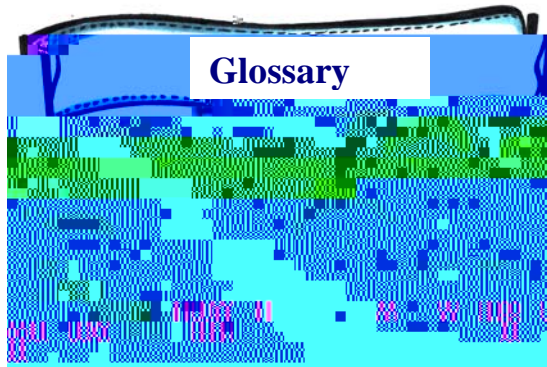


Section 29

BUZZ WORDS

Glossary
Acronyms





The Glossary Section was compiled from definitions suggested by EdSource; School Services of California, and other groups and organizations associated with California public education. Appreciation is extended to these groups and organizations for their work in developing 'user-friendly' terms.

AB1200 — Legislation passed in 1991 which defined a system of fiscal accountability for school districts and county offices of education to prevent bankruptcy. The law requires districts to do multi-year financial projections, identify sources of funding for substantial cost increases such as employee raises, and make public the cost implications of such increases before approving employee contracts.

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX (API) — One of the three components of California's new Public Schools Accountability Act (PSAA), the API measures the performance of schools, especially the academic achievement of pupils, and improvement over time. A school's API score is used as the basis for ranking California's public schools.

ACCOMMODATIONS — Modifications in the way tests are designed or administered to respond to the special needs of students with disabilities and English learners (EL). Accommodations might include allowing a student to take more time for a test, use a calculator, or use Braille forms of the assessment.

ACCOUNTABILITY — The notion that people, such as students or teachers, or an organization, such as a school, school district, or state Department of Education, should be held responsible for improving student achievement and should be rewarded or sanctioned for their success or lack of success in doing so.

ACCOUNT CODE — A number assigned to sources of revenues or purposes of expenditures. School districts and county offices will begin phasing in a new account code structure in 1996.

ACHIEVEMENT TEST — A test to measure a student's knowledge and skills.

ACT — A bill passed by the Legislature.

ACT — A set of college admissions tests and the organization that makes them, the American College Testing Program, located in Iowa City, Iowa. Most colleges now accept either the SAT or the ACT for admissions purposes.

ACTION — Disposition of any questions before the Legislature

AD VALOREM TAXES — Taxes based on the value of property -- such as the standard property tax. The only new taxes based on the value of property that are allowed today are those imposed with a two-thirds voter approval for capital facilities bonded indebtedness.

ADEQUATE YEARLY PROGRESS (AYP) — A statewide accountability system mandated by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 which requires each state to ensure that all schools and districts make Adequate Yearly Progress.

ADVANCED PLACEMENT (AP) PROGRAM AND AP EXAMS — A cooperative educational program between high school students and institutions of higher education that offers high school students the opportunity to complete college-level courses and earn college credit for them.

ADJOURNMENT — Termination of a meeting; occurring at the close of each legislative day upon the completion of business, with the hour and day of the next meeting being set prior to adjournment.

ADULT EDUCATION — Classes for students 18 years or older offered by local high schools. State law requires that certain courses, including citizenship and English, be offered at no charge. Their classes may carry a fee. Adult Education revenues and expenditures must be tracked separately from a school district's general fund.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDCDDE

counted from July 1 through the last school month ending on or before December 31 of a school year. The Second Principal Apportionment ADA, called the P-2 ADA, is counted from July 1 through the last school month ending on or before April 15 of a school year. Fiscal or annual ADA is based on the count from July 1 through June 30. The final recalculation of the apportionment is based on the P-2 ADA except for adult education programs, regional occupational centers and programs and nonpublic school funding, all of which use the annual count of ADA.

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE (ADA) — The number of students present each school day throughout the year, divided by the total number of school days in the school year. A student attending school every day would equal one ADA. ADA approximates 98% of the average enrollment statewide. A school district's revenue limit income is based on its ADA.

BASIC AID — The minimum grant of \$120 per K-12 pupil guaranteed by the California Constitution. The amount is included in a school district's revenue limit; it is paid even in the few instances when a district's property tax income exceeds its revenue limit.

BEGINNING TEACHER SUPPORT AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (BTSA) — Established with the enactment of Senate Bill 1422 in 1992. 'The purpose of BTSA is to implement cost-effective models for new teacher development in order to 'transform academic preparation into practical success in the classroom, and to retain greater numbers of capable beginning teachers.' The BTSA local programs are all consortia that include a college or university, a county office of education, one or more school districts, and at least one local teacher organization. The BTSA program offers beginning teachers ongoing, consistent support for experienced colleagues at the school site. It also includes formative assessments – such as classroom observations, reflective journals, and portfolios – to help beginning teachers assess and improve their own teaching.

BICAMERAL — A legislature comprised of two houses.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION — Programs for students with limited proficiency in English. Some federal and state categorical funds are targeted for bilingual education. School districts develop their own programs within specific parameters.

BLOCK GRANT — A lump sum allocation of special purpose funds intended to give local jurisdictions greater discretion over expenditures.

BLUE PENCIL — The term used to describe the governor's veto of certain items from the Budget Bill or certain appropriations from other bills.

BOND MEASURE — bonds allow school districts to borrow funds to pay for a large capital investment – much as a person borrowc 0.14he term

BUILDING FUND — Accounting term used to designate school district funds which a district received through bonds, or the sale or rental of property. The use of these funds is restricted.

CALIFORNIA BASIC EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM (CBEDS) — California Basic Education Data System. Collected from each school in the fall, CBEDS reports contain statistical information about schools, teachers and students.

CALIFORNIA BASIC EDUCATION SKILLS TEST (CBEST) — The California Basic Education Skills Test is required of anyone seeking certification as a teacher. The test measures proficiency in reading, writing and mathematics.

purpose. The funds are granted to districts in addition to the funding schools receive for their general education program.

CAUCUS — An informal meeting of a group of the members frequently called on the basis of party affiliation. Also, includes the research staff and offices of the minority party and majority party leaders.

CERTIFICATED EMPLOYEES — Employees who are required by the state to hold teaching credentials, including full-time, part-time, substitute or temporary teachers and most administrators. These requirements include having a bachelor's degree, completing additional required coursework, and passing the California Basic Educational Skills Test (CBEST). However, teachers who have not yet acquired a credential but have an emergency permit are allowed to teach in the classroom and are counted in this category.

CHAPTER 1, 2 — See ECIA., Title I and Title IV.

CHAPTER OUT — Provisions of one chaptered bill conflict with another; the bill with the highest chapter number prevails.

CHAPTERED BILL — A measure which has passed the Legislature, been signed by the Governor and assigned a number, known as the chapter number, by the Secretary of State.

CHARTER SCHOOLS — originally authorized in California in 1992, charter schools are public schools that operate outside many state laws and regulations governing public education. They are publicly funded but granted greater flexibility than other public schools in return for being held accountable for their students' educational progress. There are over 750 charter schools in California. Up to 100 more charter schools are permitted in the state each year until the Legislature reviews the charter school laws in 2003.

CHOICE — A term used to describe the right of parents to be able to choose where to send their children to school. Parents and others who support school choice have spawned the charter school, school voucher, and other school reform movements. California public school districts have intra-and interdistrict public school choice policies, whereby a student may choose to attend a participating school outside the student's neighborhood if space permits.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 — Federal legislation passed in 1964 that prohibits discrimination on the basis of race or ethnicity, by any program or activity that receives federal financial assistance. This was followed by Title IX in 1972, Section 504 of The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, that included prohibitions on discrimination on the basis of gender, disability, and age.

CLASS SIZE PENALTIES — Financial penalties imposed on school districts that have classes in excess of certain maximum sizes. Class size penalties result in a reduction in ADA which, in turn, results in a loss in revenue limit income.

CLASS SIZE REDUCTION (CSR) — Initiated in the 1996-97 school year for kindergarten through third grade, the state has two programs that provide incentive funding for schools to reduce or maintain class sizes of no more than 20 students per teacher. One program covers kindergarten through third grade classes. A separate program supports smaller classes for core academic subjects in 9th grade.

CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES — School employees who are not required to hold teaching credentials, such as secretaries, custodians, bus drivers, instructional aides and some management personnel.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING — A process for establishing a contract between a school district and its employee organizations. Senate Bill 160 (1975) defined the manner and scope of negotiations, and mandated a state regulatory board. Also known as the Rodda Act.

COMMISSION ON TEACHER CREDENTIALING (CTC) — State agency that sets standards to ensure that teachers are well prepared to enter the classroom

CONCURRENCE — Agreement or union in action; i.e., one house concurring in amendments made in the other house.

CONCURRENTLY ENROLLED — Pupils who are both enrolled in a regular program for at least the minimum school day and also in a regional occupational center or program (ROC/P) or

DE JURE SEGREGATION — Racial segregation which is caused by the acts of governing bodies and is therefore intentional.

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE — Major repairs of buildings and equipment which have been postponed by school districts. Some matching state funds are available to districts which establish a deferred maintenance program.

DEFICITS — Funding shortfalls which occur whenever the state appropriations are insufficient to fund local district and county entitlements.

DEFICIT FACTOR — Reductions in state allocations to school districts or county offices of education caused by insufficient state appropriations.

DEVELOPER FEES — A charge per square foot on residential and commercial construction. Developer fees are levied by school districts, with the maximum amount set by the state. Proceeds are used for building or renovating schools and for portable classrooms.

DIRECT SERVICES — Services, including, business, attendance, health, guidance, library, and supervision of instruction (K-8 only), performed without cost by county offices of education for small districts; elementary, high school and unified districts with less than 901, 301 and 1501 ADA respectively.

DO PASS — The affirmative recommendation made by a legislative committee to send a bill to the floor for final vote.

DOUBLE JOIN — Incorporate provisions of one bill into another to avoid the possibility of provisions conflicting with each other.

DROPPED — Bill has been killed or removed from consideration.

ECIA — The Federal Educational Consolidation and Improvement Act (1981). Chapter 1 of the Act is the former Title I program for educationally disadvantaged children. Chapter 2 consists of multiple programs consolidated into block grants to states and local districts.

ECONOMIC IMPACT (EIA) — State categorical aid for districts with concentrations of children who are bilingual, transient or from low-income families.

EDUCATION ARTICLE — The article in the state's constitution that defines and describes the state's responsibility to provide public education for its citizens.

EDUCATION CODE (EC) — The body of law which regulates education in California. Additional regulations are contained in the California Administrative Code, Titles 5 and 8, the Government Code, and general statutes.

EDUCATION FUND/FOUNDATION — A tax-exempt organization established to raise funds and receive gifts and grants in support of a school district or individual schools.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT (ESEA) — The federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1981). Chapter 1 of the Act is the former Title 1 program for educationally disadvantaged children. Chapter 2 consists of multiple programs consolidated into block grants to states and local districts.

EMERGENCY PERMIT — In California, a one-year permit issued to people entering the teaching profession who have not completed some of the legal requirements for a credential. Generally the intent is that the person will enroll in and complete an approved teacher preparation program. Emergency permit holders must have a college degree, pass the California Basic Educational Skills Test (CBEST), and have some subject matter knowledge. The permit allows the person to work only in the hiring district.

ENCROACHMENT — The expenditure of school districts' general purpose funds for special purpose programs, such as Special Education or transportation. Encroachment occurs in most districts which provide services for handicapped children; other encroachment is caused by deficit factors or local decisions to allocate general-purpose funds to special purpose program.

ENGLISH LEARNER — Formerly known as 'Limited English Proficient' (LEP), this term refers to students who lack fluency in English and qualify for extra help.

ENROLLMENT — The filing of bills with the governor and of resolutions with the Secretary of State, following the final proofreading by the house of origin which determines, for example, that amendments recommended by the other house, or by Conference Committees, are properly inserted.

ENROLLMENT v. ADA — Enrollment is a count of students appearing on the class lists of every California school and district on a given day each October. For many funding purposes, districts must compute their average daily attendance (ADA), which is the average number of students in school over the course of the year. The number of pupils enrolled in the school is usually larger than the ADA.

EQUALIZATION AID — Funds allocated by the Legislature to raise districts with lower revenue limits toward the statewide average.

EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION — The U.S. Constitution states that no state shall 'deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.' This 'equal protection clause' has been used to challenge California's system of funding for public school students. For example, the Serrano v Priest court case charged that a school finance system based on local property taxes did not provide children or taxpayers with equal protection under the law and was therefore unconstitutional.

EQUITY — The belief that state governments have an obligation to equalize students' access to educational opportunities and life chances. During the 1970s and 1980s, many state courts found great disparities in base per pupil spending between high and low property-wealth districts. They mandated that these funding disparities be eradicated. In placing districts on a level playing field, the courts often invoked equal protection clauses in state constitutions.

EDUCATION REVENUE AUGMENTATION FUND (d The U.1.15 Td1.68CATIOoften8Tj/TT1 1 Tf0.

FOUNDATION AMOUNT — The tax revenues which count toward a school district's Gann limit. The district's other tax revenues are included in the state's limit.

FREE – REDUCED PRICE MEALS — A federal program to provide food – typically lunch and/or breakfast – for students from low-income families. The number of students participating in the program is increasingly being used as a way to measure the poverty level of a school or district population. The number of children in this program can affect schools; or districts'

HIGH-STAKES TEST — A test that results in some kind of consequence for those who score low, some kind of reward for those who score high, or both.

IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION/UNDER-PERFORMING SCHOOLS PROGRAM (II/USP) — A component of California’s Public Schools Accountability Act (PSAA) designed to provide assistance and intervention for schools identified as Underperforming. Schools that meet improvement goals will be eligible for financial and non-monetary rewards; schools that fail to meet growth targets over time may be subject to district or state interventions.

IMPACT AID — A federal program which provides funds to districts which educate children whose families live or work on federal property, such as military bases.

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATOR FOR GOVERNMENT GOODS AND SERVICES — An economic index published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, which SB 813 requires to be used in calculating the cost-of-living adjustment for district revenue limits.

INDIRECT COST RATE — Rate used to charge a portion of the general expenses of operating a district to a specific program such as food service or adult education.

INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PLAN (IEP) — A written agreement between a school district and parents or guardians of a child with disabilities tailoring an educational program to the child’s needs. An IEP is required for Special Education students.

INFLATION FACTOR — See Cost-of-Living Adjustment.

INITIATIVE — A method of direct legislation by a vote of the people.

‘IN LIEU OF’ LANGUAGE — Language which supersedes another statutory provision. Such language renders the former provision null and void and replaces it with the new provisions.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS (9-12 AND K-8) — State funds for materials such as textbooks and workbooks.

ITEM VETO — Governor’s authority to reduce or eliminate items of appropriation while approving the rest of the bill.

INTERIM REPORTS — Reports to the state, required twice annually, about ongoing ability of school districts to meet their financial obligations.

INTERVENTION PROGRAMS — In general, programs that provide extra support and resources to help improve student or school performance. In California, under the state’s Public Schools Accountability Act (PSAA), schools that do not meet Academic Performance Index (API) growth targets within 12 months of implementation of an improvement plan are subject to local interventions such as the reassignment of school personnel, negotiation of site-specific

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE — An individual, commonly called a lobbyist, who's retained to present the views of a group or organization to legislators and who is required by law to register with the Secretary of State's Office.

LEP (LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT) — LEP students are those who do not have the clearly developed English language skills (i.e., comprehension, speaking, reading, and writing) necessary to succeed in the school's regular instructional programs. Note: LEP includes non-English and limited-English proficient students.

LEVELING UP — Increasing the level of per pupil expenditure statewide towards that of the lower spending districts.

LOBBY — To attempt to influence legislation; to promote a particular organization and/or issue.

LOTTERY — Scratch tickets and lotto games which began in California in October 1985. The minimum of 34% of lottery revenues distributed to public schools and colleges must be used for 'education of pupils.' Lottery income adds about 2% to K-12 education funding annually.

LOWER EXPENDITURE DISTRICTS — Districts whose revenue limit per child was less than the state average for similar districts. Low expenditure districts were allowed a larger inflation adjustment to their revenue limits than were high expenditure districts. SB 813 increased low expenditure districts up to the statewide average revenue limit. Neither 'high' nor 'low' refers to the family income of district residents.

MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS — Fees charged to property owners and used to provide a service of benefit to all fee payers, such as the maintenance of public parks and recreation areas. School district governing boards may impose the fee without putting it on the ballot for local voters' approval.

MAJORITY PARTY — The political party in each house with the most elected members. Certain powerful leadership and staffing privileges are afforded the Majority Party in each house.

MANDATED COSTS — School district expenditures which occur as a result of federal or state law, court decisions, administrative regulations or initiative measures.

MASTER PLAN FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION (MPSE) — California categorical program for the education of all children with disabilities, enacted in 1980 and amended frequently since then.

MEGA-ITEM — The combination of over 40 state-funded categorical programs into one line item in the state budget.

MELLO-ROOS — A community facilities district, usually within a school district, established by a two-thirds vote to issue bonds and levy local taxes for school construction.

MENTOR TEACHER — A specially selected teacher who receives a stipend to work with new and experienced teachers on curriculum and instruction. The state provides some funding for this program.

MIGRANT EDUCATION — Special funds for districts with st

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATION PROGRESS (NAEP) — This is a national test that is given to specific grade levels in specific subjects every other year in which a small sample of students representative of the state ar

typically done by a classroom teacher, can be conducted systematically based on established content and performance standards.

PRIOR YEAR'S TAXES — Tax revenues that had been delinquent in a prior year and that are received in the current fiscal year. These revenues offset state aid in the current year in the revenue limit formula.

PROCEEDS OF TAXES — Defined in the Gann Amendment as the revenues from taxes, licensing fees, user charges and user fees (in excess of expenses). If the amount exceeds the states Gann limit, half must be rebated to taxpayers and half to K-14 schools. (See Gann Spending Limit.)

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT — Programs that allow staff to acquire the knowledge and skills they need to perform their jobs successfully.

PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS — Required examination of students' knowledge of basic skills according to standards set by local districts. Remedial help must be provided for those who fail to meet the standards; students must pass the tests to graduate. Different proficiency requirements apply to new teachers and aides. (See CBEST.)

PROPOSITION 4 (1979) — See Gann Amendment.

PROPOSITION 13 (1978) — An initiative amendment passed in June 1978, adding Article XIII A to the California Constitution. Tax rates on secured property are restricted to no more than 1% of 'full cash value.' Proposition 13 also defined assessed value and required a two-thirds vote to change existing or levy other new taxes.

PROPOSITION 98 (1988) — An initiative amendment passed in November 1988, and amended by Proposition 111 in 1990, entitled the Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act. Measure provides a constitutional guaranteed minimum school funding level from state revenues, a distribution of state funds above the Gann limit and a prudent state budget reserve and an annual report card for each public school in the state.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PERS) — Public Employees' Retirement System. State law requires that most classified employees, their district and the state contribute to this retirement fund.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS BOARD (PERB) — Public Employment Relations Board. Five persons appointed by the governor to regulate collective bargaining between school districts and employee organizations.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACCOUNTABILITY (PSAA) —

REGIONAL OCCUPATIONAL (ROC/ROP) — Regional Occupational Centers-Regional Occupational Programs. Established by a school district, group or districts or county offices of education, the centers provide training for entry-level jobs, job-related counseling and upgrading of skills for youths ages 16-18.

REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973 (SECTION 504) – See Civil Rights Act

RESERVES — Funds set aside in a school district budget to provide for future expenditures, to

SLIPPAGE — Savings in state school fund appropriations

SUSPENSE FILE — A holding place for bills which carry appropriations over a specified dollar amount, the Suspense File is a function of the fiscal committees in both houses. Bills are generally held on the Suspense File before the adoption of the Budget Bill and just before the summer recess.

SUPPLEMENTAL REVENUES — Unrestricted state funding that formerly came from the Supplemental Grants program.

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS – CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS — Restricted state funding that formerly came from the Supplemental Grants program.

SUPPLEMENTAL ROLL — An additional property tax assessment required by local county auditors due to a revision in the AB 8 (1979) law relative to tax collections.

TEACHER PEER ASSISTANCE AND REVIEW PROGRAM (PAR) — This law, enacted in 1999, encourages designated consulting teachers to assist as well as be involved in the performance evaluation of their peers. Each district develops implementation details of the program through their collective bargaining process. The local program is overseen by a joint teach-administrator peer review panel, which selects consulting teachers for the program and makes recommendations to the school board about participants in the program.

TENURE — A system of due process and employment guarantee for teachers. After serving a two-year probation period, teachers are assured continued employment in the school district unless very carefully defined procedures for dismissal or layoff are successfully followed.

TEST 1, 2, or 3 — Tests, based on the level of state revenues, which are used to determine the financial allocation to K-12 schools and community colleges.

TIDELANDS OIL REVENUES — Money from oil on state-owned lands. When available, some of the revenues are appropriated for K-12 capital outlay needs.

TITLE 1, MIGRANT EDUCATION — Funds for districts with students who are children of migrant workers.

TITLE 1, NEGLECTED OR DELINQUENT (N&D) — A federal program targeted on the needs of children who have been found by a court to be neglected or delinquent and are housed in a 24-hour care residential facility.

TITLE 1, TITLE VI — Funds from the federal Educational Consolidation and Improvement Act. Title I is for educationally disadvantaged children; Title VI is for innovative education program strategies. (These programs were formerly called Chapter 1 and Chapter 2.)

TOTAL v. FUNDED — School finance formulas allow school districts to use the greater of current or prior year ADA in order to partially cushion the impact of declining enrollments. Funded ADA is the number used for allocating state aid under this provision of law. Total ADA, in contrast, reflects the number of actual ADA for the current year.

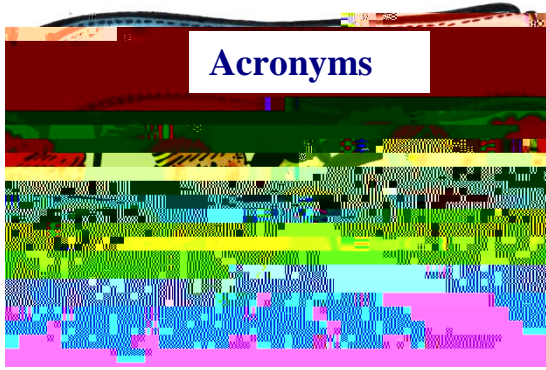
TUITION TAX CREDITS — A reduction in state or federal income tax to offset a specified amount of money for private education tuition.

TWO-YEAR BILL — A bill which did not pass out of its first Policy Committee before the constitutional deadline and which will be carried over and acted upon when the Legislature reconvenes after the interim recess. If the bill does not pass its Policy Committee by the second year deadline, it is considered Dead.

TYPES OF DISTRICTS — California has three types of school districts - elementary (generally kindergarten through 8th grade), high school (generally grades 9 through 12), or unified (kindergarten through 12th grade).

UNDUPLICATED COUNT — The number of pupils receiving special education or special services under the Master Plan for Special Education on the census dates of December 1 and April 1. Even though a pupil may receive multiple services, each pupil is counted only once in the unduplicated count.

UNIFICATION — Joining together of all or part of an



The Acronyms Section was compiled using some of the most common acronyms associated with California public education.

AASA	American Association of School Administrators
ABE	Adult Basic Education
ACE	Assessments in Career Education
ACSA	Association of California School Administrators
ACT	American College Test
ADA	Americans With Disabilities Act
ADA	Average Daily Attendance
AERA	American Educational Research Association
AF	Air Force
AFDC	Aid to Families With Dependent Children
AFSCME	American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
AFT	American Federation of Teachers
AH	Aurally Handicapped
AP	Advanced Placement
APE	Adapted Physical Education
API	Academic Performance Index
ARC	American River College
ASCD	Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development
AVID	Advancement Via Individual Determination
BASRC	Bay Area School Reform Collaborative
BCC	Budget Code Change
BCLAD	Bilingual Cross-Cultural Language and Academic Development
BTSA	Beginning Teacher Support and Assessment
CABE	California Association for Bilingual Education
CAHSEE	California High School Exit Exam
CAL	California Athletic Association
CALPADS	California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System
CAL-SAFE	California School-Age Families Education
CALSSD	California Association Suburban School Districts

CPO	Chief Personnel Officer
CPRE	Consortium for Policy Research in Education
CPS	Child Protective Services
CRESPAR	Center for Research on the Education of Students Placed at Risk
CRESST	National Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards, and Student Testing
CSBA	California School Boards Association
CSEA	California School Employees Association
CSEA	California State Employees Association
CSF	California Scholarship Federation
CSR	Comprehensive School Reform
CSR	Class-Size Reduction
CST	California Standards Test
CSTP	California Standards for the Teaching Profession
CSU	California State University
CSUS	California State University, Sacramento
CTA	California Teachers Association
CTBS	California Test of Basic Skills
CTC	California Commission on Teacher Credentialing
CVC	Capital Valley Conference
CWA	Child Welfare and Attendance
D/HH	Deaf/Hard of Hearing
DHS	Department of Human Services
DIS	Designated Instructional Services
DOF	California Department of Finance
EAP	Employee Assistance Program
EC	Education Code
ECE	Early Childhood Education
ECS	Employee Compensation Services
ECS	Education Commission of the States
EER	Employee/Employer Relations
EIA	Economic Impact Aid
EL	English Learner (EL replaces ELL and LEP)
ELA	English Language Acquisition
ELD	English Language Development
ELL	English Language Learners (ELL replaced by EL)
ELS	English Language Support
EO	English Only

K-12	Grades Kindergarten Through Grade 12
K-14	Grades Kindergarten Through Grade 14
K-8	Grades Kindergarten Through Grade 8
LAO	Office of the Legislative Analyst
LDS	Language Development Specialist
LEA	Local Educational Agency
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
LH	Learning Handicapped
LOA	Leave of Absence
LOA	Letter of Agreement
LTA	Limited

OYNRE
PAR

One-Year Non-Renewable Emergency (Credential)

