asset-based relationships between the home and school. This is critical. Some of our strategies to increase two-way communication to enhance relationships between the home and school include:

Home Visits: Non-academic home visits designed to enhance the relationship between the

Chronic Absenteeism – A chronically absent student is defined as one who misses 10% or more of the school year using ADA rules (if a student is not marked absent one period, they are considered present for the day).

Middle School Dropout – A student who was enrolled in grades 7 or 8 at some time during the previous school year AND left school prior to completing the school year AND has not returned to school as of Information Day OR student who did not begin attending the next grade (7, 8) in the school to which they were assigned or in which they had pre-registered or were expected to attend by Information Day.

Adjusted Cohort Dropout Rate - This is the rate of students that leave the 9-12 instructional system without a high school diploma, GED, or special education certificate of completion and do not remain enrolled after the end of the 4th year. The formula is similar to the formula listed in 1.2, but the numerator is replaced with the number of students in the 4-year cohort that dropped out by the end of year 4 of the cohort.

Cohort Graduation Rate - The four-year graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of students in the 4- year adjusted cohort who graduate in four years or less with either a traditional high school diploma, an adult education high school diploma, or have passed the California High School Proficiency Exam (CHSPE) by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for that graduating class.

STATE PRIORITY: CHSPE