NEW ISSUE – BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

Ratings:
Moody's: "Aa3"
S&P: "AA-"
See "MISCELLANEOUS – Ratings" herein.

In the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP, San Francisco, California, Bond Counsel with respect to the Bonds, under current law and assuming compliance with certain covenants in the documents pertaining to the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds and the Refunding Bonds, and requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, as described herein, interest on the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds and the Refunding Bonds is not includable in the gross income of the owners of such Bonds for federal income tax purposes. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under current law, interest on the Taxable Series RY Bonds and Taxable Series I Bonds is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes, and interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of California. See "TAX MATTERS" herein for further information.

$1,807,950,000
LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(County of Los Angeles, California)

$478,575,000
General Obligation Bonds
Series KRY (2010)
(Tax-Exempt)

$1,250,585,000
General Obligation Bonds
Series RY (2010)
(Federally Taxable
Build America Bonds)

$74,995,000
2010 General Obligation
Refunding Bonds, Series A
(Tax-Exempt)

$3,795,000
General Obligation Bonds
Election of 2005, Series I (2010)
(Federally Taxable)

Dated: Date of Delivery **Due: July 1, as shown on inside cover pages**

The Los Angeles Unified School District (the "District") is issuing its $478,575,000 General Obligation Bonds Series KRY (2010) (Tax-Exempt) (the "Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds") and $1,250,585,000 General Obligation Bonds Series RY (2010) (Federally Taxable Build America Bonds) (the "Taxable Series RY Bonds"). In addition, the District is issuing its $3,795,000 General Obligation Bonds Election of 2005, Series I (2010) (Federally Taxable) (the "Taxable Series I Bonds") and its $74,995,000 2010 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series A (Tax-Exempt) (the "Refunding Bonds" and together with the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, Taxable Series RY Bonds and Taxable Series I Bonds, the "Bonds").

The Bonds are general obligation bonds approved by voters within the District and are payable from *ad valorem* property taxes levied by the County on taxpayers within the District, which the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles is empowered and obligated to levy without limitation of rate or amount upon all property within the District subject to taxation by the District (except as to certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates), all as more fully described herein.

The Taxable Series RY Bonds will be designated as "Build America Bonds" under the provisions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the interest on which is not excluded from gross income for purposes of federal income taxation. See "TAX MATTERS – Taxable Series RY Bonds and Taxable Series I Bonds" herein. The District expects to receive a direct cash subsidy payment from the United States Department of Treasury equal to thirty-five percent (35%) of the interest payable on the Taxable Series RY Bonds. See "THE BONDS – General Provisions" herein.

The Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds and Taxable Series RY Bonds are being issued to finance school facilities projects, as more fully described herein. The Taxable Series I Bonds are being issued to provide funds to finance school facility projects, as more fully described herein, and to pay a portion of the sinking fund payments securing the District's outstanding 2005 Certificates of Participation (Qualified Zone Academy Bonds Project). The Refunding Bonds are being issued to refund and defease a portion of the Prior Bonds (defined herein). A portion of the proceeds of the Bonds will be used to pay the costs of issuance incurred in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. See "PLAN OF FINANCE AND REFUNDING" herein.

Interest on the Bonds is payable on January 1 and July 1 of each year, commencing on July 1, 2010.

The Bonds will be initially issued in book-entry form only, in denominations of $5,000 principal amount, or integral multiples thereof, and will be initially issued and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Owners will not receive certificates representing their interests in the Bonds. Payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be made by U.S. Bank National Association, as agent for the Treasurer and Tax Collector of the County of Los Angeles, California, the initial Paying Agent for the Bonds to DTC, which is obligated to remit such payments to its DTC Participants for subsequent disbursement to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See APPENDIX E – "BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM" attached hereto.

Certain of the Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein. See "THE BONDS - Redemption of the Bonds" herein.

THIS COVER PAGE CONTAINS CERTAIN INFORMATION FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO BE A SUMMARY OF THE SECURITY OR TERMS OF THIS ISSUE. INVESTORS ARE ADVISED TO READ THE ENTIRE OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ESSENTIAL TO THE MAKING OF AN INFORMED INVESTMENT DECISION.

The Bonds will be offered when, as and if issued by the District and received by the Underwriters, subject to the approval of legality by Sidley Austin LLP, San Francisco, California, Bond Counsel. Certain legal matters will also be passed upon for the District by its Disclosure Counsel, Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Los Angeles, California, and by the District's General Counsel, and for the Underwriters by their counsel, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Los Angeles, California. Tamalpais Advisors, Inc. – Kelling, Northcross & Nobriga, A Joint Venture, is serving as Financial Advisor to the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The Bonds, in book-entry form, will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York on or about March 4, 2010.

Citi
Joint Bookrunner:
Taxable Series RY Bonds
Senior Manager:
Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds
and Refunding Bonds
Sole Manager:
Taxable Series I Bonds

Barclays Capital
Joint Bookrunner:
Taxable Series RY Bonds

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Joint Bookrunner:
Taxable Series RY Bonds

Morgan Stanley
Joint Bookrunner:
Taxable Series RY Bonds
Co-Senior Manager:
Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds

RBC Capital Markets[(1)] **Stone & Youngberg**[(1)] **Rice Financial Products Company**[(1)]

De La Rosa & Co.[(2)] **Ramirez & Co., Inc.**[(2)]

(1) Underwriter for the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds.
(2) Underwriter for the Refunding Bonds.

Date of the Official Statement: February 18, 2010, as amended on March 1, 2010

$1,807,950,000
LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA)

MATURITY DATES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES, YIELDS AND CUSIP NUMBERS

$478,575,000
General Obligation Bonds Series KRY (2010)
(Tax-Exempt)

$152,610,000 Serial Bonds

Base CUSIP Number: 544646

Maturity Date (July 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	CUSIP Suffix
2010	$45,710,000	1.50%	0.27%	ZS4
2018	39,680,000	5.00	3.26	ZT2
2019	8,805,000	5.00	3.43	ZU9
2020	4,700,000	4.00	3.54	ZV7
2021	1,630,000	4.00	3.64*	ZW5
2022	8,500,000	5.00	3.80*	ZX3
2023	4,835,000	5.25	3.95*	ZY1
2024	11,615,000	5.25	4.05*	ZZ8
2025	13,070,000	5.25	4.15*	A28
2026	14,065,000	5.25	4.25*	A36

$132,000,000 5.250% Term Bond due July 1, 2028 – Priced to Yield: 4.44%* CUSIP: 544646A44
$193,965,000 5.250% Term Bond due July 1, 2034 – Priced to Yield: 4.84%* CUSIP: 544646A51

* Yield to the first optional call date of July 1, 2020 at par.

$1,250,585,000
General Obligation Bonds Series RY (2010)
(Federally Taxable Build America Bonds)

$1,250,585,000 6.758% Term Bond due July 1, 2034 – Price: 100.0% CUSIP: 544646ZR6

$3,795,000
General Obligation Bonds Election of 2005, Series I (2010)
(Federally Taxable)

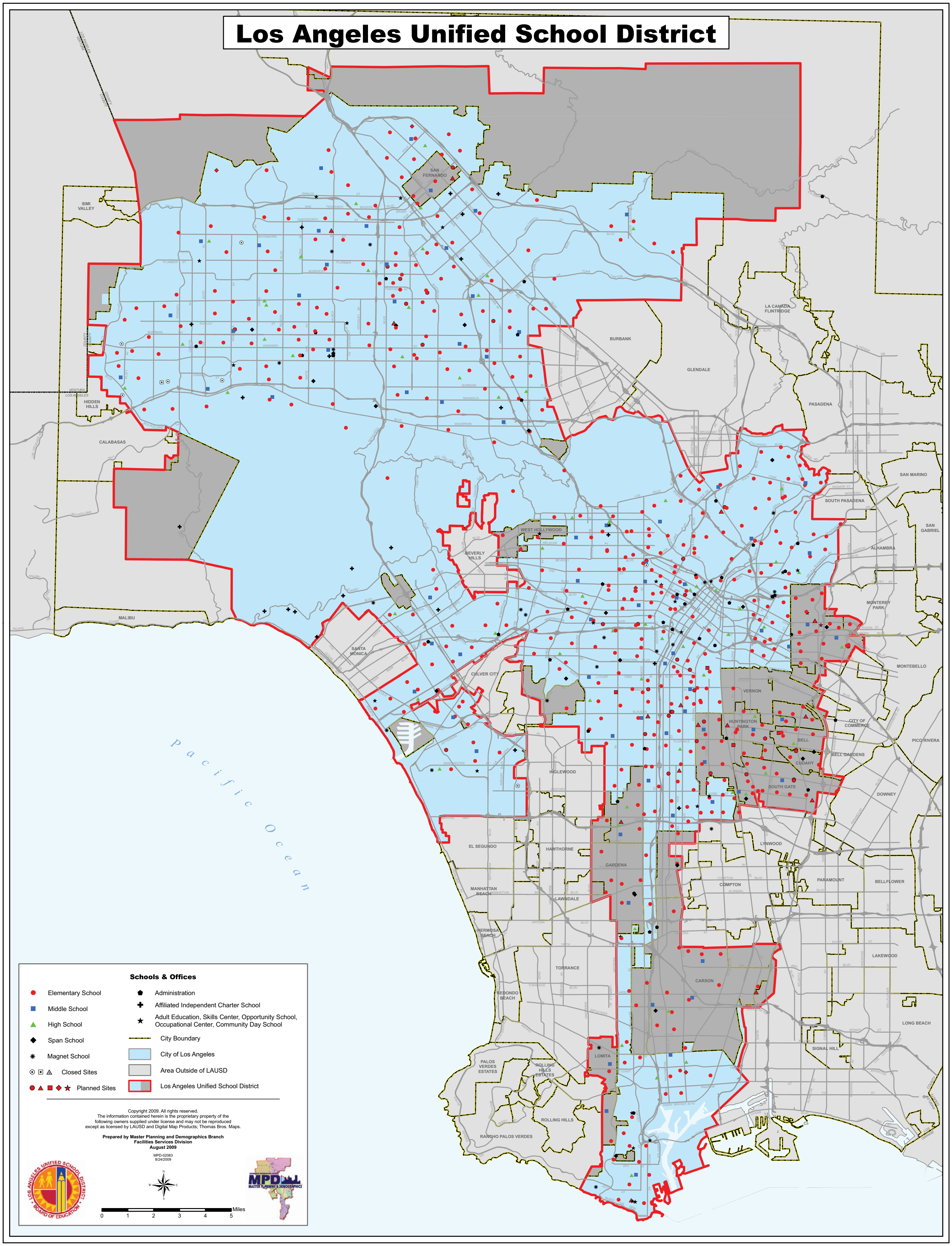
$3,795,000 2.750% Bond due July 1, 2013 – Priced to Yield: 2.58% 544646ZQ8

$74,995,000
2010 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series A
(Tax-Exempt)

Base CUSIP Number: 544646

Maturity Date (July 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	CUSIP Suffix
2010	$ 915,000	2.00%	0.30%	ZG0
2011	745,000	2.00	0.60	ZH8
2012	765,000	3.00	1.00	ZJ4
2013	13,385,000	3.00	1.38	ZK1
2013	3,470,000	4.00	1.38	ZL9
2014	3,425,000	3.00	1.78	ZM7
2015	17,290,000	4.00	2.25	ZN5
2015	35,000,000	5.00	2.25	ZP0

Los Angeles Unified School District



No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized by the District or the Underwriters to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this Official Statement, and if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by any of the foregoing.

The information contained herein has been obtained from sources that are believed to be reliable. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, give rise to any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District since the date hereof.

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement: The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, their responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING OF THE BONDS THE UNDERWRITERS MAY OVERALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS THAT STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF THE BONDS AT A LEVEL ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME. THE UNDERWRITERS MAY OFFER AND SELL BONDS TO CERTAIN DEALERS AND BANKS AT PRICES LOWER THAN THE INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING PRICES STATED ON THE INSIDE COVER PAGES HEREOF AND SAID INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING PRICES MAY BE CHANGED FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE UNDERWRITERS.

THE BONDS HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, NOR HAVE THE RESOLUTIONS BEEN QUALIFIED UNDER THE TRUST INDENTURE ACT OF 1939, AS AMENDED, IN RELIANCE UPON EXEMPTIONS CONTAINED IN SUCH ACTS.

When used in this Official Statement or in any continuing disclosure by the District, in any press release by the District or in any oral statement made with the approval of an authorized officer of the District, the words or phrases "will likely result," "are expected to," "will continue," "is anticipated," "estimate," "project," "forecast," "expect," "intend" and similar expressions identify "forward-looking statements." Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in such forward-looking statements. Any forecast is subject to such uncertainties. Inevitably, some assumptions used to develop the forecasts will not be realized and unanticipated events and circumstances may occur. Therefore, there are likely to be differences between forecasts and actual results, and those differences may be material.

The CUSIP data set forth on the inside cover pages of and throughout this Official Statement is provided by Standard & Poor's CUSIP Service Bureau, a Division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and is set forth herein for convenience of reference only. The District, Financial Advisor and the Underwriters do not assume responsibility for the accuracy of such data. Further, CUSIP is a copyright of the American Bankers Association.

The District maintains a website at www.lausd.net. However, the information presented there is not part of this Official Statement, is not incorporated by reference herein and should not be relied upon in making an investment decision with respect to the Bonds.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

BOARD OF EDUCATION

District	Member	Term Ending
2	Mónica García, President	June 30, 2013
1	Marguerite Poindexter LaMotte	June 30, 2011
3	Tamar Galatzan	June 30, 2011
4	Steve Zimmer	June 30, 2013
5	Yolie Flores Aguilar	June 30, 2011
6	Nury Martinez	June 30, 2013
7	Richard Vladovic	June 30, 2011

DISTRICT OFFICIALS

Ramon C. Cortines, Superintendent
David Holmquist, General Counsel
James Morris, Chief Operating Officer
Megan K. Reilly, Chief Financial Officer
James Sohn, Interim Chief Facilities Executive
Timothy S. Rosnick, Controller

BOND COUNSEL

Sidley Austin LLP
San Francisco, California

DISCLOSURE COUNSEL

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
Los Angeles, California

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

Tamalpais Advisors, Inc. – Kelling, Northcross & Nobriga, A Joint Venture
Sausalito, California and Oakland, California

PAYING AGENT

U.S. Bank National Association, as agent for the
Treasurer and Tax Collector of the County of Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California

VERIFICATION AGENT

Causey Demgen & Moore Inc.
Denver, Colorado

TABLE OF CONTENTS

$1,807,950,000
LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(County of Los Angeles, California)

$478,575,000 **General Obligation Bonds** **Series KRY (2010)** **(Tax-Exempt)**	**$1,250,585,000** **General Obligation Bonds** **Series RY (2010)** **(Federally Taxable** **Build America Bonds)**
$74,995,000 **2010 General Obligation** **Refunding Bonds, Series A** **(Tax-Exempt)**	**$3,795,000** **General Obligation Bonds** **Election of 2005, Series I (2010)** **(Federally Taxable)**

INTRODUCTION

This Introduction is only a brief description of, and is qualified by, more complete and detailed information contained in the entire Official Statement, including the cover page through the appendices hereto, and the documents summarized or described herein. The offering of the Bonds to potential investors is made only by means of the entire Official Statement. A full review should be made of the entire Official Statement.

General

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page through the appendices hereto, is provided to furnish information in connection with the sale of general obligation bonds of the Los Angeles Unified School District (the "District"). The District expects to issue its $478,575,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series KRY (2010) (Tax-Exempt) (the "Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds"), $1,250,585,000 General Obligation Bonds Series RY (2010) (Federally Taxable Build America Bonds) (the "Taxable Series RY Bonds"), $3,795,000 General Obligation Bonds Election of 2005, Series I (2010) (Federally Taxable) (the "Taxable Series I Bonds") and $74,995,000 2010 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series A (Tax-Exempt) (the "Refunding Bonds" and, together with the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, Taxable Series RY Bonds and Taxable Series I Bonds, the "Bonds").

Changes from the Preliminary Official Statement

On February 26, 2010, the District released its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2008-09. Accordingly, this final Official Statement includes, in addition to pricing information relating to the Bonds, certain audited financial information for Fiscal Year 2008-09 instead of audited financial information for Fiscal Year 2007-08, audited financial information for Fiscal Year 2008-09 instead of unaudited financial information for Fiscal Year 2008-09, and selected excerpts from the District's audited financial statements for Fiscal Year 2008-09 instead of the selected excerpts from the District's audited financial statements for Fiscal Year 2007-08 and unaudited financial statements for Fiscal Year 2008-09 that appeared in the Preliminary Official Statement dated February 3, 2010, as supplemented by that certain Supplement Dated February 16, 2010 to Preliminary Official Statement dated February 3, 2010 (collectively, the "Preliminary Official Statement"). See "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS" herein and APPENDIX D – "SELECTED INFORMATION FROM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009" attached hereto.

During the preparation of the District's audited financial statements for Fiscal Year 2008-09, the District's auditors advised the District that, under Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, it should have recognized a liability relating to the District's agreement in 1995 to compensate eligible employees (in the form of a bonus to be paid upon retirement) for furlough days taken during the 1992-93 school year. Accordingly, the District has made a downward restatement of its net assets as of June 30, 2008. See APPENDIX C – DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Auditor's Adjustments to District Net Assets" and APPENDIX D – "SELECTED INFORMATION FROM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 – Note 1(l)" and " – Note 1(p)" attached hereto.

On February 24, 2010, a complaint for injunctive and declaratory relief was filed against the District and the State of California. The complaint alleges that the District and the State denied the plaintiffs named therein, who are students at three middle schools within the District, educational opportunities guaranteed by the State Constitution and Government Code due to budgetary measures that resulted in increased layoffs and use of substitute teachers that were disproportionate to other schools within the District. The District is considering its potential defenses against such lawsuit. This lawsuit should not result in judgments or settlements which would have an effect on the District's ability to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds. The Bonds are general obligations of the District, payable from *ad valorem* property taxes levied by the County on taxpayers within the District. See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS" and "LITIGATION" herein.

The District

The District's boundaries encompass approximately 710 square miles in the western section of the County of Los Angeles (the "County") in the State of California (the "State") and include virtually all of the City of Los Angeles and all or significant portions of the cities of Bell, Carson, Commerce, Cudahy, Gardena, Hawthorne, Huntington Park, Lomita, Maywood, Rancho Palos Verdes, San Fernando, South Gate, Vernon and West Hollywood, in addition to considerable unincorporated territory which includes residential and industrial areas. As of June 30, 2009, the total population within the District's boundaries was estimated to be approximately 4.85 million. See APPENDIX B – "REGIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION" for information regarding the County and the region encompassing the District. A map of the District appears immediately after the maturity schedules set forth on the inside cover pages hereof.

The District was formed in 1854 as the Common Schools for the City of Los Angeles and became a unified school district in 1960. The District is the second largest public school district in the United States and is the largest public school district in the State. In the current fiscal year, the District estimates it will serve approximately 720,000 K-12 and adult students. The District operated 437 elementary schools, 76 middle/junior high schools, 68 senior high schools, 60 options schools, 11 multi-level schools, 17 special education schools, 22 magnet schools and 138 magnet centers, 24 community adult schools, five regional occupational centers, five skills centers, one regional occupational program center, 100 early education centers, four infant centers and 28 primary school centers as of June 30, 2009. In addition, as of June 30, 2009, there were 11 affiliated charter schools operated by the District and 137 fiscally independent charter schools within the District's boundaries. The District currently has 153 fiscally independent charter schools.

Additional information on the District is provided in Appendices C and D hereto. See APPENDIX C – "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION" and APPENDIX D – "SELECTED INFORMATION FROM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009" attached hereto.

The District's General Obligation Bond Program

Voters within the District have approved a total of $20.605 billion of general obligation bonds in five separate bond elections since 1997, as delineated in Table 1 below. A total of $12.477 billion of the approved general obligation bonds will have been issued upon the issuance of the Bonds, with $8.128 billion remaining to be issued.

TABLE 1
Los Angeles Unified School District
General Obligation Bond Authorizations
Amounts and Dates Authorized, Amount Issued, Amount Unissued and Purposes

Bond Authorization	Date Authorized by Voters	Amount Authorized ($ Billions)	Amount Issued[(1)] ($ Billions)	Amount Unissued ($ Billions)	Purposes
Proposition BB	April 8, 1997	$ 2.400	$ 2.400	$ 0.000	Health and safety improvements, computer technology and science labs, air conditioning and new construction
Measure K	November 5, 2002	3.350	3.349	0.001	New construction, acquisition, rehabilitation and upgrading of specifically identified school facilities
Measure R	March 2, 2004	3.870	3.635	0.235	New construction, acquisition, rehabilitation and upgrading of specifically identified school facilities
Measure Y	November 8, 2005	3.985	3.093	0.892	New construction, acquisition, rehabilitation and upgrading of specifically identified school facilities
Measure Q	November 4, 2008	7.000	0.000	7.000	New construction, acquisition, rehabilitation and upgrading of specifically identified school facilities
	Total	$20.605	$12.477	$ 8.128	

(1) See APPENDIX C – "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – District Financial Information – District Debt – General Obligation Bonds" attached hereto for the amount of outstanding general obligation bonds under the referenced Authorizations. Excludes general obligation refunding bonds.

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District.

At least $7.4 billion of State matching funds and other revenue sources supplement the $20.6 billion of bond proceeds from the five authorizations referenced above to fund the District's general obligation bond program's various projects. A portion of these combined revenue sources has been or is expected to be allocated to the Measure K Projects, the Measure R Projects and the Measure Y Projects (each as hereinafter defined). Accordingly, the total program sources of funds are expected to be approximately $28 billion. The District's general obligation bond program includes the construction of 131 new schools. All but 48 of these new schools have been completed and 32 of the 48 remaining schools to be completed are under construction. The new schools will provide approximately 6,600 new classrooms that are expected to house approximately 167,000 new seats, which will enable all District students to attend schools with a traditional two-semester school year and eliminate year-round school schedules. In addition, the general obligation bond program includes approximately 20,000 modernization projects that have been or are in the process of being completed at over 800 school sites in the District. The program also includes computer technology and green projects.

Authority and Purpose for Issuance of the Bonds

Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, Taxable Series RY Bonds and Taxable Series I Bonds. The Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, Taxable Series RY Bonds and Taxable Series I Bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of Section 1(b)(3) of Article XIIIA of the State Constitution, Chapters 1 and 1.5 of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1 of the California Education Code, as amended, and other applicable law (collectively, the "Act"), the authorizations received at elections held by the District as described in Table 1 herein, a resolution adopted by the Board of Education of the District (the "District Board") on January 12, 2010 (the "District New Money Resolution") and a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County on February 2, 2010 (the "County New Money Resolution"). The County New Money Resolution and the District New Money Resolution are collectively referred to herein as the "New Money Resolutions." The District expects to issue approximately $860,000 of additional general obligation bonds under the Measure K Authorization and approximately $450.98 million of additional general obligation bonds under the Measure Y Authorization pursuant to the New Money Resolutions prior to June 30, 2010.

A portion of the proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, after payment of costs of issuance therefor and certain related expenses, will fund school projects (collectively, the "Measure K Projects") approved by voters in the November 5, 2002 election approving Measure K (the "Measure K Authorization"). A portion of the proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds and the Taxable Series RY Bonds, after payment of costs of issuance therefor and certain related expenses, will fund school projects (collectively, the "Measure R Projects") approved at the March 2, 2004 election approving Measure R (the "Measure R Authorization") and school projects (collectively, the "Measure Y Projects") approved at the November 8, 2005 election approving Measure Y (the "Measure Y Authorization" and, together with the Measure K Authorization and the Measure R Authorization, the "Authorizations"). Each of the Authorizations was approved by at least 55% of voters voting on the respective Measure. The proceeds of the Taxable Series I Bonds, after payment of costs of issuance therefor and certain related expenses, will be used to provide funds to pay a portion of sinking fund payments securing the District's outstanding 2005 Certificates of Participation (Qualified Zone Academy Bonds Project) (the "Prior Certificates") and fund Measure Y Projects.

The Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds are comprised of authorized amounts set forth in Table 1 herein from the Measure K Authorization, Measure R Authorization and Measure Y Authorization. The Taxable Series RY Bonds are comprised of authorized amounts set forth in Table 1 herein from the Measure R Authorization and Measure Y Authorization. The Taxable Series I Bonds are comprised of authorized amounts set forth in Table 1 herein from the Measure Y Authorization.

The payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds when due will be allocable to each of the Measure K Authorization, Measure R Authorization and Measure Y Authorization. The payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Taxable Series RY Bonds when due will be allocable to each of the Measure R Authorization and the Measure Y Authorization. The payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Taxable Series I Bonds when due will be allocable in its entirety to Measure Y. A complete description of the amounts allocable to each Authorization is set forth in APPENDIX A – "FISCAL YEAR DEBT SERVICE" attached hereto.

The Refunding Bonds. The Refunding Bonds are issued pursuant to certain provisions of the California Government Code and other applicable law and pursuant to a resolution adopted by the District Board on August 25, 2009 authorizing the issuance of not to exceed $1.6 billion of general obligation refunding bonds (the "Refunding Resolution" and, together with the New Money Resolutions, the "Resolutions"). A portion of the proceeds of the Refunding Bonds will be applied to refund and defease a portion of the District's outstanding general obligation bonds. See "PLAN OF FINANCE AND REFUNDING – The Refunding Bonds" herein.

Security and Sources of Payment for the Bonds

The Bonds are general obligation bonds approved by voters within the District and are payable from *ad valorem* property taxes levied by the County on taxpayers within the District. The Board of Supervisors of the County has the power and is obligated under State law pursuant to the authority granted by voters of the District relating to the Authorizations to annually levy *ad valorem* taxes upon all property subject to taxation by the District, without limitation as to rate or amount (except as to certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates), for the payment of the principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds. Such *ad valorem* property taxes are deposited with the County and applied only to pay the principal of, and redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds. The District does not receive or handle such funds nor are they available to pay any of the District's operating expenses. See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS" herein.

The District intends to make an irrevocable election to treat the Taxable Series RY Bonds as "Build America Bonds" under Section 54AA of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") for which it will elect to receive, pursuant to Sections 54AA(g) and 6431 of the Code, a cash subsidy payment from the Treasury Department equal to thirty-five percent (35%) of the interest payable by the District on the Taxable Series RY Bonds as of each Interest Payment Date. The District is obligated to deposit any cash subsidy payments it receives in respect of the Taxable Series RY Bonds into the Interest and Sinking Fund with respect to the Taxable Series RY Bonds. The levy of *ad valorem* property taxes will take into account amounts received from the Treasury Department as a direct cash subsidy in connection with the Taxable Series RY Bonds on deposit in the Interest and Sinking Fund. The Taxable Series RY Bonds are general obligations of the District and are secured by and payable from *ad valorem* property taxes that are levied in amounts at least sufficient to make all payments of principal of and interest on the Taxable Series RY Bonds whether or not such subsidy payments are received pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the "Recovery Act") and deposited into the Interest and Sinking Fund.

Continuing Disclosure

The District has covenanted for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds to provide certain financial information and operating data relating to the District (the "Annual Report") for each fiscal year by not later than 240 days following the end of the District's fiscal year (currently ending June 30) commencing with the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2009-10, and to provide notices of the occurrence of certain enumerated events, if material. The District will provide or cause to be provided the Annual Report and such notices to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board in the manner prescribed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Copies of the District's annual reports and notices of material event filings are available at the website of Digital Assurance Certification, L.L.C. ("DAC"), www.dacbond.com, and at the website of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's Electronic Municipal Market Access system, emma.msrb.org. The information presented on these websites is not incorporated by reference in this Official Statement and should not be relied upon in making an investment decision with respect to the Bonds. The information to be contained in the Annual Report and in a notice of material event is set forth in APPENDIX H – "FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE" attached hereto. These covenants have been made in order to assist the Underwriters in complying with SEC Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) (the "Rule").

Tax Matters

In the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP, San Francisco, California, Bond Counsel with respect to the Bonds, under current law and assuming compliance with certain covenants in the documents pertaining to the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds and the Refunding Bonds (collectively, the "Tax-Exempt Bonds"), and requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, as described herein, interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds is not includable in the gross income of the owners of the Tax-Exempt Bonds for federal income tax purposes and is not treated as an item of tax preference in calculating the federal alternative minimum taxable income of individuals and corporations. Interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds, however, is included as an adjustment in the calculation of federal corporate alternative minimum taxable income and may therefore affect a corporation's alternative minimum tax liability.

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under current law, interest on the Taxable Series RY Bonds and the Taxable Series I Bonds (collectively, the "Taxable Bonds") is includable in the gross income of the owners of the Taxable Bonds for federal income tax purposes.

In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, under current law, interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of California.

See "TAX MATTERS" herein and APPENDIX F – "PROPOSED FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL – TAX-EXEMPT SERIES KRY BONDS, TAXABLE SERIES I BONDS AND TAXABLE SERIES RY BONDS" and APPENDIX G – "PROPOSED FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL – REFUNDING BONDS" attached hereto.

Under no circumstances will the owners of the Taxable Series RY Bonds receive or be entitled to receive a credit at any time against tax imposed by the Code. See "TAX MATTERS – Taxable Series RY Bonds – Owners of Taxable Series RY Bonds Not to Receive Tax Credit" herein.

Other Information

This Official Statement contains brief descriptions of, among other things, the District, the District's general obligation bond program, the Resolutions and certain matters relating to the security for the Bonds. Such descriptions and information do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive. All references herein to documents are qualified in their entirety by reference to such documents. Copies of such documents are available for inspection at the District by request to the Chief Financial Officer at (213) 241-7888 and, following delivery of the Bonds will be on file, as applicable, at the corporate trust office of U.S. Bank National Association, as agent for the Treasurer and Tax Collector of the County, the initial Paying Agent for the Bonds (the "Paying Agent"), in Los Angeles, California.

PLAN OF FINANCE AND REFUNDING

Measure K Authorization

The portion of the proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds attributable to the Measure K Authorization will be applied to fund the costs of various components of the Measure K Projects in accordance with the ballot measure for the Measure K Authorization as follows: "To improve local schools and relieve classroom overcrowding, shall Los Angeles Unified School District repair, renovate, acquire, lease school buildings, classrooms, libraries, restrooms, science laboratories, capital projects; upgrade fire/security systems, earthquake retrofitting, lighting, heating; acquire library books; eliminate hazards of asbestos, lead paint; upgrade wiring for computers; build neighborhood schools, by issuing $3.35 billion in bonds, at legal interest rates, with guaranteed annual financial audits, citizens' oversight committee, no money for administrators' salaries?" The Measure K Authorization includes a number of specifically identified school facilities and other projects that may be funded with the proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, including, among other things: (i) construction of new neighborhood schools, (ii) the repair and rehabilitation of existing facilities, including the installation of heating, asbestos removal, seismic upgrades, earthquake retrofitting, lighting and major repairs of plumbing, ventilation and roofing systems, electrical upgrades and the construction or rehabilitation of special facilities such as libraries and science labs, (iii) improvement of technology systems, and (iv) provision of library books.

Measure R Authorization

The portion of the proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds and the portion of the proceeds of the Taxable Series RY Bonds attributable to the Measure R Authorization will be applied to fund the costs of various components of the Measure R Projects in accordance with the ballot measure for the Measure R Authorization as follows: "To reduce overcrowding and improve learning, shall the Los Angeles Unified School District: continue repair/upgrade of aging classrooms, restrooms; build neighborhood schools, early education centers; improve security systems, fire/earthquake safety; purchase library books; upgrade computer technology; eliminate asbestos, lead paint hazards; create small learning communities; construct/upgrade science laboratories, other buildings by issuing $3.87 billion in bonds, at legal interest rates, with annual independent audits, citizens' oversight, no money for administrators' salaries?" The Measure R Authorization includes a number of specifically identified school facilities, refinancing and other projects that can be funded with the proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds and the Taxable Series RY Bonds, including, among other things: (i) construction of new neighborhood schools, (ii) repair and rehabilitation of existing facilities, including the installation of air conditioning and heating, asbestos removal, seismic upgrades and major repairs of plumbing, ventilation and roofing systems, electrical upgrades and the construction or rehabilitation of special facilities such as libraries, science labs and physical education facilities, (iii) refinancing of existing certificates of participation payments for school repair and other construction projects, (iv) improvement of technology systems, and (v) provision of library books and improvement of adult education, early childhood education and charter school facilities and other programs such as campus safety.

Measure Y Authorization

The portion of the proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds and the Taxable Series RY Bonds attributable to the Measure Y Authorization and the proceeds of the Taxable Series I Bonds will be applied to fund the costs of various components of the Measure Y Projects in accordance with the ballot measure for the Measure Y Authorization as follows: "To reduce overcrowding and improve learning, shall the Los Angeles Unified School District: continue repair/upgrade of aging/deteriorating classrooms, restrooms; build up-to-date, energy efficient neighborhood schools; early childhood education centers; upgrade fire/earthquake safety, emergency response equipment; purchase library books; upgrade computer technology; eliminate asbestos, lead paint hazards by issuing $3.985 billion in bonds, at legal interest rates; with guaranteed annual financial/performance audits, citizens' oversight, no money for administrators' salaries?" Measure Y includes a number of specifically identified school facilities, refinancing and other projects that can be funded with the proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, the Taxable Series RY and Taxable Series I Bonds, including, among other things: (i) the construction of new neighborhood schools, (ii) the rehabilitation and modernization of existing facilities, (iii) provision of equipment to new schools, classrooms and libraries, (iii) satisfaction of any portion of a legally required reserve fund for ongoing and major maintenance to school buildings for projects contained in Measure Y, (iv) replacement of other sources of funding for eligible projects, including refinancing existing certificates of participation that initially funded certain Measure Y Projects, and

(v) the improvement of adult education, early childhood education and charter school facilities and other programs such as campus safety.

A portion of the proceeds of the Taxable Series I Bonds will be applied pursuant to the Measure Y Authorization to provide funds to pay when due the following sinking fund payments that secure the District's outstanding Prior Certificates.

Base Rental Payment Dates	Annual Sinking Fund Payment
December 6, 2010	$542,407
December 6, 2011	542,407
December 6, 2012	542,407

(1) All Annual Base Rental Payments are deposited into a sinking fund and, together with the earnings therein, will be used to pay the principal due on the Prior Certificates on December 7, 2020.

The Refunding Bonds

A portion of the proceeds of the Refunding Bonds will be applied to advance refund and defease a portion of the District's outstanding General Obligation Bonds, Election of 1997, Series E (2002) (the "Proposition BB Series E Prior Bonds") and General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2002, Series A (2003) (the "Measure K Series A Prior Bonds" and together with the Proposition BB Series E Prior Bonds, the "Prior Bonds"). A portion of the proceeds from the Refunding Bonds will be deposited into an escrow fund (the "Escrow Fund") established pursuant to an escrow agreement dated as of March 1, 2010 by and between the District and U.S. Bank National Association, as escrow agent. The funds deposited into the Escrow Fund are to be invested in United States Obligations (as defined in resolutions of the County Board of Supervisors respecting the Prior Bonds), which together with interest earnings thereon, will be sufficient to fully pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Prior Bonds to be refunded as the same shall become due or pursuant to a call for redemption. The mathematical computations used to determine the sufficiency of the escrow deposits will be verified by the Verification Agent (defined herein). See "MISCELLANEOUS – Verification of Mathematical Computations" herein.

Set forth below is a description of the Prior Bonds.

Proposition BB Series E Prior Bonds

Maturity Dates	Principal Amounts	Redemption Price	Redemption Date	Base CUSIP: 544644
July 1, 2013	$ 480,000	100.0%	July 1, 2012	LY1
July 1, 2013	16,000,000	100.0	July 1, 2012	LX3
July 1, 2014	3,060,000	100.0	July 1, 2012	MA2
July 1, 2015	245,000	100.0	July 1, 2012	MC8

Measure K Series A Prior Bonds

Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Redemption Price	Redemption Date	Base CUSIP: 544644
July 1, 2015	$ 53,060,000	100.0%	July 1, 2013	PQ4

ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

The estimated sources and uses of funds with respect to the Bonds are as follows:

Estimated Sources of Funds	Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds	Taxable Series RY Bonds	Taxable Series I Bonds	Refunding Bonds
Measure K – Principal Amount	$ 149,140,000.00	--	--	--
Measure R – Principal Amount	157,165,000.00	$ 477,630,000.00	--	--
Measure Y – Principal Amount	172,270,000.00	772,955,000.00	$3,795,000.00	$74,995,000.00
Total Principal Amount	$478,575,000.00	$1,250,585,000.00	$3,795,000.00	$74,995,000.00
Premium	26,584,753.95	--	20,341.20	7,536,754.55
Total Sources	$505,159,753.95	$1,250,585,000.00	$3,815,341.20	$82,531,754.55
Estimated Uses of Funds				
Deposit to Building Fund	$478.336,155.27	$1,241,967,183.22	--	--
Additional Deposit to Building Fund	8,011,007.48	--	--	--
Payment of Base Rental Payments on the Prior Certificates	--	--	$3,792,660.13	--
Deposit to Escrow Fund	--	--	--	$82,211,143.02
Deposit to Interest and Sinking Funds	16,807,922.37	--	2,381.92	--
Underwriters' Discount	1,765,824.10	8,011,007.48	17,959.28	240,544.15
Costs of Issuance[1]	238,844.73	606,809.30	2,339.87	80,067.38
Total Uses	$ 505,159,753.95	$1,250,585,000.00	$3,815,341.20	$82,531,754.55

(1) Includes fees of Bond Counsel, Disclosure Counsel, Paying Agent, Financial Advisor, rating agencies, printer, verification agent, bond program auditor and other miscellaneous expenses.

THE BONDS

General Provisions

The Bonds will be issued in book-entry form only, without coupons, in denominations of $5,000 principal amount or any integral multiple thereof, and, when issued, will be initially registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Owners will not receive physical certificates representing their interest in the Bonds purchased, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued. Payments of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds are payable by the Paying Agent to DTC, which is obligated in turn to remit such payments to its DTC Participants for subsequent disbursement to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. For information about the securities depository and DTC's book-entry system, see APPENDIX E – "BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM" attached hereto.

The Bonds mature in the years indicated on the inside cover pages hereof.

The District intends to make an irrevocable election to treat the Taxable Series RY Bonds as "Build America Bonds" under Section 54AA of the Code for which it will elect to receive, pursuant to Sections 54AA(g) and 6431 of the Code, a cash subsidy payment from the Treasury Department equal to thirty-five percent (35%) of the interest payable by the District on the Taxable Series RY Bonds as of each Interest Payment Date. The District is obligated to deposit any cash subsidy payments it receives in respect of the Taxable Series RY Bonds into the Interest and Sinking Fund with respect to the Taxable Series RY Bonds. The levy of *ad valorem* property taxes will take into account amounts received from the Treasury Department as a direct cash subsidy in connection with the Taxable Series RY Bonds on deposit in the Interest and Sinking Fund. The Taxable Series RY Bonds are general obligations of the District and are secured by and payable from *ad valorem* property taxes that are levied in amounts at least sufficient to make all payments of principal of and interest on the Taxable Series RY Bonds whether or not such subsidy payments are received pursuant to the Recovery Act and deposited into the Interest and Sinking Fund.

Interest on the Bonds

Interest with respect to the Bonds is payable on January 1 and July 1 of each year (each, an "Interest Payment Date"), commencing on July 1, 2010. Interest on the Bonds will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Each Bond will bear interest from the Interest Payment Date next preceding the date of authentication thereof, unless it is authenticated during the period after the Record Date (defined below) immediately preceding any Interest Payment Date to and including such Interest Payment Date, in which event it shall bear interest from such Interest Payment Date, or unless it is authenticated on or before the Record Date preceding the first Interest Payment Date, in which event it shall bear interest from its date. "Record Date" shall mean the 15th day of the month preceding an Interest Payment Date whether or not such day is a business day.

Redemption of the Bonds

Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds

Optional Redemption. The Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds maturing on or before July 1, 2020, will not be subject to redemption prior to their respective stated maturity dates. The Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds maturing on or after July 1, 2021, will be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity dates, at the option of the District, from any source of available funds, as a whole or in part on any date on or after July 1, 2020, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest, if any, to the redemption date.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption. The Tax-Exempt Series KRY Term Bond maturing on July 1, 2028 (the "2028 Tax-Exempt Series KRY Term Bond") is subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to the stated maturity in part at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount to be redeemed, together with accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption, without premium, in the principal amounts and on the dates as follows:

Mandatory Redemption Date (July 1)	Mandatory Sinking Fund Payment
2027	$55,160,000
2028†	76,840,000

† Maturity.

In the event that a portion of the 2028 Tax-Exempt Series KRY Term Bond is optionally redeemed, the principal amount of each remaining sinking fund payment shown above will be reduced as directed by the District in the aggregate amount equal to the amount so redeemed.

The Tax-Exempt Series KRY Term Bond maturing on July 1, 2034 (the "2034 Tax-Exempt Series KRY Term Bond") is subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to the stated maturity in part at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount to be redeemed, together with accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption, without premium, in the principal amounts and on the dates as follows:

Mandatory Redemption Date (July 1)	Mandatory Sinking Fund Payment
2027	$26,640,000
2028	29,130,000
2029	8,535,000
2030	10,170,000
2031	11,895,000
2032	28,665,000
2033	31,920,000
2034†	47,010,000

† Maturity.

In the event that a portion of the 2034 Tax-Exempt Series KRY Term Bond is optionally redeemed, the principal amount of each remaining sinking fund payment shown above will be reduced as directed by the District in the aggregate amount equal to the amount so redeemed.

Taxable Series RY Bonds

Make-Whole Redemption. The Taxable Series RY Bonds are subject to redemption, in whole or in part and if in part, with maturities to be designated by the District (and *pro rata* within a maturity), on any date prior to their maturity at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) the issue price of the Taxable Series RY Bonds set forth on the inside cover page of this Official Statement to be redeemed; or (ii) the sum of the present value of the remaining scheduled payments of principal of and interest on the Taxable Series RY Bonds to be redeemed, not including any portion of those payments of interest accrued and unpaid as of the date on which the Taxable Series RY Bonds are to be redeemed, discounted to the date on which the Taxable Series RY Bonds are to be redeemed on a semi-annual basis, assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months, at a discount rate equal to the Comparable Treasury Yield (defined below) plus 30 basis points; plus, in each case, accrued interest on the Taxable Series RY Bonds to be redeemed to the redemption date. See "– Notice of Redemption of the Bonds" herein.

The term "Comparable Treasury Issue" means the Treasury Department security selected by the Independent Banking Institution as having a maturity comparable to the remaining term to maturity of the Taxable Series RY Bond being redeemed that would be used, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to the remaining term to maturity of the Taxable Series RY Bond being redeemed.

The term "Comparable Treasury Price" means, with respect to any date on which a Taxable Series RY Bond or portion thereof is being redeemed, either (i) the average of five Reference Treasury Dealer quotations for the date fixed for redemption, after excluding the highest and lowest such quotations, and (ii) if the Independent Banking Institution is unable to obtain five such quotations, the average of the quotations that are obtained. The quotations shall be the average, as determined by the Independent Banking Institution, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of principal amounts) quoted in writing to the Independent

Banking Institution, at 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the third Business Day preceding the date fixed for redemption.

The term "Comparable Treasury Yield" means the yield which represents the weekly average yield to maturity for the preceding week appearing in the most recently published statistical release designated "H.15(519) Selected Interest Rates" under the heading "Treasury Constant Maturities," or any successor publication selected by the Independent Banking Institution that is published weekly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and that establishes yields on actively traded Treasury Department securities adjusted to constant maturity, for the maturity corresponding to the remaining term to maturity of the Taxable Series RY Bond being redeemed. The Comparable Treasury Yield shall be determined as of the third Business Day immediately preceding the applicable date fixed for redemption. If the H.15(519) statistical release sets forth a weekly average yield for Treasury Department securities that have a constant maturity that is the same as the remaining term to maturity of the Taxable Series RY Bond being redeemed, then the Comparable Treasury Yield shall be equal to such weekly average yield. In all other cases, the Comparable Treasury Yield shall be calculated by interpolation on a straight-line basis, between the weekly average yields on the Treasury Department securities that have a constant maturity (i) closest to and greater than the remaining term to maturity of the Taxable Series RY Bond being redeemed; and (ii) closest to and less than the remaining term to maturity of the Taxable Series RY Bond being redeemed. Any weekly average yields calculated by interpolation shall be rounded to the nearest 1/100th of 1%, with any figure of 1/200th of 1% or above being rounded upward. If, and only if, weekly average yields for Treasury Department securities for the preceding week are not available in the H.15(519) statistical release or any successor publication, then the Comparable Treasury Yield shall be the rate of interest per annum equal to the semiannual equivalent yield to maturity of the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price as of the date fixed for redemption.

The term "Independent Banking Institution" means an investment banking institution of national standing which is a primary United States government securities dealer in the United States designated by the District (which may be one of the Original Purchasers, as defined below). If the District fails to appoint an Independent Banking Institution at least 45 days prior to the date fixed for redemption, or if the Independent Banking Institution appointed by the District is unwilling or unable to determine the Comparable Treasury Yield, the Comparable Treasury Yield shall be determined by an Independent Banking Institution designated by the Paying Agent.

The term "Original Purchaser" means the Taxable Series RY Underwriters (defined herein) of the Taxable Series RY Bonds.

The term "Reference Treasury Dealer" means a primary United States Government securities dealer in the United States appointed by the District and reasonably acceptable to the Independent Banking Institution (which may be the Original Purchaser). If the District fails to select the Reference Treasury Dealers within a reasonable period of time, the Paying Agent will select the Reference Treasury Dealers in consultation with the District.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption. The Taxable Series RY Term Bond maturing on July 1, 2034 (the "2034 Taxable Series RY Term Bond") is subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to the stated maturity in part at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount to be redeemed, together with accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption, without premium, in the principal amounts and on the dates as follows:

Mandatory Redemption Date (July 1)	Mandatory Sinking Fund Payment
2029	$115,965,000
2030	131,850,000
2031	193,090,000
2032	225,195,000
2033	261,895,000
2034†	322,590,000

† Maturity.

Any optional redemption or mandatory sinking fund redemption of a Taxable Series RY Term Bond will reduce *pro rata* any remaining sinking fund redemption amounts of the 2034 Taxable Series RY Term Bond remaining outstanding.

"*Pro rata*" means in connection with any optional or mandatory sinking fund redemption of the Taxable Series RY Bonds in part, the amount that results from applying a fraction, the numerator of which is equal to the amount of the 2034 Taxable Series RY Term Bond held by the holder of such 2034 Taxable Series RY Term Bond and the denominator of which is equal to the total amount of the 2034 Taxable Series RY Term Bond then outstanding.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption. The Taxable Series RY Bonds will be subject to redemption prior to their maturity at the option of the District, as a whole or in part, upon the occurrence of an Extraordinary Event, at a redemption price (the "Extraordinary Optional Redemption Price") equal to the greater of (1) 100% of the principal amount of the Taxable Series RY Bonds to be redeemed; or (2) the sum of the present value of the remaining scheduled payments of principal of and interest on the Taxable Series RY Bonds to be redeemed, not including any portion of those payments of interest accrued and unpaid as of the date on which the Taxable Series RY Bonds are to be redeemed, discounted to the date on which the Taxable Series RY Bonds are to be redeemed on a semi-annual basis, assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months, at a discount rate equal to the Comparable Treasury Yield, plus 100 basis points; plus, in each case, accrued interest on the Taxable Series RY Bonds to be redeemed to the redemption date.

The term "Extraordinary Event" means a determination by the District that a material adverse change has occurred to Sections 54AA or 6431 of the Code or the publication of any procedures, rules or guidance by the Internal Revenue Service or the Treasury Department with respect to such Sections or any other determination by the Internal Revenue Service or the Treasury Department, which determination is not the result of any act or omission by the District or the County to satisfy the requirements for the District to qualify to receive a direct cash subsidy payment from the Treasury Department equal to thirty-five percent (35%) of the interest payable on the Taxable Series RY Bonds on or about each Interest Payment Date, pursuant to which such direct cash subsidy payment is reduced or eliminated.

For purposes of determining the Extraordinary Optional Redemption Price, "Comparable Treasury Yield" shall have the meaning defined above under the caption, "– Make-Whole Redemption."

Taxable Series I Bonds

The Taxable Series I Bonds are not subject to redemption prior to their scheduled maturity date.

Refunding Bonds

The Refunding Bonds are not subject to redemption prior to their scheduled maturity date.

Selection of Bonds for Redemption

If less than all of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds are called for redemption, the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds will be redeemed in inverse order of maturities or as otherwise directed by the District, and if less than all of any given maturity of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds is called for redemption, the portion of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds of a given maturity to be redeemed will be determined by lot.

For so long as the Taxable Series RY Bonds are held in book-entry form, the selection for redemption of Taxable Series RY Bonds within a maturity will be made in accordance with the operational arrangements of DTC then in effect. See APPENDIX E – "BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM" attached hereto. The Taxable Series RY Bonds to be redeemed are to be selected by the Paying Agent on a *pro rata* basis (in all cases in accordance with the operational arrangements of DTC).

Notice of Redemption

Notice of redemption of any Bond will be given by the Paying Agent. Notice of any redemption of Bonds will be mailed postage prepaid, not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the redemption date (i) by first class mail to the respective Owners thereof at the addresses appearing on the registration books and (ii) as may be further required in accordance with the Continuing Disclosure Certificate of the District. See APPENDIX H – "FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE" attached hereto.

Each notice of redemption will contain the following information: (i) the date of such notice; (ii) the name of the Bonds and the date of issue of the Bonds; (iii) the redemption date; (iv) the redemption price; (v) the dates of maturity of the Bonds to be redeemed; (vi) if less than all of the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the distinctive numbers of the Bonds of each maturity to be redeemed; (vii) in the case of Bonds redeemed in part only, the respective portions of the principal amount of the Bonds of each maturity to be redeemed; (viii) the CUSIP number, if any, of each maturity of Bonds to be redeemed; (ix) a statement that such Bonds must be surrendered by the Owners at the principal corporate trust office of the Paying Agent, or at such other place or places designated by the Paying Agent; and (x) notice that further interest on such Bonds will not accrue after the designated redemption date. The actual receipt by the Owner of any Bond or by any securities depository or information service of notice of redemption will not be a condition precedent to redemption, and failure to receive such notice, or any defect in the notice given, will not affect the validity of the proceedings for the redemption of such series of Bonds or the cessation of interest on the date fixed for redemption.

Effect of Redemption

When notice of redemption has been given as described above, and when the redemption price of the Bonds called for redemption is set aside for such purpose, the Bonds designated for redemption will become due and payable on the specified redemption date and interest will cease to accrue thereon as of the redemption date. The Owners of such Bonds so called for redemption after such redemption date shall look for the payment of such Bonds and the redemption premium thereon, if any, only to the Interest and Sinking Fund or the escrow fund established for such purpose.

Any notice of redemption of the Bonds, other than notice of mandatory redemption, may be conditional and if any condition stated in the notice of redemption shall not have been satisfied on or prior to the redemption date, said notice: (i) will be of no force and effect; (ii) the District will not be required to redeem such Bonds; (iii) the redemption will not be made; and (iv) the Paying Agent will within a reasonable time thereafter give notice to the persons and in the manner in which the conditional notice of redemption was given, that such condition or conditions were not met and that the redemption was cancelled.

The District may rescind any optional redemption and notice thereof for any reason on any date prior to or on the date fixed for redemption by causing written notice of the rescission to be given to the Owners of the Bonds so called for redemption. Notice of rescission of redemption will be given in the same manner in which notice of redemption was originally given. The actual receipt by the Owner of any Bond of notice of such rescission will not be a condition precedent to rescission, and failure to receive such notice or any defect in such notice will not affect the validity of the rescission.

Defeasance

If at any time the District shall pay or cause to be paid or there shall otherwise be paid to the Owners of any or all outstanding Bonds of a series, principal of, premium, if any, and interest on such Bonds, at the times and in the manner provided in such Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, Taxable Series RY Bonds and Taxable Series I Bonds and the New Money Resolutions or the Refunding Bonds and the Refunding Resolution, as applicable, or as otherwise provided by law consistent therewith, then such Owners shall cease to be entitled to the obligation of the District described below under the caption "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS - General Description" herein and such obligation and all agreements and covenants of the District and the County to such Owners under such Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, Taxable Series RY Bonds and Taxable Series I Bonds and the New Money Resolutions or the Refunding Bonds and Refunding Resolution, as applicable, will thereupon be satisfied and discharged and will terminate, except only that the District will remain liable for payment of all principal of, premium, if any, and interest on such Bonds, but only out of monies on deposit in the Interest and Sinking Fund for such Bonds or otherwise held in trust for such payment.

Under the circumstances described below, all or any portion of the outstanding maturities of Bonds of a series may be defeased prior to maturity in the following ways:

(i) by irrevocably depositing with the Paying Agent an amount of cash that, together with amounts then on deposit in the Interest and Sinking Fund, is sufficient to pay all Bonds of such series outstanding and designated for defeasance, including all principal thereof, premium, if any, and interest thereon; or

(ii) by irrevocably depositing with the Paying Agent, Defeasance Securities (as defined below), together with cash, if required, in such amount as will, in the opinion of an independent certified public accountant, together with interest to accrue thereon and monies then on deposit in the Interest and

Sinking Fund together with the interest to accrue thereon, be fully sufficient to pay and discharge all Bonds outstanding and designated for defeasance (including all principal thereof, premium, if any, and interest thereon) at or before their maturity date; provided, however, that in the event that Bonds of a given series are being defeased pursuant to this paragraph (ii), the appointment of the independent certified public accountant referred to therein and any escrow agent selected in connection with said defeasance will both be subject to County approval.

"Defeasance Securities" is defined to mean:

(i) direct and general obligations of the United States of America (including state and local government series), or obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States of America, including (in the case of direct and general obligations of the United States of America) evidences of direct ownership of proportionate interests in future interest or principal payments of such obligations. Investments in such proportionate interests must be limited to circumstances wherein (a) a bank or trust company acts as custodian and holds the underlying United States obligations; (b) the owner of the investment is the real party in interest and has the right to proceed directly and individually against the obligor of the underlying United States obligations; and (c) the underlying United States obligations are held in a special account, segregated from the custodian's general assets, and are not available to satisfy any claim of the custodian, any person claiming through the custodian, or any person to whom the custodian may be obligated; provided that such obligations are rated or assessed "AAA" by Standard & Poor's ("S&P") or "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"); and

(ii) non-callable obligations of government sponsored agencies of the United States that are rated "AAA" by S&P or "Aaa" by Moody's but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Application and Investment of Bond Proceeds

The portion of the proceeds from the sale of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds and Taxable Series RY Bonds, exclusive of any premium and accrued interest received, that are being applied to finance new construction, acquisition, rehabilitation and upgrading of school facilities and acquisition of equipment and the portion of the proceeds from the sale of the Taxable Series I Bonds, exclusive of any premium and accrued interest received, that are being applied to pay when due lease payments that are securing a portion of the District's outstanding Prior Certificates will be deposited in the County Treasury to the credit of the respective Los Angeles Unified School District Building Fund established pursuant to the District New Money Resolution and the County New Money Resolution for the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, Taxable Series RY Bonds and the Taxable Series I Bonds (collectively, the "Building Fund"). The District will have sole responsibility that such bond proceeds be used for the purpose for which the Bonds are being issued. Such net proceeds and interest earnings on the investment of moneys held in the Building Fund, except as required to be rebated to the Treasury Department, will be retained in the Building Fund and used only for expenditures eligible under each of the respective Authorizations. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of the Refunding Bonds may be deposited into one or more escrow funds in order to defease the Prior Bonds. See "PLAN OF FINANCE AND REFUNDING" and "ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS" herein.

Any net premium received by the District from the sale of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, Taxable Series RY Bonds and Taxable Series I Bonds with respect to any Authorization will be deposited into the respective Interest and Sinking Fund established for such series of Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, Taxable Series RY Bonds and Taxable Series I Bonds (each, an "Interest and Sinking Fund"). See "ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS" herein. Except as required to be rebated to the Treasury Department, interest earned on the investment of moneys held in the Interest and Sinking Fund will be retained in the Interest and Sinking Funds and used to pay interest on the respective series of Bonds when due. The remaining proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to pay underwriters' discount and costs of issuance as set forth in "ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS" herein.

All funds held by the County Treasurer on behalf of the District will be invested by the County Treasurer or its agent in the County Treasury Pool (see APPENDIX I – "LOS ANGELES COUNTY TREASURY POOL" attached hereto), the Local Agency Investment Fund, in the State treasury, any investment authorized pursuant to Sections 53601 and 56365 of the California Government Code, or in investment agreements, including guaranteed investment contracts, float contracts or other investment products (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Investment Agreements"); provided that such agreements comply with the requirements of Section 148 of the Code, to the extent applicable to the related series of Bonds, and with the requirements of each rating agency then rating the Bonds necessary in order to maintain the then-current rating on the Bonds. The County Treasurer will assume no responsibility in the reporting, reconciling or monitoring of the investment of proceeds related to the Bonds, other than for proceeds invested in the County Treasury Pool.

SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS

General Description

The Bonds are general obligation bonds approved by voters within the District and are payable from *ad valorem* property taxes levied by the County on taxpayers within the District. The Board of Supervisors of the County has the power and is obligated under State law pursuant to the authority granted by voters of the District relating to the Authorizations to annually levy *ad valorem* taxes upon all property subject to taxation by the District, without limitation as to rate or amount (except as to certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates), for the payment of the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds. Such *ad valorem* property taxes are deposited with the County and applied only to pay the principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds. Such taxes are in addition to other taxes levied upon property within the District. Such taxes, when collected, will be placed by the County in the Interest and Sinking Fund for the respective series of Bonds, which is required to be maintained by the County, and such taxes will be used solely for the payment of principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on such Bonds.

The District intends to make irrevocable elections to treat the Taxable Series RY Bonds as "Build America Bonds" under Section 54AA of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") for which it will elect to receive, pursuant to Sections 54AA(g) and 6431 of the Code, a cash subsidy payment from the Treasury Department equal to thirty-five percent (35%) of the interest payable by the District on the Taxable Series RY Bonds as of each Interest Payment Date. The District is obligated to deposit any cash subsidy payments it receives in respect of the Taxable Series RY Bonds into the Interest and Sinking Fund with respect to the Taxable Series RY Bonds. The levy of *ad valorem* property taxes will take into account amounts received from the Treasury Department as a direct cash subsidy in connection with the Taxable Series RY Bonds on deposit in the Interest and Sinking Fund. The Taxable Series RY Bonds are general obligations of the District and are secured by and payable from *ad valorem* property taxes that are levied in amounts at least sufficient to make all payments of principal of and interest on the Taxable Series RY Bonds whether or not such subsidy payments are received pursuant to the Recovery Act and deposited into the applicable Interest and Sinking Fund.

California Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Relating to *Ad Valorem* Property Taxes

Article XIIIA of the State Constitution. On June 6, 1978, California voters approved Proposition 13 ("Proposition 13"), which added Article XIIIA to the State Constitution ("Article XIIIA"). The provisions of Article XIIIA were subsequently modified pursuant to Proposition 39, which was approved by California voters on November 7, 2000. Article XIIIA limits the amount of any *ad valorem* tax on real property to 1% of the full cash value thereof, except that additional *ad valorem* property taxes may be levied to pay debt service on (i) bonded indebtedness approved by the voters prior to July 1, 1978, (ii) bonded indebtedness approved by a two-thirds vote on or after July 1, 1978, for the acquisition or improvement of real property, and (iii) bonded indebtedness incurred by a school district or community college district for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or replacement of school facilities or the acquisition or lease of real property for school facilities, approved by 55% of the voters of the school district or community college district, but only if certain accountability measures are included in the proposition. Article XIIIA defines full cash value to mean "the county assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value," or thereafter, the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment." The full cash value may be adjusted annually to reflect inflation at a rate not to exceed 2% per year, or a reduction in the consumer price index or comparable local data at a rate not to exceed 2% per year, or reduced in the event of declining property value caused by damage, destruction or other factors including a general economic downturn. Subsequent amendments further limit the amount of any *ad valorem* tax on real property to 1% of the full cash value except that additional taxes may be levied to pay debt service on bonded indebtedness approved by the requisite percentage of voters voting on the proposition.

Legislation Implementing Article XIIIA. Legislation has been enacted and amended a number of times since 1978 to implement Article XIIIA. Under current law, local agencies are no longer permitted to levy directly any property tax. The 1% property tax is automatically levied by the County and distributed according to a formula among taxing agencies. Increases of assessed valuation resulting from reappraisals of property due to new construction, change in ownership or from the up to 2% annual inflationary adjustment of the 1% tax base are allocated among the various jurisdictions in the "taxing area" based upon their respective "situs." Any such allocation made to a local agency continues as part of its allocation in future years. Separate *ad valorem* property taxes to pay voter approved indebtedness such as the Bonds are levied by the County on behalf of the local agencies. Article XIIIA effectively prohibits the levying of any other *ad valorem* property tax above the Proposition 13 limit except for taxes to support such indebtedness.

The full cash value of taxable property under Article XIIIA represents the maximum taxable value for property. Accordingly, the fair market value for a given property may not be the equivalent of the full cash value under Article XIIIA. During periods in which the real estate market within the District evidences an upward trend, the fair market value for a given property, which has not been reappraised due to a change in ownership, may exceed the full cash value of such property. During periods in which the real estate market demonstrates a downward trend, the fair market value of a given property may be less than the full cash value of such property and the property owner may apply for a "decline in value" reassessment pursuant to Proposition 8. Reassessments pursuant to Proposition 8, if approved by the Office of the County Assessor, lower valuations of properties (where no change in ownership has occurred) if the current value of such property is lower than the full cash value of record of the property. The value of a property reassessed as a result of a decline in value may change, but in no case may its full cash value exceed its fair market value. When and if the fair market value of a property which has received a downward reassessment pursuant to Proposition 8 increases above its Proposition 13 factored base year value, the Office of the County Assessor will enroll such property at its Proposition 13 factored base year value.

All taxable property is shown at full cash value on the tax rolls. The tax rate is expressed as $1 per $100 of taxable value. All taxable property value included in this Official Statement is shown at 100% of cash value (unless noted differently) and all tax rates reflect the $1 per $100 of taxable value.

Assessed Valuation of Property within the District

As required by State law, the District uses the services of the County for the assessment and collection of taxes for District purposes. District taxes are collected at the same time and on the same tax rolls as are County, City of Los Angeles and other local agency and special district taxes.

State law exempts $7,000 of the full cash value of an owner-occupied dwelling from property tax, but this exemption does not result in any loss of revenue to local entities because an amount equivalent to the taxes which would have been payable on such exempt values is paid by the State to the County for distribution to local agencies.

The County levies property taxes on behalf of taxing agencies in the County for each fiscal year on taxable real and personal property which is situated in the County as of the preceding January 1. However, upon a change in ownership of property or completion of new construction, State law permits an accelerated recognition and taxation of increases in real property assessed valuation (the "Supplemental Assessment"). In such instances, the property is reassessed and a supplemental tax bill is sent to the new owner based on the new value prorated for the balance of the tax year. Accordingly, each school district is to receive allocations of revenue from such Supplemental Assessments (such allocations to be from amounts remaining after allocations to each redevelopment agency in the County in connection with the 1% levy) and, in accordance with various apportionment factors, to the County, the County superintendent of schools, each community college district, each city and each special district within the County.

Under State law, a property owner can file a claim for a temporary reduction in assessed value when a property suffers a decline-in-value, which is deemed to have occurred when the current market value of the property is less than the assessed value as of January 1. The property is subject to annual review of a temporary decline-in-value reassessment granted for the prior assessment year. The County Assessor reported that the Office of the Assessor conducted decline-in-value reviews of 473,000 single-family residences and condominiums in the County that resulted in lower assessments on 333,000 properties, for which the full cash value of the property shown on the Fiscal Year 2008-09 tax bill was more than the fair market value as of January 1, 2008. Decline-in-value changes and other adjustments reduced the County's total assessed valuation by approximately $44.5 billion for Fiscal Year 2009-10. The decline-in-value changes and other adjustments were partially offset by increases of $16.3 billion attributable to properties sold and transferred, $15.3 billion attributable to inflation adjustments in accordance with Proposition 13 and $6.9 billion attributable to new construction.

Foreclosures in the County increased by approximately 26,300 in calendar year 2008 relative to 2007, to 41,300. This amount represents 1.8% of total properties in the County and 27% of the total reappraisable changes of ownership in 2008.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, the District's total secured and unsecured assessed valuation was approximately $475.0 billion, which is an increase of approximately 0.04% from the prior fiscal year. The assessed valuation of property in the District from Fiscal Years 2000-01 through 2009-10 is set forth below.

TABLE 2

Los Angeles Unified School District
Historical Gross Assessed Valuation of Taxable Property
Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2001 through June 30, 2010
(full cash value, $ in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Secured[(1)]	Unsecured	Total[(1)]	Increase From Prior Year	Percent Increase
2001	$233,797,971	$20,142,603	$253,940,574	$16,096,682	6.77%
2002	249,496,423	22,018,503	271,514,926	17,574,352	6.92
2003	266,383,265	21,142,670	287,525,935	16,011,009	5.90
2004	287,673,344	20,855,436	308,528,780	21,002,845	7.30
2005	311,419,822	20,505,315	331,925,137	23,396,357	7.58
2006	343,302,944	20,566,535	363,869,479	31,944,342	9.62
2007	382,212,502	20,396,335	402,608,837	38,739,358	10.65
2008	419,052,509	21,861,881	440,914,390	38,305,553	9.51
2009	451,191,875	23,597,923	474,789,798	33,875,408	7.68
2010	451,127,882[(2)]	23,849,408	474,977,290	187,492	0.04

(1) Includes utility valuations.
(2) Reflects total Fiscal Year 2009-10 Local Secured Assessed Valuation of $451,053,084,642 plus assessed valuation of utilities of $74,797,222 as reported by California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2001 through June 30, 2009. Los Angeles County Auditor-Controller for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2010.

Table 3 below sets forth the assessed valuation by land use of property within the District in Fiscal Year 2009-10.

TABLE 3

Los Angeles Unified School District
Assessed Valuation and Parcels by Land Use

	Fiscal Year 2009-10 Assessed Valuation[1]	% of Total	No. of Parcels	% of Total
Non-Residential:				
Commercial/Office Building	$ 75,815,834,171	16.81%	48,877	5.20%
Industrial	44,035,110,820	9.76	23,257	2.47
Recreational	1,790,388,763	0.40	897	0.10
Government/Social/Institutional	3,584,542,791	0.79	5,548	0.59
Miscellaneous	325,303,180	0.07	776	0.08
Subtotal Non-Residential	$125,551,179,725	27.84%	79,355	8.44%
Residential:				
Single Family Residence	$197,283,855,269	43.74%	548,593	58.38%
Condominium/Townhouse	41,209,044,363	9.14	127,898	13.61
Mobile Home Related	353,249,898	0.08	308	0.03
2-4 Residential Units	30,464,839,601	6.75	96,177	10.23
5+ Residential Units/Apartments	47,482,884,267	10.53	39,620	4.22
Miscellaneous Residential	34,165,608	0.01	109	0.01
Subtotal Residential	$316,828,039,006	70.24%	812,705	86.48%
Vacant Parcels	$ 8,673,865,911	1.92%	47,688	5.07%
Total	$451,053,084,642	100.00%	939,748	100.00%

[1] Local Secured Assessed Valuation for Fiscal Year 2009-10; excluding tax-exempt property, local utility and non-unitary valuations.

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

The table below sets forth the distribution of single-family homes within the District within various assessed valuation ranges in Fiscal Year 2009-10.

TABLE 4

Los Angeles Unified School District
Per Parcel 2009-10 Assessed Valuations of Single Family Homes

	No. of Parcels	2009-10 Assessed Valuation	Average Assessed Valuation	Median Assessed Valuation
Single Family Residential	548,592	$197,283,855,269	$359,619	$239,653

2009-10 Assessed Valuation	No. of Parcels[(1)]	% of Total	Cumulative % of Total	Total Valuation	% of Total	Cumulative % of Total
$0 - $24,999	7,081	1.291%	1.291%	$ 108,480,633	0.055%	0.055%
$25,000 - $49,999	29,582	5.392	6.683	1,140,718,829	0.578	0.633
$50,000 - $74,999	37,965	6.920	13.604	2,350,160,252	1.191	1.824
$75,000 - $99,999	28,384	5.174	18.778	2,470,907,345	1.252	3.077
$100,000 - $124,999	25,598	4.666	23.444	2,878,428,198	1.459	4.536
$125,000 - $149,999	27,827	5.072	28.516	3,837,587,039	1.945	6.481
$150,000 - $174,999	32,653	5.952	34.468	5,314,873,646	2.694	9.175
$175,000 - $199,999	34,717	6.328	40.797	6,510,323,111	3.300	12.475
$200,000 - $224,999	32,908	5.999	46.795	6,981,365,145	3.539	16.014
$225,000 - $249,999	29,455	5.369	52.164	6,987,937,720	3.542	19.556
$250,000 - $274,999	27,645	5.039	57.204	7,247,368,132	3.674	23.230
$275,000 - $299,999	24,945	4.547	61.751	7,164,149,889	3.631	26.861
$300,000 - $324,999	22,096	4.028	65.779	6,897,584,093	3.496	30.357
$325,000 - $349,999	19,967	3.640	69.418	6,729,755,104	3.411	33.768
$350,000 - $374,999	17,289	3.152	72.570	6,257,409,006	3.172	36.940
$375,000 - $399,999	14,545	2.651	75.221	5,629,155,685	2.853	39.794
$400,000 - $424,999	12,605	2.298	77.519	5,192,966,852	2.632	42.426
$425,000 - $449,999	10,668	1.945	79.463	4,663,842,383	2.364	44.790
$450,000 - $474,999	9,371	1.708	81.172	4,329,151,619	2.194	46.984
$475,000 - $499,999	7,976	1.454	82.626	3,883,213,649	1.968	48.952
$500,000 and greater	95,315	17.374	100.000	100,708,476,939	51.048	100.000
Total	548,592	100.000%		$197,283,855,269	100.000%	

(1) Improved single family residential parcels. Excludes condominiums and parcels with multiple family units such as apartment buildings.

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Tax Rates, Levies, Collections and Delinquencies

Taxes are levied for each Fiscal Year on taxable real and personal property as of the preceding January 1. Real property that changes ownership or is newly constructed is revalued at the time the change occurs or the construction is completed. The current year property tax rate is applied to the reassessed value, and the taxes are then adjusted by a proration factor that reflects the portion of the remaining tax year for which taxes are due. The annual tax rate is based on the amount necessary to pay all obligations payable from *ad valorem* property taxes and the assessed value of taxable property in a given year. Economic and other factors beyond the District's control, such as a general market decline in land values, reclassification of property to a class exempt from taxation, whether by ownership or use (such as exemptions for property owned by State and local agencies and property used for qualified educational, hospital, charitable or religious purposes), or the complete or partial destruction of taxable property caused by natural or manmade disaster such as earthquake, flood, toxic dumping, etc., could cause a reduction in the assessed value of taxable property within the District and necessitate a corresponding increase in the annual tax rate to be levied to pay the principal of and interest on the District's outstanding general obligation bonds.

For assessment and collection purposes, property is classified either as "secured" or "unsecured" and is listed accordingly on separate parts of the assessment roll. The "secured roll" is that part of the assessment roll containing property (real or personal) the taxes on which are a lien sufficient, in the opinion of the County Assessor, to secure payment of the taxes. Other property is listed on the "unsecured roll."

Property taxes on the secured roll are due in two installments, on November 1 and February 1 of each fiscal year, and become delinquent on December 10 and April 10, respectively. A penalty of 10% attaches immediately to all delinquent payments. Properties on the secured roll with respect to which taxes are delinquent become tax defaulted on or about June 30 of the fiscal year. Such property may thereafter be redeemed by payment of a penalty of 1.5% per month to the time of redemption, plus costs and a redemption fee. If taxes are unpaid for a period of five years or more, the property is deeded to the State and then may be sold at public auction by the County Treasurer and Tax Collector.

Property taxes on the unsecured roll are due in one payment on the January 1 lien date and become delinquent after August 31. A 10% penalty attaches to delinquent unsecured taxes. If unsecured taxes are unpaid at 5 p.m. on October 31, an additional penalty of 1.5% attaches to them on the first day of each month until paid. The County has four ways of collecting delinquent unsecured personal property taxes: (1) a civil action against the taxpayer; (2) filing a judgment in the office of the County Clerk specifying certain facts in order to obtain a lien on certain property of the taxpayer; (3) filing a certificate of delinquency for record in the County Recorder's office in order to obtain a lien on certain property of the taxpayer; and (4) seizure and sale of personal property, improvements or possessory interests belonging or assessed to the assessee.

Proposition 13 and its implementing legislation impose the function of property tax allocation on counties in the State and prescribe how levies on countywide property values are to be shared with local taxing entities within each county. The limitations in Proposition 13, however, do not apply to *ad valorem* property taxes or special assessments to pay the interest and redemption charges on indebtedness, like the Bonds, approved by the voters.

The County levies a 1% property tax on behalf of all taxing agencies in the County. The taxes collected are allocated on the basis of a formula established by State law enacted in 1979. Under this formula, the County and all other taxing entities receive a base year allocation plus an allocation on the basis of "situs" growth in assessed value (new construction, change of ownership, inflation) prorated among the jurisdictions which serve the tax rate areas within which the growth occurs. Tax rate areas are specifically defined geographic areas which were developed to permit the levying of taxes for less than county-wide or less than city-wide special and school districts. In addition, the County levies and collects additional approved property taxes and assessments on behalf of any taxing agency within the County.

California Government Code Sections 29100 through 29107 provide the procedures that all counties must follow for calculating tax rates. The secured tax levy within the District consists of the District's share of the 1% general *ad valorem* and unitary taxes assessed on a County-wide basis and amounts levied that are in excess of the 1% general *ad valorem* property taxes. These tax receipts are part of the District's operations. In addition, the secured tax levy also includes the amount to repay a school loan from the State, which had a payable balance of $245.00 as of June 30, 2009, and an additional amount for the District's share of special voter approved *ad valorem* property taxes assessed on a District-wide basis, such as the *ad valorem* property taxes assessed for the District bonds issued pursuant to the Proposition BB Authorization, the Measure K Authorization, the Measure R Authorization and the Measure Y Authorization. See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS – California Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Relating to *Ad Valorem* Property Taxes" herein. *Ad valorem* property taxes are deposited with the County and applied only to pay the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the District's general obligation bonds. The District does not receive such funds nor are they available to pay any of the District's operating expenses. In addition, the total secured tax levy includes special assessments, improvement bonds, supplemental taxes or other charges which have been assessed on property within the District. Since State law allows homeowners' exemptions (described above) and certain businesses exemptions from *ad valorem* property taxation, such exemptions are not included in the total secured tax levy.

Further, California Education Code Section 15251 provides that all taxes levied with respect to general obligation bonds when collected will be paid into the county treasury of the county whose superintendent of schools has jurisdiction over the school district on behalf of which the tax was levied, to the credit of the debt service fund (or interest and sinking fund) of the school district, and will be used for the payment of the principal of and interest on the general obligations bonds of the school district and for no other purpose. Accordingly, the County may not borrow or spend such amounts nor can the District receive such funds and use them for operating purposes.

The table below sets forth the tax rates for the general percentage of the levy applied to all property owners for all of the District's outstanding general obligation bonds and general obligation refunding bonds and State school loan repayment from the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2000 through June 30, 2009.

TABLE 5

Los Angeles Unified School District
Property Tax Rates
(Per $100 of assessed value)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year ended June 30	District Tax Rate for District's State School Loan Repayment	Tax Rate for District's General Obligation Bonds[1]	General *Ad Valorem* Tax Rate Levied on District Property Owners[2]	Total
2000	0.000373%	0.031155%	1.000000%	1.031528%
2001	0.000363	0.040402	1.000000	1.040765
2002	--	0.048129	1.000000	1.048129
2003	0.000107	0.036866	1.000000	1.036973
2004	0.000160	0.076985	1.000000	1.077145
2005	0.000143	0.088696	1.000000	1.088839
2006	0.000107	0.084239	1.000000	1.084346
2007	0.000079	0.106735	1.000000	1.106814
2008	0.000040	0.123302	1.000000	1.123342
2009	0.000058	0.124724	1.000000	1.124782

(1) Reflects tax rate for general obligation bonds.
(2) The District receives a portion of this District-wide tax with other overlapping agencies receiving their respective portion.

Source: 2008-2009 Los Angeles County Auditor-Controller "Taxpayers' Guide."

The table below sets forth real property taxes in the District from Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2000 through 2009.

TABLE 6

Los Angeles Unified School District
Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Fiscal Years
($ in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Total Tax Levy	ERAF Funds[(1)]	Current Tax Collections	Delinquent & Other Unpaid Tax Levies[(2)]	Current Delinquency Rate[(3)]
2000	$ 532,436	$434,175	$ 941,023	$ 19,589	2.08%
2001	583,508	465,002	1,037,958	29,973	2.89
2002	652,455	493,649	1,125,788	29,264	2.60
2003	656,436	536,530	1,190,192	13,881	1.17
2004	821,820	576,038	1,386,560	34,987	2.52
2005	929,248	171,052	1,091,325	34,128	3.13
2006	991,275	76,068	1,026,351	30,963	3.02
2007	1,173,752	—	1,134,757	101,640	8.96
2008	1,345,503	(42,753)	1,241,733	76,816	6.19
2009	1,481,739	(2,660)	1,372,078	114,292	8.33

(1) Educational Revenue Augmentation Funds ("ERAF") are added to tax levies received by the District.
(2) Includes prior years' delinquencies.
(3) Delinquent and Other Unpaid Tax Levies divided by Current Tax Collections.

Sources: Los Angeles Unified School District Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2009.

Largest Taxpayers in the District

The 20 largest secured taxpayers in the District for Fiscal Year 2009-10 are set forth below.

TABLE 7

Los Angeles Unified School District
Largest Local Secured Taxpayers
Fiscal Year 2009-10

	Property Owner[1]	Primary Land Use	Assessed Valuation	Total [2]
1.	Douglas Emmett Realty Funds	Office Building	$ 2,373,947,068	0.53%
2.	Universal Studios LLC	Motion Picture Studio	1,381,886,145	0.31
3.	Anheuser Busch Inc.	Industrial	964,997,003	0.21
4.	Deutsche Bank National Trust	Residential Properties	735,196,578	0.16
5.	One Hundred Towers LLC	Office Building	579,015,264	0.13
6.	U.S. Bank National Association Trust	Residential Properties	565,592,463	0.13
7.	Donald T. Sterling	Apartments	556,537,898	0.12
8.	Duesenberg Investment Company	Office Building	489,916,476	0.11
9.	Century City Mall LLC	Shopping Center/Mall	457,234,097	0.10
10.	Taubman-Beverly Center	Shopping Center/Mall	457,142,499	0.10
11.	Topanga Plaza LP	Shopping Center/Mall	445,320,154	0.10
12.	Paramount Pictures Corp.	Industrial	439,520,452	0.10
13.	Trizec 333 LA LLC	Office Building	410,000,000	0.09
14.	Next Century Associates LLC	Hotel	384,442,305	0.09
15.	Rreef America REIT II Corp.	Office Building	378,851,256	0.08
16.	Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp.	Industrial	376,928,046	0.08
17.	Watson Land Company	Industrial	359,081,160	0.08
18.	2121 Avenue of the Stars LLC	Office Building	359,000,000	0.08
19.	Maguire Properties Two Cal Plaza	Office Building	356,000,000	0.08
20.	Trizec 601 Figueroa LLC	Office Building	355,000,000	0.08
			$12,425,608,864	2.75%

(1) Excludes taxpayers with values derived from mineral rights or a possessory interest. Historically, among the top 10 taxpayers within the District are landowners with primary land use of oil and gas production, including Atlantic Richfield Company, Tosco Corporation and Ultramar Inc., which are not reflected in the table above.
(2) Percentages reflect total 2009-10 Local Secured Assessed Valuation of $451,053,084,642, based upon a calculation of the total secured assessed valuation less local utility and non-unitary valuations, as reported by California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

The District's General Obligation Bond Program and Bonding Capacity

Voters within the District have approved a total of $20.605 billion of general obligation bonds in five separate bond elections since 1997. See "INTRODUCTION – The District's General Obligation Bond Program" herein for additional information regarding the Proposition BB, Measure K, Measure R and Measure Y Authorizations. See APPENDIX C – "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – District Debt" for additional information regarding the District's outstanding general obligation bonds.

Pursuant to Sections 15106 of the Education Code, the District's bonding capacity for general obligation bonds may not exceed 2.5% of taxable property value in the District as shown by the last equalized assessment of the County. The District's bonding capacity for general obligation bonds for Fiscal Year 2009-10 is approximately $11.87 billion, all of which will be used if the maximum issuance amount of $2.184 billion that is permitted under the New Money Resolutions is issued.

Measure K, Measure R, Measure Y and Measure Q Projects

The table below summarizes the major categories of $18.2 billion of projects identified pursuant to Measure K, Measure R, Measure Y and Measure Q authorized to be funded pursuant to their respective authorizations and the District's expected allocation of bond proceeds to each major category of projects, some of which are expected to be funded from future bond issuances. At least $7.4 billion of State matching funds and other revenue sources have been or are expected to be allocated to the Measure K Projects, the Measure R Projects, and the Measure Y Projects. In addition, the District previously issued all of the $2.4 billion of general obligation bonds, which were authorized pursuant to the Proposition BB Authorization, to fund land acquisition, school construction and modernization and technology projects. Accordingly, the total program sources of funds are expected to be approximately $28 billion.

TABLE 8

Los Angeles Unified School District
Summary of Measure K Projects, Measure R Projects, Measure Y Projects and Measure Q Projects and Target Funding Amounts
($ in millions)

Category of Project	Measure K(1) (2002)	Measure R(2) (2005)	Measure Y(3) (2006)	Measure Q (2008)
School Construction	$2,580	$1,837	$2,630	$1,130
Repair	526	1,563	690	2,680
Refinancing of Certificates of Participation Payments	--	150	190	--
Technology	66	140	125	1,925
School Facility Upgrades and Library Acquisitions	38	53	5	--
Early Childhood Education	80	50	60	150
Adult Education	--	25	50	125
Charter Schools	50	20	50	450
Joint Use	10	20	30	--
Audit Process	--	10	10	40
Safety – Police Dispatch	--	2	--	--
Oversight of Bond Projects	--	--	50	--
Innovation Fund	--	--	60	--
Replacement of Special Education Buses	--	--	25	--
Added Resources to Low Performing Schools	--	--	10	--
Green Technology	--	--	--	500
Total	$3,350	$3,870	$3,985	$7,000

(1) As of February 1, 2010, bond proceeds have financed $3.2 billion of Measure K Projects, some of which are not yet complete. State matching funds have also been allocated to the Measure K Projects.
(2) As of February 1, 2010, bond proceeds have financed $3.0 billion of Measure R Projects, some of which are not yet complete. State matching funds have also been allocated to the Measure R Projects.
(3) As of February 1, 2010, bond proceeds have financed $2.144 billion of Measure Y Projects, some of which are not yet complete. State matching funds have also been allocated to the Measure Y Projects.

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District.

Future Issuances of General Obligation Bonds

In October 2009, the District received updated projections of estimates of projected assessed valuation from a private econometrics firm. This study estimated projected declines in the District's assessed valuation base of 15% to 17% over the next three years and that the District's assessed valuation base is not expected to return to its present level for approximately nine years. The issuance of additional series of bonds in future years will depend upon, among other things, when the District's projected assessed valuation is sufficient to support additional issues of general obligation bonds, as determined by the District's analysis of information from, among other funding sources, the Office of the County Assessor. The District expects to issue approximately $860,000 of additional general obligation bonds under the Measure K Authorization and approximately $450.98 million of additional general obligation bonds under the Measure Y Authorization pursuant to the New Money Resolutions prior to June 30, 2010. The District does not expect to issue general obligation bonds pursuant to the Measure Q

Authorization until the assessed valuation within the District is sufficient to support additional general obligation indebtedness. See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS – California Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Relating to *Ad Valorem* Property Taxes" herein.

The District has received a portion of the national limit of "clean renewable energy bonds" (as defined in the Code) from the Internal Revenue Service. The District may issue clean renewable energy bonds as general obligation bonds under one or more of the Authorizations prior to the expiration of such allocation.

TAX MATTERS

Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds and the Refunding Bonds

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") establishes certain requirements that must be met at and subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds and the Refunding Bonds (collectively, the "Tax-Exempt Bonds") for interest thereon to be and remain not includable in gross income under Section 103 of the Code. Non-compliance with such requirements could cause the interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds to be includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of their issuance irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs. The District has covenanted in the District New Money Resolution and the Refunding Resolution and the District will covenant in its Tax Certificate to be executed and delivered in connection with the issuance of the Tax-Exempt Bonds to comply with applicable requirements of the Code in order to maintain the exclusion of the interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code.

In the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP, Bond Counsel, based on current law and except as provided in the next sentence, interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds is not includable in gross income for purposes of federal income taxation. Interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds will be includable in gross income for purposes of federal income taxation retroactive to their date of issuance if the District fails to comply, subsequent to the issuance of the Tax-Exempt Bonds with the covenants, described above relating to compliance with certain federal income tax matters, including requirements of the Code and covenants regarding the use, expenditure and investment of the Tax-Exempt Bond proceeds and the timely payment of certain investment earnings to the U.S. Treasury. Sidley Austin LLP will render no opinion as to the effect on the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds of any action taken or not taken after the date of such opinion without the approval of such firm.

Interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds is not treated as an item of tax preference in calculating the federal alternative minimum taxable income of individuals and corporations. Interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds, however, is included as an adjustment in the calculation of federal corporate alternative minimum taxable income and may affect a corporation's alternative minimum tax liability. The Code contains other provisions, some of which are noted below, that could result in tax consequences, upon which no opinion will be rendered by Bond Counsel, as a result of (i) ownership of the Tax-Exempt Bonds or (ii) the inclusion in certain computations of interest that is excluded from gross income.

Under current law, the interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds is exempt from personal income tax imposed by the State of California.

Ownership of tax-exempt obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to certain taxpayers, including, without limitation, financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, certain S-corporations with excess passive income, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations and taxpayers who may be eligible for the earned income tax credit. Prospective purchasers of the Tax-Exempt Bonds should consult their tax advisors as to the applicability of any such collateral consequences.

Original Issue Premium

The excess, if any, of the tax adjusted basis of the Tax-Exempt Bonds purchased as part of the initial public offering to a purchaser (other than a purchaser who holds such Tax-Exempt Bonds as inventory, stock in trade or for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business) over the amount payable at maturity is "bond premium." Bond premium is amortized over the term of such Tax-Exempt Bonds for federal income tax purposes (or, in the case of a bond with bond premium callable prior to its stated maturity, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on such bond). Owners of Tax-Exempt Bonds with bond premium are required to decrease their adjusted basis in such Tax-Exempt Bonds by the amount of amortizable bond premium attributable to each taxable year such Tax-Exempt Bonds are held. The amortizable bond premium on such Tax-Exempt Bonds attributable to a taxable year is not deductible for federal income tax purposes; however, bond premium is treated as an offset to qualified stated interest received on such Tax-Exempt Bonds. Owners of such Tax-Exempt Bonds should consult their tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal income tax purposes of the treatment of bond premium upon sale or other disposition of such Tax-Exempt Bonds and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of such Tax-Exempt Bonds.

Backup Withholding

Interest paid on the Tax-Exempt Bonds will be subject to information reporting in a manner similar to interest paid on taxable obligations. Although such reporting requirement does not, in and of itself, affect the excludability of such interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes, such reporting requirement causes the payment of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds to be subject to backup withholding if such interest is paid to beneficial owners who (a) are not "exempt recipients," and (b) either fail to provide certain identifying information (such as the beneficial owner's taxpayer identification number) in the required manner or have been identified by the Internal Revenue Service as having failed to report all interest and dividends required to be shown on their income tax returns. Generally, individuals are not exempt recipients. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner's federal income tax liability provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Taxable Series RY Bonds and Taxable Series I Bonds

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Circular 230 Notice

Any discussion of U.S. federal tax issues set forth in this Official Statement relating to the Taxable Bonds was written in connection with the promotion and marketing of the transactions described in this Official Statement. Such discussion is not intended or written to be legal or tax advice with respect to the Taxable Bonds to any person, and is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, by any person for the purpose of avoiding any U.S. federal tax penalties that may be imposed on such person. Each investor should seek advice based on its particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

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General

The following is a summary of the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Taxable Bonds. This discussion does not purport to be a complete analysis of all the potential tax consequences of such purchase, ownership and disposition and is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), Treasury regulations (whether final, temporary or proposed), and rulings and judicial decisions in effect as of the date hereof. Those laws are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This summary does not discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a particular investor in light of that investor's individual circumstances or to certain types of investors subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws (including persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, life insurance companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, dealers in securities or currencies, banks, tax-exempt organizations or persons holding Taxable Bonds in a tax-deferred or tax-advantaged account, traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for securities holdings, persons who hold Taxable Bonds as part of a hedging, straddle, integrated, conversion or constructive sale transaction, persons who have ceased to be U.S. citizens or to be taxed as resident aliens or persons liable for the alternative minimum tax) and does not discuss any aspect of state, local or foreign tax laws. This discussion applies only to U.S. holders and non-U.S. holders (each defined below) of Taxable Bonds who purchase their Taxable Bonds in the original offering at the original offering price, and who hold their Taxable Bonds as capital assets. This discussion does not address any tax consequences applicable to a holder of an equity interest in a holder of Taxable Bonds. In particular, this discussion does not address any tax consequences applicable to a partner in a partnership holding Taxable Bonds. If a partnership holds Taxable Bonds, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Thus, a person who is a partner in a partnership holding Taxable Bonds should consult his or her own tax advisor.

This summary only addresses Taxable Bonds with the features described herein.

Prospective purchasers are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal and other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Taxable Bonds before determining whether to purchase Taxable Bonds.

In this discussion, the term "U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of Taxable Bonds that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation (including an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that is created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust if (a) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (b) the trust was in existence on August 20, 1996 and properly elected to continue to be treated as a United States person. As used herein, the term "non-U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of Taxable Bonds that is not a U.S. holder.

U.S. Holders

Interest on Taxable Bonds

Payments of interest on the Taxable Bonds will be included in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes by a U.S. holder as ordinary income at the time the interest is paid or accrued in accordance with the U.S. holder's regular method of accounting for tax purposes.

Market Discount

If a U.S. Holder purchases a Taxable Bond for an amount that is less than its issue price (or, in the case of a subsequent purchaser, its stated redemption price at maturity) such U.S. Holder will be treated as having purchased such Taxable Bond at a "market discount," unless the amount of such market discount is less than a specified *de minimis* amount. For this purposes, the "revised issue price" of a Taxable Bond generally equals its issue price, decreased by the amount of any payments previously made on such Taxable Bond that were not qualified stated interest payments.

Under the market discount rules, a U.S. Holder is required to treat any partial principal payment on, or any gain realized on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of, a Taxable Bond as ordinary income to the extent of the lesser of (i) the amount of such payment or realized gain, or (ii) the amount of market discount that has not previously been included in gross income and is treated as having accrued on such Taxable Bond at the time of such payment or disposition. Market discount will be considered to accrue ratably during the period from the date of acquisition to the maturity date of such Taxable Bond, unless the U.S. Holder elects to accrue market discount on the basis of semiannual compounding.

A U.S. Holder may be required to defer the deduction of all or a portion of the interest paid or accrued on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry a Taxable Bond with market discount until the maturity of such Taxable Bond or certain earlier dispositions, because a current deduction is only allowed to the extent the interest expense exceeds an allocable portion of market discount. A U.S. Holder may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues (on either a ratable or semiannual compounding basis), in which case the rules described above regarding the treatment as ordinary income of gain upon the disposition of such Taxable Bond and upon the receipt of certain cash payments and regarding the deferral of interest deductions will not apply. Generally, such currently included market discount is treated as ordinary interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such an election will apply to all debt instruments acquired by the U.S. Holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which such election applies, and may be revoked only with the consent of the IRS.

Premium

If a U.S. Holder purchases a Taxable Bond for an amount that is greater than the sum of all amounts payable on such Taxable Bond after the purchase date, other than payments of qualified stated interest, such U.S. Holder will be considered to have purchased such Taxable Bond with "amortizable bond premium" equal in amount to such excess. A U.S. Holder may elect to amortize such premium using a constant yield method over the remaining term of such Taxable Bond and may offset interest otherwise required to be included in respect of such Taxable Bond during any taxable year by the amortized amount of such premium for the taxable year. Bond premium on a Taxable Bond held by a U.S. Holder that does not make such an election will decrease the amount of gain or increase the amount of loss otherwise recognized on the disposition of such Taxable Bond. However, if a Taxable Bond may be optionally redeemed after the U.S. Holder acquires it at a price in excess of its stated redemption price at maturity, special rules will apply that could result in a deferral of the amortization of a portion of the bond premium until later in the term of such Taxable Bond (as discussed in more detail below). Any election to amortize bond premium applies to all taxable debt instruments held by the U.S. Holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which such election applies and may be revoked only with the consent of the IRS.

The following rules apply to any Taxable Bond that may be optionally redeemed after the U.S. Holder acquires it at a price in excess of its stated redemption price at maturity. The amount of amortizable bond premium attributable to such Taxable Bond is equal to the lesser of (1) the difference between (A) such U.S. Holder's tax basis in the Taxable Bond and (B) the sum of all amounts payable on such Taxable Bond after the purchase date, other than payments of qualified stated interest or (2) the difference between (X) such U.S. Holder's tax basis in such Taxable Bond and (Y) the sum of all amounts payable on such Taxable Bond after the purchase date due on or before the early call date, other than payments of qualified stated interest. If a Taxable Bond may be redeemed on more than one date prior to maturity, the early call date and amount payable on the early call date that produces the lowest amount of amortizable bond premium, is the early call date and amount payable that is initially used for purposes of calculating the amount pursuant to clause (2) of the previous sentence. If an early call date is not taken into account in computing premium amortization and the early call is in fact exercised, a U.S. Holder will be allowed a deduction for the excess of the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the Taxable Bond over the amount realized pursuant to the redemption. If an early call date is taken into account in computing premium amortization and the early call is not exercised, the Taxable Bond will be treated as "reissued" on such early call date for the call price. Following the deemed reissuance, the amount of amortizable bond premium is recalculated pursuant to the rules of this section "Premium." The rules relating to a Taxable Bonds that may be optionally redeemed are complex and, accordingly, prospective purchasers are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the amortizable bond premium rules to their particular situation.

Disposition of Taxable Bonds

Except as discussed above, upon the sale, exchange, redemption or retirement of a Taxable Bond, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange, redemption or retirement (other than amounts representing accrued and unpaid interest) of such Taxable Bond and such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in such Taxable Bond. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a Taxable Bond generally will equal such U.S. Holder's initial investment in the Taxable Bond increased by any accrued market discount, if any, if the U.S. Holder has included such market discount in income and decreased by the amount of any payments, other than qualified stated interest payments, received and amortizable bond premium taken with respect to such Taxable Bond. Such gain or loss generally will be long term capital gain or loss if the Taxable Bond has been held by the U.S. Holder at the time of disposition for more than one year. If the U.S. holder is an individual, long term capital gain will be subject to reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to certain limitations.

Non-U.S. Holders

A non-U.S. holder who is an individual or corporation (or an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holding Taxable Bonds on its own behalf will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on payments of principal of, or premium (if any), or interest (including original issue discount, if any) on Taxable Bonds, unless the non-U.S. holder is a controlled foreign corporation related to the District or a bank receiving interest described in Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code. To qualify for the exemption from taxation, the Withholding Agent, as defined below, must have received a statement from the individual or corporation that:

- is signed under penalties of perjury by the beneficial owner of the Taxable Bonds,
- certifies that the owner is not a U.S. holder, and
- provides the beneficial owner's name and permanent residence address.

A "Withholding Agent" is the last U.S. payor (or non-U.S. payor who is a qualified intermediary, U.S. branch of a foreign person or withholding foreign partnership) in the chain of payment prior to payment to a non-U.S. holder (that itself is not a Withholding Agent). Generally, this statement is made on an IRS Form W-8BEN, which is effective for the remainder of the year of signature and three full calendar years thereafter, unless a change in circumstances makes any information on the form incorrect. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a Form W-8BEN with a U.S. taxpayer identification number will remain effective until a change in circumstances makes any information on the form incorrect, provided the Withholding Agent reports at least annually to the beneficial owner on IRS Form 1042-S. The beneficial owner must inform the Withholding Agent within 30 days of any change and furnish a new Form W-8BEN. A non-U.S. holder of Taxable Bonds that is not an individual or corporation (or an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holding Taxable Bonds on its own behalf may have substantially increased reporting requirements. In particular, in the case of Taxable Bonds held by a foreign partnership or foreign trust, the partners or beneficiaries rather than the partnership or trust will be required to provide the certification discussed above, and the partnership or trust will be required to provide certain additional information.

A non-U.S. holder of Taxable Bonds whose income from such Taxable Bonds is effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business generally will be taxed as if the holder were a U.S. holder (and, if the non-U.S. holder of Taxable Bonds is a corporation, possibly subject to a branch profits tax at a 30% rate or lower rate as may be prescribed by an applicable tax treaty), provided the holder furnishes to the Withholding Agent an IRS Form W-8ECI.

Certain securities clearing organizations, and other entities that are not beneficial owners may be able to provide a signed statement to the Withholding Agent. In that case, however, the signed statement may require a copy of the beneficial owner's Form W-8BEN.

Generally, a non-U.S. holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any capital gain recognized on retirement or disposition of Taxable Bonds, unless the non-U.S. holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the retirement or disposition of such Taxable Bonds, and that gain is derived from sources within the United States. Certain other exceptions may apply, and a non-U.S. holder in these circumstances should consult its tax advisor.

Taxable Bonds will not be includible in the estate of a non-U.S. holder unless at the time of the decedent's death, income from such Taxable Bonds was effectively connected with the conduct by the decedent of a trade or business in the United States.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Backup withholding of United States federal income tax may apply to payments made in respect of the Taxable Bonds to registered owners who are not "exempt recipients" and who fail to provide certain identifying information (such as the registered owner's taxpayer identification number) in the required manner. Generally, individuals are not exempt recipients, whereas corporations and certain other entities generally are exempt recipients. Payments made in respect of the Taxable Bonds to a U.S. Holder must be reported to the IRS, unless the U.S. Holder is an exempt recipient or establishes an exemption. Compliance with the identification procedures described in the preceding section would establish an exemption from backup withholding for those non-U.S. Holders who are not exempt recipients.

In addition, upon the sale of a Taxable Bond to (or through) a broker, the broker must report the sale and withhold on the entire purchase price, unless either (i) the broker determines that the seller is a corporation or other exempt recipient or (ii) the seller certifies that such seller is a non-U.S. Holder (and certain other conditions are met). Certification of the registered owner's non-U.S. status would be made normally on an IRS Form W-8BEN under penalties of perjury, although in certain cases it may be possible to submit other documentary evidence.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner's United States federal income tax provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Legal Defeasance

Under the terms of the Resolutions, the Taxable Bonds may be legally defeased. Prospective purchasers of Taxable Bonds should be aware that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a legal defeasance will be treated as a taxable exchange of such Taxable Bonds on which gain or loss, if any, will be recognized without any corresponding receipt of cash. In addition, after a legal defeasance, the timing and character of amounts includable in gross income by a holder of Taxable Bonds could differ from the timing and character of the amounts that would have been includible in gross income in respect of such Taxable Bonds had the legal defeasance not occurred. Prospective purchasers of such Taxable Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the more detailed consequences to them of a legal defeasance, including the applicability and effect of tax laws other than U.S. federal income tax laws.

Owners of Taxable Series RY Bonds Not to Receive Tax Credit

Although the Taxable Series RY Bonds will be issued as "Build America Bonds," the District will elect to receive a cash subsidy payment from the Treasury Department equal to thirty-five percent (35%) of the interest payable by the District on the Taxable Series RY Bonds. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL THE OWNERS OF THE TAXABLE SERIES RY BONDS RECEIVE OR BE ENTITLED TO A CREDIT AT ANY TIME AGAINST THE TAX IMPOSED BY THE CODE.

Future Developments

Future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, regulations, rulings or court decisions may cause interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or cause the Bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, to State or local income taxation, or otherwise prevent beneficial owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. Further, legislation or regulatory actions and proposals may affect the economic value of the federal or state tax exemption or the market value of the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations, ruling or litigation as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

LEGAL MATTERS

Continuing Disclosure

The District has covenanted for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds to provide certain financial information and operating data relating to the District (the "Annual Report") for each fiscal year by not later than 240 days following the end of the District's fiscal year (currently ending June 30) commencing with the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2009-10, and to provide notices of the occurrence of certain enumerated events, if material. The District will provide or cause to be provided the Annual Report and these notices to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through its Electronic Municipal Market Access system, emma.msrb.org, in the manner prescribed by the SEC. Copies of the District's previous annual reports and notices of material event filings are also available at the website of Digital Assurance Certification, L.L.C., www.dacbond.com, although the information presented there is not incorporated by reference in this Official Statement and should not be relied upon in making an investment decision with respect to the Bonds. The specific nature of the information to be contained in the notices of material events is set forth in APPENDIX H – "FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

CERTIFICATE" attached hereto. These covenants have been made in order to assist the Underwriters in complying with SEC Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) (the "Rule"). The District has complied in all material respects in the last five years with each of its previous undertakings with regard to the Rule to provide annual reports and notices of material events.

Limitation on Remedies; Amounts Held in the County Treasury Pool

The opinions of Bond Counsel, attached hereto as Appendices F and G, are qualified by reference to bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws relating to or affecting creditor's rights. Bankruptcy proceedings, if initiated, could subject the owners of the Bonds to judicial discretion and interpretation of their rights in bankruptcy or otherwise, and consequently may entail risks of delay, limitation, or modification of their rights.

The County on behalf of the District is expected to be in possession of the annual *ad valorem* property taxes and certain funds to repay the Bonds and may invest these funds in the County's Treasury Pool, as described in APPENDIX I – "LOS ANGELES COUNTY TREASURY POOL" attached hereto. In the event the District or the County were to go into bankruptcy, a federal bankruptcy court might hold that the owners of the Bonds are unsecured creditors with respect to any funds received by the District or the County prior to the bankruptcy, which may include taxes that have been collected and deposited into the applicable Interest and Sinking Fund, where such amounts are deposited into the County Treasury Pool, and such amounts may not be available for payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds unless the owners of the Bonds can "trace" those funds. There can be no assurance that the Owners could successfully so "trace" such taxes on deposit in the applicable Interest and Sinking Fund where such amounts are invested in the County Treasury Pool. The Resolutions and the California Government Code require the County to annually levy *ad valorem* taxes upon all property subject to taxation by the District, without limitation as to rate or amount (except as to certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates), for the payment of the principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds.

Legality for Investment in the State

Under provisions of the State Financial Code, the Bonds are legal investments for commercial banks in the State to the extent that the Bonds, in the informed opinion of said bank, are prudent for the investment of funds of depositors, and, under provisions of the California Government Code, are eligible for security for deposits of public moneys in the State.

Certain Legal Matters

The validity of the Bonds and certain other legal matters are subject to the approving opinion of Sidley Austin LLP, San Francisco, California, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. Complete copies of the proposed forms of opinion of Bond Counsel with respect to the Taxable Series RY Bonds and the Refunding Bonds are contained in Appendices F and G, respectively, attached hereto. Certain legal matters will also be passed upon for the District by its Disclosure Counsel, Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Los Angeles, California and by the District's General Counsel, and for the Underwriters by their counsel, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Los Angeles, California.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Excerpts from the District's Fiscal Year 2008-09 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (the "Fiscal Year 2008-09 CAFR"), including its general purpose financial statements for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2009 are attached as APPENDIX D. Difficulties associated with new payroll computer systems resulted in a delay of approximately twelve months in the reporting of the District's finances for the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2008. Further, the delay of the Fiscal Year 2006-07 CAFR was a contributing factor in the District's failure to file its Fiscal Year 2007-08 CAFR and its Fiscal Year 2008-09 CAFR by the respective December 15, 2008 and December 15, 2009 deadlines therefor required by the State. The District filed its unaudited financial results for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2009 with the Los Angeles County Office of Education in October 2009. The District filed its Fiscal Year 2008-09 CAFR on February 26, 2010 subsequent to the December 15, 2009 deadline required by the State. See APPENDIX C – "DISTRICT GENERAL INFORMATION – Information Technology Implementation Problems" and " – DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Significant Accounting Policies, System of Accounts and Audited Financial Statements – *Reconciliation of Financial Results*" attached hereto.

The basic financial statements of the District for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2009, certain sections of which are included in APPENDIX D to this Official Statement, have been audited by Simpson & Simpson, independent certified public accountants, as stated in their report appearing in APPENDIX D. The District has not requested nor has the District obtained the consent of Simpson & Simpson to the inclusion of its report in APPENDIX D. Simpson & Simpson has not been engaged to perform and has not performed, since the date of its report included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in that report. Simpson & Simpson has not been requested to perform and has not performed any procedures relating to the Official Statement.

LITIGATION

There is no litigation pending against the District or, to the knowledge of its respective executive officers, threatened, seeking to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale, execution or delivery of the Bonds or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Bonds or the Authorizations or any proceedings of the District taken with respect to the issuance or sale thereof, or the levy or application of *ad valorem taxes* for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds or the use of the proceeds of the Bonds. A certificate to this effect will be furnished to purchasers at the time of the original delivery of the Bonds. There are no pending lawsuits that, in the opinion of the District's General Counsel, challenge the validity of the Bonds, the existence of the District, or the title of the executive officers to their respective offices. There are a number of lawsuits and claims pending against the District. In the opinion of the District, the aggregate amount of the uninsured liabilities of the District under these lawsuits and claims will not materially affect the finances of the District.

A complaint for injunctive and declaratory relief was filed on February 24, 2010, against the District and the State entitled *Reed, et al. v. State of California and the Los Angeles Unified School District*. The plaintiffs, who are students at three middle schools within the District, allege in this complaint that the State's and the District's budgetary measures have resulted in increased layoffs and use of substitute teachers at the schools named therein that were disproportionate to other schools within the District. As a result, the complaint alleges, the plaintiffs have been deprived of educational equality. Among other relief, the plaintiffs are seeking declaratory relief that the State and the District have violated their rights under State Constitution and Government Code and injunctive relief prohibiting the defendants from implementing future layoffs of teachers at the schools named therein that are disproportionate to other schools within the District or hindering the ability of the schools to maintain an effective corps of teachers. The District is considering its potential defenses against such lawsuit and does not currently have an estimate of the potential impact of this complaint. The Bonds are general obligations of the District, payable from *ad valorem* property taxes levied by the County on taxpayers within the District. See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS" herein. Accordingly, the lawsuit should not result in judgments or settlements which would have an effect on the District's ability to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ratings

Moody's and S&P have assigned their municipal bond ratings of "Aa3" and "AA-", respectively, to the Bonds. The District has furnished to each rating agency certain materials and information with respect to itself and the Bonds. Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on such information and materials and on their own investigations, studies and assumptions. Each rating reflects only the view of the respective rating agency, and any explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained only from the issuing rating agency furnishing the same, at the following addresses: Moody's Investors Service, Inc., 7 World Trade Center at 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007, telephone: (212) 533-0300 and Standard & Poor's, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041, telephone: (212) 438-2124. There is no assurance that any such rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by such rating agency, if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of any such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

Financial Advisor

The District has retained Tamalpais Advisors, Inc. – Kelling, Northcross & Nobriga, A Joint Venture, as Financial Advisor (the "Financial Advisor") in connection with the issuance of the Bonds and certain other financial matters. The Financial Advisor is not obligated to undertake and has not undertaken to make an independent verification of the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the information contained in this Official Statement. The Financial Advisor represents two independent financial advisory firms and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, trading or distributing municipal securities or other negotiable instruments.

Verification of Mathematical Computations

Upon the delivery of the Refunding Bonds, Causey Demgen & Moore Inc. (the "Verification Agent"), will deliver a report stating that the firm has verified the mathematical accuracy of the schedules with respect to the sufficiency of the Escrow Fund established to pay, when due, the principal of, redemption premium and interest on the Prior Bonds in full on the dates of payment or redemption thereof. The scope of the verification will be based solely on information and assumptions provided to the Verification Agent by the Refunding Underwriters (hereinafter defined). The Verification Agent will express no opinion on the assumptions provided to them, nor as to the exemption from taxation of the interest on the Refunding Bonds.

Underwriting

The Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds are being purchased by Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporation, RBC Capital Markets Corporation, Stone & Youngberg LLC and Rice Financial Products Company (collectively, the "Tax-Exempt Series KRY Underwriters"), for whom Citigroup Global Markets Inc. is acting as representative. The Tax-Exempt Series KRY Underwriters have agreed to purchase the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds at the purchase price of $503,393,929.85 (which is equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, plus an aggregate original issue premium of $26,584,753.95 and less an underwriters' discount of $1,765,824.10).

The Taxable Series RY Bonds are being purchased by Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Barclays Capital Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated (collectively, the "Taxable Series RY Underwriters") for whom Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated is acting as representative. The Taxable Series RY Underwriters have agreed to purchase the Taxable Series RY Bonds at the purchase price of $1,242,573,992.52 (which is equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Taxable Series RY Bonds less an underwriters' discount of $8,011,007.48).

The Taxable Series I Bonds are being purchased by Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (the "Series I Underwriter"). The Series I Underwriter has agreed to purchase the Taxable Series I Bonds at the purchase price of $3,797,381.92 (which is equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Taxable Series I Bonds, plus an aggregate original issue premium of $20,341.20 and less an underwriter's discount of $17,959.28).

The Refunding Bonds are being purchased by Citigroup Global Markets Inc., E. J. De La Rosa & Co., Inc. and Samuel A. Ramirez & Co., Inc. (collectively, the "Refunding Underwriters" and together with the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Underwriters, the Taxable Series RY Underwriters and the Taxable Series I Underwriter, the "Underwriters") for whom Citigroup Global Markets Inc. is acting as representative. The Refunding Underwriters have agreed to purchase the Refunding Bonds at the purchase price of $82,291,210.40 (which is equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Refunding Bonds, plus an aggregate original issue premium of $7,536,754.55 and less an underwriters' discount of $240,544.15).

Pursuant to each such Bond Purchase Agreement, the respective Underwriters will purchase all of the Bonds, as applicable, all with respect to the related Bond Purchase Agreement, if any of such Bonds are purchased. The respective Underwriters may offer and sell the Bonds, as applicable, to certain dealers and others at prices or yields different from the initial public offering prices or yields stated on the inside cover pages of this Official Statement. The initial public offering prices or yields may be changed from time to time by the respective Underwriters, as applicable.

Citigroup Inc. and Morgan Stanley, the respective parent companies of Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, each an underwriter of certain series of the Bonds, have entered into a retail brokerage joint venture. As part of the joint venture, each of Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated will distribute municipal securities to retail investors through the financial advisor network of a new broker-dealer, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. This distribution arrangement became effective on June 1, 2009. As part of this arrangement, each of Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated will compensate Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. for its selling efforts in connection with their respective allocations of Bonds.

Additional Information

The purpose of this Official Statement is to supply information to prospective buyers of the Bonds. Quotations from and summaries of the Bonds, the Resolutions and the constitutional provisions, statutes and other documents described herein do not purport to be complete, and reference is made to said documents, constitutional provisions and statutes for full and complete statements of their provisions. Copies of such documents are available for inspection at the District by request to the Chief Financial Officer at (213) 241-7888, and following delivery of the Bonds will be on file at the corporate trust office of the Paying Agent.

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. This Official Statement is not a contract or agreement between the District and the purchasers or owners of any of the Bonds.

Execution and Delivery

The District has duly authorized the execution and delivery of this Official Statement.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: /s/ Megan K. Reilly
Chief Financial Officer

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APPENDIX A

FISCAL YEAR DEBT SERVICE

The following tables set forth the semi-annual debt service obligations in each Fiscal Year for all of the District's outstanding general obligation bonds.

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General Obligation Bonds, Semi-Annual Debt Service Schedule by Series
($ in Millions)

		Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds			Taxable Series RY Bonds			Refunding Bonds			Taxable Series I Bonds			Aggregate	
Payment Date	Outstanding General Obligation Bonds[1]	Principal	Interest	Semi-Annual Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Semi-Annual Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Semi-Annual Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Semi-Annual Debt Service	Semi-Annual Debt Service[2]	Fiscal Year Total[2]
7/1/2010	$ 464.31	$ 45.71	$ 7.54	$ 53.25	$ -	$ 27.47	$ 27.47	$ 0.92	$ 1.02	$ 1.94	$ -	$ 0.03	$ 0.03	$ 547.00	
1/1/2011	227.82	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	-	1.56	1.56	-	0.05	0.05	282.94	829.94
7/1/2011	512.28	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	0.75	1.56	2.31	-	0.05	0.05	568.14	
1/1/2012	221.41	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	-	1.55	1.55	-	0.05	0.05	276.53	844.67
7/1/2012	519.14	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	0.77	1.55	2.32	-	0.05	0.05	575.02	
1/1/2013	214.38	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	-	1.54	1.54	-	0.05	0.05	269.48	844.50
7/1/2013	509.25	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	16.86	1.54	18.40	3.80	0.05	3.85	585.00	
1/1/2014	207.46	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	-	1.27	1.27	-	-	-	262.24	847.25
7/1/2014	500.48	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	3.43	1.27	4.70	-	-	-	558.69	
1/1/2015	200.22	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	-	1.22	1.22	-	-	-	254.95	813.64
7/1/2015	461.34	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	52.29	1.22	53.51	-	-	-	568.36	
1/1/2016	193.85	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	247.36	815.72
7/1/2016	509.16	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	562.67	
1/1/2017	186.04	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	239.55	802.21
7/1/2017	530.08	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	583.59	
1/1/2018	177.50	-	11.25	11.25	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	231.01	814.60
7/1/2018	538.61	39.68	11.25	50.93	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	631.80	
1/1/2019	168.43	-	10.26	10.26	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	220.94	852.75
7/1/2019	586.44	8.81	10.26	19.06	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	647.76	
1/1/2020	158.94	-	10.04	10.04	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	211.23	859.00
7/1/2020	614.35	4.70	10.04	14.74	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	671.35	
1/1/2021	148.62	-	9.95	9.95	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.82	872.17
7/1/2021	632.72	1.63	9.95	11.58	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	686.55	
1/1/2022	137.63	-	9.91	9.91	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	189.80	876.36
7/1/2022	653.14	8.50	9.91	18.41	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	713.81	
1/1/2023	126.34	-	9.70	9.70	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	178.30	892.10
7/1/2023	664.01	4.84	9.70	14.54	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	720.81	
1/1/2024	114.59	-	9.57	9.57	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	166.42	887.23
7/1/2024	670.97	11.62	9.57	21.19	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	734.41	
1/1/2025	102.71	-	9.27	9.27	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	154.24	888.65
7/1/2025	640.47	13.07	9.27	22.34	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	705.07	
1/1/2026	90.15	-	8.93	8.93	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	141.34	846.40
7/1/2026	617.85	14.07	8.93	22.99	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	683.10	
1/1/2027	96.33	-	8.56	8.56	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	147.15	830.25
7/1/2027	493.22	81.80	8.56	90.36	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	625.83	
1/1/2028	192.71	-	6.41	6.41	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	241.38	867.21
7/1/2028	382.43	105.97	6.41	112.38	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	537.07	
1/1/2029	54.32	-	3.63	3.63	-	42.26	42.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.20	637.27
7/1/2029	395.79	8.54	3.63	12.16	115.97	42.26	158.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	566.18	
1/1/2030	45.50	-	3.40	3.40	-	38.34	38.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.24	653.42
7/1/2030	408.23	10.17	3.40	13.57	131.85	38.34	170.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	591.99	
1/1/2031	36.08	-	3.14	3.14	-	33.88	33.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.10	665.09
7/1/2031	375.66	11.90	3.14	15.03	193.09	33.88	226.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	617.67	
1/1/2032	27.09	-	2.82	2.82	-	27.36	27.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.27	674.94
7/1/2032	359.54	28.67	2.82	31.49	225.20	27.36	252.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	643.58	
1/1/2033	18.02	-	2.07	2.07	-	19.75	19.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.84	683.42
7/1/2033	319.80	31.92	2.07	33.99	261.90	19.75	281.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	635.43	
1/1/2034	42.27	-	1.23	1.23	-	10.90	10.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.40	689.83
7/1/2034	313.02	47.01	1.23	48.24	322.59	10.90	333.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	694.76	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	694.76
Total	$15,860.71	$478.58	$405.35	$883.93	$1,250.59	$1,893.71	$3,144.29	$75.00	$15.32	$90.32	$3.80	$0.35	$4.14	$19,983.39	$19,983.39

(1) Excludes the Bonds described in the forepart of this Official Statement; excludes the bonds refunded with the proceeds of the Refunding Bonds.
(2) Includes the Bonds described in the forepart of this Official Statement; excludes the bonds refunded with the proceeds of the Refunding Bonds.

General Obligation Bonds, Semi-Annual Debt Service Schedule by Measure

($ in Millions)

		Measure K			Measure R						Measure Y													
		Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds			Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds			Taxable Series RY Bonds			Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds			Taxable Series RY Bonds			Taxable Series I Bonds			Refunding Bonds			Aggregate	
Payment Date	Outstanding General Obligation Bonds[(1)]	Principal	Interest	Semi-Annual Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Semi-Annual Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Semi-Annual Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Semi-Annual Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Semi-Annual Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Semi-Annual Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Semi-Annual Debt Service	Semi-Annual Debt Service[(2)]	Fiscal Year Total[(2)]
7/1/2010	$ 464.31	$ 3.89	$ 2.50	$ 6.39	$ -	$ 2.64	$ 2.64	$ -	$ 10.49	$ 10.49	$ 41.82	$ 2.40	$ 44.22	$ -	$ 16.98	$ 16.98	$ -	$ 0.03	$ 0.03	$ 0.92	$ 1.02	$ 1.94	$ 547.00	
1/1/2011	227.82	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	-	0.05	0.05	-	1.56	1.56	282.94	829.94
7/1/2011	512.28	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	-	0.05	0.05	0.75	1.56	2.31	568.14	
1/1/2012	221.41	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	-	0.05	0.05	-	1.55	1.55	276.53	844.67
7/1/2012	519.14	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	-	0.05	0.05	0.77	1.55	2.32	575.02	
1/1/2013	214.38	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	-	0.05	0.05	-	1.54	1.54	269.48	844.50
7/1/2013	509.25	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	3.80	0.05	3.85	16.86	1.54	18.40	585.00	
1/1/2014	207.46	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	1.27	1.27	262.24	847.25
7/1/2014	500.48	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	3.43	1.27	4.70	558.69	
1/1/2015	200.22	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	1.22	1.22	254.95	813.64
7/1/2015	461.34	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	52.29	1.22	53.51	568.36	
1/1/2016	193.85	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	247.36	815.72
7/1/2016	509.16	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	562.67	
1/1/2017	186.04	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	239.55	802.21
7/1/2017	530.08	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	583.59	
1/1/2018	177.50	-	3.81	3.81	-	4.06	4.06	-	16.14	16.14	-	3.38	3.38	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	231.01	814.60
7/1/2018	538.61	-	3.81	3.81	5.00	4.06	9.06	-	16.14	16.14	34.68	3.38	38.06	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	631.80	
1/1/2019	168.43	-	3.81	3.81	-	3.93	3.93	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	220.94	852.75
7/1/2019	586.44	-	3.81	3.81	8.81	3.93	12.74	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	647.76	
1/1/2020	158.94	-	3.81	3.81	-	3.71	3.71	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	211.23	859.00
7/1/2020	614.35	-	3.81	3.81	4.70	3.71	8.41	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	671.35	
1/1/2021	148.62	-	3.81	3.81	-	3.62	3.62	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.82	872.17
7/1/2021	632.72	-	3.81	3.81	1.63	3.62	5.25	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	686.55	
1/1/2022	137.63	-	3.81	3.81	-	3.59	3.59	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	189.80	876.36
7/1/2022	653.14	-	3.81	3.81	8.50	3.59	12.09	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	713.81	
1/1/2023	126.34	-	3.81	3.81	-	3.37	3.37	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	178.30	892.10
7/1/2023	664.01	-	3.81	3.81	4.84	3.37	8.21	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	720.81	
1/1/2024	114.59	-	3.81	3.81	-	3.25	3.25	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	166.42	887.23
7/1/2024	670.97	-	3.81	3.81	11.62	3.25	14.86	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	734.41	
1/1/2025	102.71	-	3.81	3.81	-	2.94	2.94	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	154.24	888.65
7/1/2025	640.47	-	3.81	3.81	13.07	2.94	16.01	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	705.07	
1/1/2026	90.15	-	3.81	3.81	-	2.60	2.60	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	141.34	846.40
7/1/2026	617.85	-	3.81	3.81	14.07	2.60	16.66	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	683.10	
1/1/2027	96.33	-	3.81	3.81	-	2.23	2.23	-	16.14	16.14	-	2.51	2.51	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	147.15	830.25
7/1/2027	493.22	-	3.81	3.81	35.16	2.23	37.39	-	16.14	16.14	46.64	2.51	49.15	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	625.83	
1/1/2028	192.71	-	3.81	3.81	-	1.31	1.31	-	16.14	16.14	-	1.29	1.29	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	241.38	867.21
7/1/2028	382.43	7.06	3.81	10.87	49.79	1.31	51.09	-	16.14	16.14	49.13	1.29	50.42	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	537.07	
1/1/2029	54.32	-	3.63	3.63	-	-	-	-	16.14	16.14	-	-	-	-	26.12	26.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.20	637.27
7/1/2029	395.79	8.54	3.63	12.16	-	-	-	-	16.14	16.14	-	-	-	115.97	26.12	142.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	566.18	
1/1/2030	45.50	-	3.40	3.40	-	-	-	-	16.14	16.14	-	-	-	-	22.20	22.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.24	653.42
7/1/2030	408.23	10.17	3.40	13.57	-	-	-	0.74	16.14	16.87	-	-	-	131.12	22.20	153.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	591.99	
1/1/2031	36.08	-	3.14	3.14	-	-	-	-	16.11	16.11	-	-	-	-	17.77	17.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.10	665.09
7/1/2031	375.66	11.90	3.14	15.03	-	-	-	81.66	16.11	97.77	-	-	-	111.44	17.77	129.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	617.67	
1/1/2032	27.09	-	2.82	2.82	-	-	-	-	13.36	13.36	-	-	-	-	14.00	14.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.27	674.94
7/1/2032	359.54	28.67	2.82	31.49	-	-	-	104.92	13.36	118.27	-	-	-	120.28	14.00	134.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	643.58	
1/1/2033	18.02	-	2.07	2.07	-	-	-	-	9.81	9.81	-	-	-	-	9.94	9.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.84	683.42
7/1/2033	319.80	31.92	2.07	33.99	-	-	-	124.25	9.81	134.06	-	-	-	137.65	9.94	147.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	635.43	
1/1/2034	42.27	-	1.23	1.23	-	-	-	-	5.61	5.61	-	-	-	-	5.29	5.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.40	689.83
7/1/2034	313.02	47.01	1.23	48.24	-	-	-	166.08	5.61	171.69	-	-	-	156.51	5.29	161.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	694.76	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		694.76
Total	$15,860.71	$149.14	$172.35	$321.49	$157.17	$128.67	$285.83	$477.63	$745.84	$1,223.47	$172.27	$104.33	$276.60	$772.96	$1,147.87	$1,920.82	$3.80	$0.35	$4.14	$75.00	$15.32	$90.32	$19,983.39	$19,983.39

(1) Excludes the Bonds described in the forepart of this Official Statement; excludes the bonds refunded with the proceeds of the Refunding Bonds.

(2) Includes the Bonds described in the forepart of this Official Statement; excludes the bonds refunded with the proceeds of the Refunding Bonds.

APPENDIX B

REGIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

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REGIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

This Appendix B provides economic and demographic information in this Appendix B pertaining to the Los Angeles Unified School District (the "District"), the City of Los Angeles (the "City") and the County of Los Angeles (the "County"). The Bonds are general obligations of the District, secured and payable from ad valorem property taxes assessed on taxable properties within the District. The Bonds are not an obligation of the City or the County. See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS" in the forepart of this Official Statement.

Income

The following Table B-1 summarizes the median household income for the City, the County, the State and the United States for the years 2003 through 2008.

TABLE B-1

Median Household Income[1]
For Years 2003 through 2008

Year	City of Los Angeles	County of Los Angeles	State of California	United States
2003	$40,733	$44,674	$50,220	$43,564
2004	40,682	45,958	51,185	44,684
2005	42,667	48,248	53,629	46,242
2006	44,445	51,315	56,645	48,451
2007	47,781	53,573	59,948	50,740
2008	48,882	55,499	61,021	52,029

(1) Estimated. In inflation-adjusted dollars.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau – Economic Characteristics – American Community Survey.

Set forth in Table B-2 below is the distribution of income by certain income groupings per household for the City, the County, the State and the United States.

TABLE B-2

Income Groupings 2008[1]
(Percent of Households)

Income Per Household	City of Los Angeles	County of Los Angeles	State of California	United States
$24,999 & Under	27.46%	22.86%	20.04%	23.29%
25,000-49,999	23.29	22.51	21.45	24.53
50,000 & Over	49.25	54.64	58.51	52.18

(1) Estimated. In inflation-adjusted dollars.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau – Economic Characteristics – American Community Survey.

Employment

The District is within the Los Angeles-Long Beach Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area Labor Market (Los Angeles County) reported on periodically by the State Employment Development Department.

Table B-3 below summarizes the status of wage and salary employment in the County from calendar years 2004 through 2008.

TABLE B-3

Labor Force and Employment in Los Angeles County[1]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Civilian Labor Force[2]	4,764,600	4,810,000	4,844,500	4,912,600	4,972,000
Employment	4,454,100	4,552,800	4,613,200	4,662,700	4,598,300
Unemployment	310,400	257,100	231,300	249,900	373,800
Unemployment Rate[3]	6.5%	5.3%	4.8%	5.1%	7.5%
Wage and Salary Employment[4]					
Farm	7,600	7,400	7,600	7,500	6,900
Mining and Logging	3,800	3,700	4,000	4,400	4,400
Construction	140,200	148,700	157,500	157,600	145,100
Manufacturing	483,600	471,700	461,700	449,200	433,800
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	781,600	795,400	814,100	818,500	804,000
Information	211,900	207,600	205,600	209,800	211,300
Financial Activities	241,600	244,000	248,800	246,000	235,400
Professional and Business Services	562,400	576,100	598,900	605,400	584,100
Educational and Health Services	467,000	471,300	478,700	490,500	501,500
Leisure and Hospitality	372,800	377,800	388,600	397,900	399,500
Other Services	144,700	144,300	145,200	147,100	146,500
Government	587,100	583,700	589,400	595,700	603,700
Total	4,004,100	4,031,600	4,100,100	4,129,600	4,076,200

(1) Columns may not add to totals due to independent rounding. All information updated per March 2008 Benchmark.
(2) Based on place of residence.
(3) The State Employment Development Department has reported an unemployment rate within Los Angeles County of 12.4% for December 2009.
(4) Based on place of work.
Source: State Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division.

Commercial Activity

The following Table B-4 sets forth the history of taxable transactions in the County for the years 2003 through the third quarter of 2008.

TABLE B-4

County of Los Angeles
Taxable Transactions[1]
($ in thousands)

Type of Business	2003 Annual	2004 Annual	2005 Annual	2006 Annual	2007 Annual	2008 Annual
Apparel Stores	$ 4,356,666	$ 4,806,681	$ 5,248,349	$ 5,526,656	$ 5,829,390	$ 6,290,994
General Merchandise	11,749,089	12,592,214	13,176,715	13,729,150	12,122,397	12,861,677
Specialty Stores[2]	12,107,226	13,026,931	13,840,030	14,332,982	--	--
Food Stores	4,240,110	4,222,270	4,532,723	4,680,320	4,911,939	4,921,329
Eating and Drinking Establishments	11,151,772	12,035,694	12,904,310	13,751,189	14,473,199	14,607,067
Home Furnishings/Appliances	3,719,168	4,030,834	4,263,142	4,307,020	4,287,090	4,482,776
Building Materials	6,016,548	7,310,663	7,701,383	7,871,880	7,494,731	6,388,930
Automotive[3]	24,307,334	26,518,947	28,525,468	29,161,994	17,156,218	13,282,539
Service Stations[3]	--	--	--	--	12,230,800	13,437,380
Other Retail Stores[2]	1,778,813	1,952,451	2,079,035	2,193,002	15,886,806	13,537,617
Business and Personal Services	5,066,634	5,275,051	5,414,432	5,390,537	5,408,543	5,196,651
All Other Outlets	29,192,062	30,761,368	33,036,786	35,217,822	36,316,164	36,874,784
TOTAL ALL OUTLETS	$113,685,422	$122,533,104	$130,722,373	$136,162,552	$137,820,418	$131,881,744

(1) In early 2007, the California State Board of Equalization began a process of converting business codes of sales and use tax permit holders to North American Industry Classification System codes. As a result of the coding change process, industry data for 2007 and 2008 are not comparable with data from prior years.
(2) In 2007 and 2008, industry data for Specialty Stores were included in Other Retail Stores.
(3) Prior to 2007, industry data for Service Stations were included in Automotive.

Source: California State Board of Equalization, Taxable Sales in California.

Leading County Employers

The economic base of the County is diverse with no one sector being dominant. Some of the leading activities include government (including education), business/professional management services (including engineering), health services (including training and research), tourism, distribution, and entertainment. The top twenty-five major employers in the County are set forth below in Table B-5.

TABLE B-5

County of Los Angeles
Major Non-Governmental Employers[1]

Employer	Product/Service	Employees
Kaiser Permanente	Health care provider	34,325
Northrop Grumman Corp.	Aerospace/Defense design and manufacturing	20,500
Boeing Co.	Aerospace high technology	15,250
Kroger Co.	Grocery retailer	14,000
University of Southern California	Private university	12,732
Target Corp.	Retailer	12,600
Home Depot	Home improvement specialty retailer	10,450
Wells Fargo	Banking and financial services	9,029
Providence Health & Services	Acute medical, surgical, transition care	8,167
Vons	Grocery retailer	10,981
Cedars-Sinai Medical Center	Medical center	9,878
ABM Industries Inc.	Facility services, janitorial, parking, security, engineering and lighting	9,000
AT&T Inc.	Telecommunications, data	9,270
California Institute of Technology	Private university and Jet Propulsion Laboratory	8,607
Fedex Corp.	Delivery services	N/A
Catholic Healthcare West	Hospitals	7,305
Amgen Inc.	Biotechnology	6,800
Costco Wholesale	Wholesale Retailer	N/A
Long Beach Memorial Medical Center	Regional hospital	5,340
UPS	Delivery services	5,100
JP Morgan Chase	Banking and financial services	4,400
Childrens Hospital Los Angeles	Hospital	4,057
Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A. Inc.	Automobile sales, distribution and customer service	4,515
Adventist Health	Hospitals	4,176
Time Warner Cable Business Class	Telecommunications, data	3,100

(1) Los Angeles Business Journal estimate.

Source: Los Angeles Business Journal, “The Lists 2009” from the August 31, 2009 issue.

Construction

The following Table B-6 sets forth the valuation of permits for residential buildings and new single-family and multi-family dwelling units in the City for the years 2004 through January 2010.

TABLE B-6

City of Los Angeles
Permit Valuations and Units of Construction
2004 to 2010[(1)]
(dollars in thousands)

Year	Residential Valuation	New Single Family Dwelling Units	New Multi-Family Dwelling Units	Total Units
2004	$2,560,906	1,878	10,362	12,240
2005	2,629,470	2,001	9,549	11,550
2006	3,194,070	2,427	13,487	15,914
2007	2,673,705	1,774	8,994	10,768
2008	1,782,493	820	6,694	7,514
2009	1,013,073	522	2,628	3,150
2010[(1)]	62,039	41	55	96

(1) As of January 2010.
Source: Construction Industry Research Board.

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APPENDIX C

DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This Appendix C provides information concerning the operations and finances of the Los Angeles Unified School District (the "District"). The Bonds are general obligation bonds of the District, secured and payable from ad valorem property taxes assessed on taxable properties within the District. The Bonds are not an obligation of the County or of the general fund of the District. See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS" in the forepart of this Official Statement. See also "GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS" herein for a description of certain terms and abbreviations used in this Appendix C.

DISTRICT GENERAL INFORMATION

District Boundaries

The District, encompassing approximately 710 square miles, is located in the western section of the County of Los Angeles (the "County") and includes virtually all of the City of Los Angeles (the "City") and all or significant portions of the Cities of Bell, Carson, Commerce, Cudahy, Gardena, Hawthorne, Huntington Park, Lomita, Maywood, Rancho Palos Verdes, San Fernando, South Gate, Vernon and West Hollywood, in addition to considerable unincorporated territory which includes residential and industrial areas. The boundaries for the District are about 80% coterminous with the City, with the remaining 20% included in unincorporated County areas and smaller neighboring cities. The District was formed in 1854 as the Common Schools for the City and became a unified school district in 1960.

District Governance; Senior Management

The District is governed by a seven-member Board of Education (the "District Board") elected by voters within the District to serve alternating four-year terms. The chief executive officer of the District appointed by the District Board to manage the day to day operations of the District is the Superintendent of Schools (the "Superintendent"). Ramon C. Cortines serves as the Superintendent. Brief biographical information for Superintendent Cortines and other senior management of the District is set forth below.

Ramon C. Cortines, Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Cortines was appointed to serve as the Superintendent on January 1, 2009. Prior to his appointment as Superintendent, Mr. Cortines served as the District's Senior Deputy Superintendent. From 2006 to 2008, Mr. Cortines served as the Deputy Mayor for Education, Youth and Families for the City of Los Angeles. Mr. Cortines has been Executive of the Pew Network for Standards-Based Reform at Stanford University since 1996. From March to August 1997, Mr. Cortines served as the acting Assistant Secretary for the federal Office for Educational Research and Improvement. From February through August of 1993, he served as Assistant Secretary (designate) for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs and for Human Resources in the United States Department of Education. He also served on the National Policy Board for Higher Education. From 1993 to 1995, Mr. Cortines served as the Chancellor of the New York City Public School System. In December 1992, Mr. Cortines chaired a Department of Education transition team for then President-Elect Bill Clinton. Since 1956, Mr. Cortines has served as Superintendent for six school districts, including the Pasadena Unified School District for eleven years, the San Jose Unified School District for two years and the San Francisco Unified School District for six years. In 2000, Mr. Cortines served as Interim Superintendent for the District for six months. Mr. Cortines is a Trustee Emeritus of the J. Paul Getty Trust and a Trustee Emeritus of Brown University, and he currently serves as a trustee on the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Fund. Mr. Cortines holds a Bachelor of Arts, a Master of Arts degree in school administration and a Master of Arts degree in adult education from Pasadena College (now, Point Loma Nazarene University).

David Holmquist, General Counsel. Mr. Holmquist has been appointed to serve as General Counsel effective October 1, 2009. As General Counsel for the District, Mr. Holmquist is responsible for administering the legal activities of the District's legal staff and outside legal firms. In addition, he coordinates the District's legal affairs, conducts litigation for the District and participates in trials related to matters of major importance to the District. Prior to his appointment as General Counsel, Mr. Holmquist has served as Chief Operating Officer, Chief Risk Officer and as the Director of Risk Management and Insurance Services. Mr. Holmquist also previously held positions with various public sector entities including Risk Manager of the City of Beverly Hills from 1996 to 2003, Risk Manager of the City of Buena Park from 1987 to 1996, and Safety Coordinator for the City of Fullerton from 1986 to 1987. Mr. Holmquist earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration from Oregon State University in 1983 and his Juris Doctorate from Western State University in 1995. A frequent lecturer and speaker, Mr. Holmquist was admitted to practice law before both the California and Federal Courts in 1995 and also serves as an Adjunct Professor at the University of Southern California.

James Morris, Chief Operating Officer. Dr. Morris was appointed Chief Operating Officer in September 2009. His duties as Chief Operating Officer include managing the offices of the District's Information Technology Division, Crisis Counseling and Intervention Services, School Police, Human Resources, Environmental Health and Safety, the Transportation Branch, Food Services, the Procurement Services Group, Risk Management and Insurance Services and various school operations. Dr. Morris supervises approximately 15,000 employees of the District ranging from part-time workers to executive level positions. Dr. Morris began his career in the District in 1980 and has worked as a teacher, an assistant principal and a principal in south and east Los Angeles as well as the San Fernando Valley. He also worked for several years as the Assistant Superintendent of Instruction and was instrumental in implementing some of the District's successful instructional reform initiatives. He has served as Chief of Staff for three superintendents over the course of the last five years and Local District Superintendent for District 2 in the District. As a Local District Superintendent, Dr. Morris supervised 100 schools and more than 100,000 students and families in the east and northeast San Fernando Valley. Dr. Morris holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the State University of New York at Buffalo, a Master's degree in Educational Administration from California State University Los Angeles and a Doctorate in Education from University of California – Los Angeles.

Megan K. Reilly, Chief Financial Officer. Ms. Reilly began serving as the District's Chief Financial Officer in December 2007. Ms. Reilly served at the Naval Postgraduate School for 12 years, first as the Deputy Comptroller from 1995 to 1997 and then as Executive Director of Business Services and Comptroller from 1997 to 2007, during which time she directed a $700 million financial management program for, among other things, education, facilities and capital improvement projects. Ms. Reilly has also served as the Comptroller of the Fleet Numerical Meteorology & Oceanography Center, Budget Analyst for the Naval Postgraduate School and Budget Analyst for the Department of the Navy Centralized Financial Management Trainee Program. Ms. Reilly graduated from Loyola College with a Bachelors of Science Degree, Marion Knott Scholar, cum laude, from the Naval Postgraduate School with a Master of Science, Financial Management, and from Monterey College of Law with a Juris Doctorate.

James Sohn, Interim Chief Facilities Executive. Mr. Sohn was appointed the District's Interim Chief Facilities Executive in October 2009. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Sohn served as a Deputy Chief Facilities Executive. Mr. Sohn manages the District's bond program, which includes the new school construction program and improvements to existing campuses. Mr. Sohn is also responsible for the maintenance and operations of approximately 850 K-12 campuses. Prior to joining the District, Mr. Sohn managed the Los Angeles Community College District's $6.1 billion renovation and its new construction program as the Program Director. From 2002-2005, Mr. Sohn served in a number of leadership roles in the New Construction Branch of the District's Facilities Services Division. Mr. Sohn has a Bachelor of Arts from the University of California at Berkeley, a Master of Business Administration from the

University of Phoenix and a Master of Arts from Kings College in London, England. In addition, Mr. Sohn is a certified Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Accredited Professional.

Timothy S. Rosnick, Controller. Mr. Rosnick was appointed Controller in September 2008, after serving as the District's Interim Controller. Mr. Rosnick joined the District in October 2006. He served as the District's Director of Accounting Controls from October 2006 through June 2007 and most recently served as the Director of Treasury and Accounting Controls from July 2007 through June 2008. Prior to joining the District, Mr. Rosnick served as an Administrator at the Orange County Department of Education and as a Financial Officer with the Los Angeles County Office of Education. Mr. Rosnick graduated from the University of Washington with a Bachelors of Arts with Distinction in Economics and received a Master's of Business Administration from the University of Texas at Austin. Mr. Rosnick is a member of the Government Finance Officers Association.

Facilities and Staff

As of June 30, 2009 the District operated 437 elementary schools, 76 middle/junior high schools, 68 senior high schools, 60 options schools, 11 multi level schools, 17 special education schools, 22 magnet schools and 138 magnet centers, 24 community adult schools, five regional occupational centers, five skills centers, one regional occupational program center, 100 early education centers, four infant centers and 28 primary school centers. In addition, as of June 30, 2009, there were 11 affiliated charter schools operated by the District and 137 fiscally independent charter schools within the District's boundaries. The District currently has 153 fiscally independent charter schools, more than any other school district in the nation. The District has certain fiscal oversight and other responsibilities with respect to both affiliated and independent charter schools. However, independent charter schools receive their funding directly from the State of California (the "State") and function as separate local educational agencies, including having control over their staffing and budget. For these reasons, information regarding enrollment, average daily attendance, budgets and other financial information relating to independent charter schools is not included in the District's audit reports or in this Official Statement unless otherwise noted.

As of June 30, 2009, the District employed approximately 46,133 certificated (full-time equivalent ("FTE")) employees, approximately 33,773 classified (FTE) employees and approximately 19,030 non-regular employees. The District also employs part-time and temporary employees.

Public School Choice Program

In August 2009, the District Board authorized the Public School Choice Program under which the District invited operational and instructional plans from school planning teams, local communities, pilot school operators, labor partners, charter schools and others to operate the District's new schools and Program Improvement-3+ schools identified by the Superintendent and authorized under No Child Left Behind Act). The application process requires approval of a plan by, among others, local review teams, and an advisory panel selected by the Superintendent and the District Board. Schools that participate in Public School Choice Program may be operated as traditional schools, pilot schools, iDesign schools, magnet schools, affiliated charter schools or independent charter schools. A total of 219 applications were submitted by the January 11, 2010 deadline therefor and are under review by the District. No applicant is guaranteed that its proposal will be approved by the District. On February 23, 2010, the District Board approved the Superintendent's recommendations relating to applications to operate 36 schools. Twenty-eight of such schools were approved to be operated by their existing teachers and administrators. The Partnership of Los Angeles Schools was awarded operational control of three new schools, charter schools were awarded three schools and part of a fourth school, and a not-for-profit organization was awarded one school.

Academic Performance and Instructional Initiatives

During the last nine years, the District has made substantial progress regarding its students' performance on the California Academic Performance Index ("API"), the State's basic measurement of academic progress. Although the District's mean API scores for elementary schools, middle schools and high schools are lower than statewide mean API scores, the District's mean scores in all three areas have improved significantly since 1999 and have increased during that time at a higher rate than have Statewide mean scores. The District attributes its improved API performance to the implementation of a focused academic curriculum with rigorous standards in the core subjects, including reading and mathematics.

Despite these academic gains, in March 2005, the District was deemed a Program Improvement District based on measures established under the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (the "NCLB Act"). Under the NCLB Act, a state is required to identify a local educational agency ("LEA") for improvement ("Program Improvement") if the LEA fails to make adequate yearly progress ("AYP"), evaluated by state standards, for two consecutive years. The State evaluates AYP based on, among other things, a LEA's (1) percentage participation rates in English-language arts and mathematics assessments measured LEA-wide, by grade span (grades two through five, grades six through eight and grade ten) and by numerically significant subgroups within grade spans, (2) graduation rate criteria LEA-wide, if a LEA has high school students and (3) percentage of students performing at or above the proficient level in English-language arts and mathematics (also measured LEA-wide, by grade span and by subgroups), as compared to performance targets established under the NCLB Act. The District believes that the reason for this designation relates mainly to the academic performance of the District's special education students and students for whom English is not their native language ("English Learners").

In addition, the NCLB Act requires that each LEA identified for Program Improvement take a variety of actions, including but not limited to developing or revising an improvement plan, promptly implementing that plan and informing parents of the LEA's Program Improvement status. Failure to achieve AYP in three consecutive years will result in corrective action by the state education agency. As of August 2009 the State had identified 92 school districts, independent charter schools and county offices of education in California, including the District, for Program Improvement Year 3 Corrective Action due to their respective failures to meet or exceed AYP goals for four consecutive years. The District has adopted a LEA Program Improvement Plan designed to address these academic performance concerns and has received additional categorical funding from the State for this purpose. The State Board of Education may invoke additional sanctions for Program Improvement LEAs in corrective action at any time. The District continues to work with the State during the State's evaluation process. The District does not expect its Program Improvement status to jeopardize the availability of federal or State categorical funding.

Petitions with LACOE and CCSDO

Petitions have been occasionally filed with the Los Angeles County Office of Education (the "LACOE") to divide portions of the District into smaller school districts. In addition, the County Committee on School District Organization (the "CCSDO") has been periodically requested to approve petitions to form school districts within the District. Pursuant to Education Code Section 35730.1, the evaluation of such petitions requires extensive review of 10 critical factors, including equitable division of assets and liabilities and compliance with socio-economic diversity requirements and existing legal mandates. Under Education Code Section 35736, an equitable allocation of existing District debt obligations, including the Bonds described in the forepart of this Official Statement, would be required in any division of the District. As of the date of this Official Statement, there are no petitions pending with LACOE or CCSDO to divide the District. The District is unable to predict whether any petitions to create school districts within the District will be filed or the impact that any such petitions would have on the District.

Williams Settlement Agreement and Legislation; Funding for the New School Construction Program

In 2000, approximately 100 students in the City and County of San Francisco filed a class action lawsuit, *Eliezer Williams, et al., vs. State of California, et al. ("Williams"),* against the State and state education agencies, including the California Department of Education (the "CDE"). The plaintiffs alleged that the agencies failed to provide public school students with equal access to instructional materials, safe and decent school facilities, and qualified teachers. The District intervened in the *Williams* suit as a party and was a party to the settlement agreement described below.

The *Williams* case was settled in 2004. The settlement provided for several legislative proposals to ensure that all students will have books in specified subjects and that their schools be clean and in safe condition. On September 29, 2004, Governor Schwarzenegger signed laws to establish minimum standards for school facilities, teacher quality and instructional materials and an accountability system, require the elimination of the use of the multi-track, year-round school calendar, known as Concept 6, with a shortened school year by July 1, 2012, encourage the placement of qualified teachers in low performing schools, ensure the proper training of teachers of English Learners, streamline the process for highly qualified teachers from out-of-state to teach in California schools, address emergency facility repair projects and assess the condition of schools in the bottom three API deciles.

Pursuant to the terms of the settlement agreement and in accordance with the *Williams* legislation, in December 2004, the District Board adopted a new school construction plan that prioritizes school construction and revised the allocation of Measure R funding to ensure all schools are removed from the Concept 6 calendar by July 1, 2012 (the "New School Construction Program"). As of July 1, 2009, the New School Construction Program's cost is $12.5 billion and the New School Construction Program is expected to provide, among other things, facilities for approximately 6,600 classrooms by the end of the year 2012. State and local bond measures and other funding sources provide revenues for this program. As of the date of this Official Statement, the New School Construction Program is fully funded.

In addition, the District received $144.9 million in Fiscal Year 2008-09 under Senate Bill 1133, the "Quality Education Investment Act of 2006" ("QEIA"), which was signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger on September 29, 2006 to implement the terms of the *CTA, et al. v. Schwarzenegger, et al.* settlement and discharge the outstanding balance of the maintenance factor regarding Proposition 98 funding that was due but not provided in Fiscal Years 2004-05 and 2005-06. The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act (defined herein) delayed for one year the $450 million settle-up payments from prior year obligations under the QEIA. However, Assembly Bill 56, enacted in October 2009 ("AB 56"), implemented a new funding mechanism for the QEIA program to fully fund that program in Fiscal Year 2009-10.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, funding for eligible students in the grades K-3 is $500 per pupil, the funding for eligible students in the grades 4-8 is $900 per pupil, and the funding for eligible students in the grades 9-12 is $1,000 per pupil. The District expects total funding from Senate Bill 1133 legislation of $138.9 million in Fiscal Year 2009-10. See "STATE FUNDING OF EDUCATION – State Budget" herein.

Information Technology Implementation Problems

Between 2003 and 2007, the District financed with approximately $182 million of certificates of participation and available moneys of the District information technology projects (the "Information

Technology Projects") to integrate student and school-related information and to replace the District's legacy technology systems to consolidate more than 60 different operating systems onto a single platform. On June 27, 2005, the District commenced the implementation of an enterprise resource planning system called Business Tools for Schools ("BTS") to begin implementation of various components of the Information Technology Projects. Implementation of the finance and budget development components of the Information Technology projects proceeded without problems.

The human resources and payroll component of BTS was released on January 1, 2007 and was intended to integrate job applicant tracking, payroll processing, time and attendance reporting, and benefits administration functions. Upon its release, the human resources and payroll component encountered significant operational difficulties generated by software configurations and customizations that did not, among other things, adequately replicate and account for the complex and varied job assignments, pay scales, pay periods and pension benefits characteristic of the District's employees, particularly its teachers. Difficulties with BTS resulted initially in a number of employees being underpaid, overpaid or not paid at all, and a smaller number of employees were inaccurately categorized for purposes of determining pension and social security payments due to CalPERS, PARS or STRS (each as herein defined), which caused underpayments or overpayments to CalPERS, STRS and the Social Security program. The District approved an additional $27.5 million to complete BTS implementation for the payroll component of the Information Technology Projects and $10 million for the retention of an additional technology consulting group to help implement the software fixes. The payroll system is currently operating within industry standards.

In November 2008, the District and Deloitte Consulting entered into a settlement agreement relating to the payroll system. Pursuant to the settlement, Deloitte Consulting paid $8.25 million to the District in December 2008 and agreed to forgive outstanding invoices. BTS implementation problems have not affected the District's receipt of revenues or the timely payment of its vendors and debt obligations. The implementation problems led to delayed reconciliation of the District's audited financial statements for Fiscal-Years 2006-07 through Fiscal Year 2008-09. The District's audited financial statements for its Fiscal Year 2007-08 were issued on August 15, 2009, and the District filed its audit report for the Fiscal Year 2008-09 on February 26, 2010. See "– Significant Accounting Policies, System of Accounts and Audited Financial Statements – *Delayed Filing of Audited Financial Statements*" herein for a description of the effects upon the District's financial reports caused, in part, by the BTS implementation problems.

STATE FUNDING OF EDUCATION

General

Public school district revenues consist primarily of guaranteed State moneys, *ad valorem* property taxes and funds received from the State and federal government in the form of categorical aid, which are amounts restricted to specific categories of use, under various ongoing programs. All State Aid (as defined below) is subject to the appropriation of funds in the State's annual budget. Decreases in State revenues may affect appropriations made by the State Legislature to the District. See "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION" herein.

Historically, approximately 85% of the District's annual General Fund (the "District General Fund") revenues have consisted of payments from or under the control of the State. Payments made to K-12 public schools and public colleges and universities are priority payments for State funds and are expected to be made prior to other State payment obligations. Although the State Constitution protects the priority of payments to K-12 schools, college and universities, it does not protect the timing of such payments and other obligations may be scheduled and have been scheduled to be paid in advance of those dates on which payments to school districts are scheduled to be made.

School districts in the State have historically received most of their revenues under a formula known as the "revenue limit." Each school district's revenue limit, which is funded by State moneys and local *ad valorem* property taxes from the 1% levy, is allocated based on the average daily attendance ("ADA") of each school district for either the current or preceding school year. Each school district receives a portion of the local *ad valorem* property taxes that are collected from the 1% levy within its district boundaries. Generally, the State's apportionment of revenue limit aid ("State Aid") to a school district will amount to the difference between the school district's revenue limit and the school district's local property tax allocation from the 1% levy. In the District's 2008-09 Fiscal Year, approximately 50% of the District's operating revenues were derived from the revenue limit. See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS – California Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Relating to *Ad Valorem* Property Taxes" in the forepart of this Official Statement.

Since 2002, the State has deferred certain State Aid payments to school districts from one fiscal year to the next fiscal year in order to manage the State's cash flow. The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act extended deferments and provided for new deferrals of State Aid. Under this legislation, State Aid payments are deferred from October to December of such calendar year, November to February of the following calendar year, April and May to August of such calendar year, from June to July of each calendar year and from July to August of each calendar year. On February 25, 2010, the State Assembly approved Assembly Bill No. 5 ("ABX8 5") which had previously been approved by the State Senate in the special session called by the Governor to address current fiscal year State deficits. ABX8 5 establishes a cash management program intended to assure rating agencies and investors that the State can control its cash resources with more certainty and avoid issuance of IOUs, as occurred in July 2009. If approved by the Governor, ABX8 5 will provide the State with authority to impose cash payment deferrals on, among others, K-12 school districts, community college districts, county offices of education, the California State University system, the University of California, cities and counties. With respect to K-12 school districts, ABX8 5 replaces the current intra-fiscal year cash deferrals with potential deferrals, effective beginning in the months of July 2010, October 2010, and March 2011, in full for no more than 60, 90, and 60 days, respectively. If approved by the Governor, the aggregate amount of such deferrals could not exceed $2.5 billion at any given time. If approved by the Governor in its current form, ABX8 5 would not change the ongoing cross-fiscal year cash deferral to those schools described above. Following a hearing on February 25, 2010 in which numerous education consultants and officials expressed concerns that the ambiguity of ABX8 5 could severely impair the ability of school districts to borrow funds to manage the cash flow impact of the proposed deferrals, the State Assembly agreed that technical changes to the bill will be made to address such concerns. No specific changes have been proposed.

A large percentage of a school district's budgeted revenues comes from categorical funds provided exclusively by the State and federal government. These funds are to be used for specific programs and typically cannot be used for any other purpose. The State lottery is another source of funding for school districts, providing approximately 1.7% of a school district's general fund budget. Every school district receives the same amount of lottery funds per pupil from the State. The initiative authorizing the State lottery mandates the funds be used for instructional purposes and prohibits their use for land acquisition, construction or research and development. A small part of a school district's budget is from local sources other than property taxes, such as interest income, donations and sales of property. Some school districts derive a significant portion of their operating funds from voter-approved parcel taxes. The District Board authorized an election of the voters in the District to approve the levy of a $100 annual education parcel tax to be levied for four years. The District estimates that the parcel tax, if approved, would generate approximately $92.5 million per year for four years. See "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – District Budget – Fiscal Stabilization Plan" herein.

The revenue limit calculation formula was first instituted in Fiscal Year 1973-74 to provide a mechanism to calculate the amount of general purpose revenue a school district is entitled to receive from the State and local allocations of the 1% levy. Prior to Fiscal Year 1973-74, taxpayers in school districts with low property values per pupil paid higher tax rates than taxpayers in school districts with high property values per pupil. However, despite higher tax rates, less was spent per pupil in school districts with low property values per pupil than school districts with high property values per pupil. Thus, the State revenue limit funding helps to alleviate the inequities between the two types of school districts.

ADA is reported by school districts each year in April, July and December. Revenue limit calculations are adjusted annually in accordance with a number of factors designed primarily to provide cost of living increases and to equalize revenues among school districts in the State of similar type (i.e., unified school districts, high school districts or elementary school districts) and size (e.g., large or small).

The calculation of the amount of State Aid a school district is entitled to receive each year is basically a five-step process. First, the prior year school district revenue limit per ADA is established, with recalculations as are necessary for adjustments for equalization or other factors. Second, the adjusted prior year revenue limit per ADA is inflated according to formulas based on the implicit price deflator for government goods and services and the statewide average revenue limit per ADA for school districts. During this phase, a deficit factor may be applied to the base revenue limit if so provided in the State Budget Act for a given fiscal year (when appropriation of funds in the State's annual budget for revenue limits or for any categorical program is not sufficient to pay all claims for State Aid, a deficit factor is applied to reduce the allocation of State Aid to the amount appropriated). Third, the current year's revenue limit per ADA for each school district is multiplied by such school district's ADA for the current or prior year. For a school district with declining enrollment, the current year's revenue limit per ADA is multiplied by the school district's ADA for the prior year. This has been the case for the District in recent years, thereby providing a cushion until the District's cost structure adjusts to lower ADA. Fourth, revenue limit add-ons are calculated for each school district if such school district qualified for the add-ons. Add-ons include the necessary small school district adjustments, meals for needy pupils and small school district transportation, and are added to the revenue limit for each qualifying school district. Finally, local *ad valorem* property taxes allocated from the 1% levy are deducted from the revenue limit to arrive at the amount of State Aid to which each school district is entitled for the current year.

The following Table C-1 sets forth the District's revenue limit per unit of ADA from Fiscal Year 2000-01 through Fiscal Year 2008-09 and the projected revenue limit per unit of ADA for Fiscal Year 2009-10 based upon the District's Final Adopted Budget for Fiscal Year 2009-10.

TABLE C-1

Los Angeles Unified School District
K-12 Revenue Limit Per Unit of Average Daily Attendance
Fiscal Years 2000-01 to 2009-10

Fiscal Year	K-12 Base Limit[1]
2000-01	$4,480.13
2001-02	4,654.13
2002-03	4,747.13
2003-04	4,835.13
2004-05	4,968.66
2005-06	5,179.66
2006-07	5,544.56
2007-08	5,796.56
2008-09	5,645.07
2009-10	4,961.48[2]

(1) The K-12 Base Limit figures represent the funded revenue limits.
(2) Estimate reflects the revenue limit adjustments in Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act.

Sources: Los Angeles Unified School District Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year 2008-09 for Fiscal Years 2000-01 through 2008-09 and Los Angeles Unified School District Final Adopted Budget for Fiscal Year 2009-10.

The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act established a new deficit factor for the cost of living adjustment ("COLA"), which created a statutory commitment to use Proposition 98 funds at some point in the future to raise revenue limits to the level they would have been absent the reduction in Fiscal Year 2008-09. See " – Proposition 98" below. The 18.355% deficit factor for Fiscal Year 2009-10 is the equivalent of funding the base revenue limit at 81.645%. Accordingly, the deficit factor and a one-time revenue limit reduction of $252.83 per unit of ADA reduced the District's revenue limit funding for Fiscal Year 2009-10 from $6,386.56 per unit of ADA to $4,961.48 per unit of ADA.

The table below sets forth the deficit factor and COLA from Fiscal Years 2000-01 through 2008-09 as reflected in the State Budget Acts with respect to Fiscal Years 2000-01 through 2009-10. The statutory COLA for Fiscal Year 2009-10 is based upon the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers and is estimated to be approximately 4.25%.

TABLE C-2

Los Angeles Unified School District
Deficit Factor and Cost of Living Adjustment
Fiscal Years 2000-01 to 2009-10

Fiscal Year	Deficit Factor	Cost of Living Adjustment
2000-01	0.000%	3.17%
2001-02	0.000	3.87
2002-03	0.000	2.00
2003-04	3.002	1.86
2004-05	2.143	2.41
2005-06	0.892	4.23
2006-07	0.000	5.92
2007-08	0.000	4.53
2008-09	7.844	5.66
2009-10	18.355	4.25[1]

[1] The 4.25% increase of the statutory COLA for Fiscal Year 2009-10 is offset is by a deficit factor of 18.355% on the base revenue limit, which results in a net funded COLA of a negative 7.64%.

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District.

The District's ADA record for each of the Fiscal Years 2000-01 through 2009-10 is set forth in Table C-3 below:

TABLE C-3

Los Angeles Unified School District
Annual Average Daily Attendance
Fiscal Years 2000-01 to 2009-10

	Average Daily Attendance		
Fiscal Year	K-12[1] [2]	Affiliated Charter Schools[3][4]	Total
2000-01	642,713	19,952	662,665
2001-02	656,306	20,010	676,316
2002-03	661,615	17,681	679,296
2003-04	666,169	5,143	671,312
2004-05	654,308	5,990	660,298
2005-06	633,013	5,958	638,971
2006-07	614,487	5,936	620,423
2007-08	599,799	6,482	606,281
2008-09	588,372	6,655	595,027
2009-10[5]	566,985	6,895	573,880

(1) Includes non-public school special education students.
(2) With declining enrollment, the District's K-12 revenue limit funds in each of Fiscal Years 2004-05 through 2009-10 are based upon the respective prior fiscal year's ADA.
(3) Decreases in ADA are primarily attributable to affiliated charter schools converting to regular District schools or to independent charter schools.
(4) Includes charter schools that are fiscally affiliated with the District that are funded with block grants.
(5) Budgeted.

Sources: Los Angeles Unified School District Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Years 2000-01 through 2008-09 and the District's 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget for Fiscal Year 2009-10.

As part of the Fiscal Year 1992-93 State budget resolution, the State required counties, cities and special districts to shift *ad valorem* property tax revenues to school districts by contributing to the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund ("ERAF") in lieu of direct payments to school districts from the State's General Fund (the "State General Fund"). This transfer is commonly referred to as the "ERAF" shift. The Fiscal Year 1993-94 State Budget Act required a similar shift of *ad valorem* property taxes to school districts from local government entities, which shift of *ad valorem* property taxes has continued. The manner in which the shift of *ad valorem* property taxes has occurred has varied year by year. The Fiscal Year 2004-05 State Budget Act included a $1.3 billion ERAF shift in local *ad valorem* property taxes from cities, counties, special districts and redevelopment agencies to school districts. However, the Fiscal Year 2004-05 State Budget Act also included a $1.136 billion diversion of ERAF funds from school districts and community colleges to local governments to offset the reduction in sales tax revenues to local governments used by the State to pay debt service on the State's economic recovery bonds. In addition, $2.8 billion was reduced from *ad valorem* property tax allocations to school districts to replace the shift of vehicle license fee revenues from local governments to the State. As a result of the various shifts of *ad valorem taxes*, school districts no longer receive ERAF funds. See the table entitled "Los Angeles Unified School District Property Tax Levies and Collections Last Ten Fiscal Years" in the section "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS – Tax Rates, Levies, Collections and Delinquencies" in the forepart of this Official Statement.

Proposition 1A (SCA 4) ("Proposition 1A"), proposed by the Legislature in connection with the Fiscal Year 2004-05 Budget Act and approved by the voters in November 2004, provides that the State may not reduce any local sales tax rate, limit existing local government authority to levy a sales tax rate or change the allocation of local sales tax revenues, subject to certain exceptions. Proposition 1A generally prohibits the State from shifting to schools or community colleges any share of *ad valorem* property tax revenues allocated from the 1% levy to local governments for any fiscal year, as set forth under the laws in effect as of November 3, 2004. Any change in the allocation of *ad valorem* property tax revenues among local governments within a county must be approved by two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature. Proposition 1A provides, however, that beginning in Fiscal Year 2008-09, the State may shift to schools and community colleges up to 8% of local government property tax revenues from the 1% levy, which amount must be repaid, with interest, within three years, if the Governor proclaims that the shift is needed due to a severe State financial hardship, the shift is approved by two-thirds of both houses and certain other conditions are met. The State may also approve voluntary exchanges of local sales tax and property tax revenues among local governments within a county. The State General Fund offsets both transfers to hold school districts and community colleges harmless. As a result of these property tax shifts from the 1% levy, the share of District revenues that come from the State fluctuates. Depending on the amount and timing of the ERAF shift in any given year, a school district's dependence upon the State General Fund may vary. Nevertheless, the influence of the State in the District's funding is substantial. Notwithstanding the shifts in property tax revenues in recent years and the potential decreases in such revenues, certain levels of funding are guaranteed as described in " – Proposition 98" below. *Ad valorem* property taxes levied to pay debt service on the District's general obligation bonds, including the Bonds described in the forepart of this Official Statement, are not subject to the shifts described above for *ad valorem* property taxes provided from the 1% levy.

Charter School Funding

A charter school is a public school authorized by a school district, county office of education or the Board of Education of the State. A proposed charter school submits a petition to one of these entities for approval and that petition details the operations of the charter school. State law requires that charter petitions be approved if they comply with the statutory criteria. The District has certain fiscal oversight and other responsibilities with respect to both affiliated and independent charter schools. However, independent charter schools that receive their funding directly from the State are not included in the District's audit report and function like independent agencies, including having control over their staffing and budgets, which are received directly from the State. Affiliated charter schools receive their funding from the District and are included in the District's budgets and audit reports. In Fiscal Year 2009-10, there are 164 fiscally independent and affiliated charter schools in operation in the District. In Fiscal Year 2009--10, the ADA for the District's affiliated charter schools is estimated to be 6,895.

Charter schools generally receive funding in three broad categories. Charter schools receive a block grant that is similar to school district revenue limit funding and is based on statewide average revenue limits for school districts within specified ranges of grades. These charter school revenues are deducted from the amount of State Aid a school district is entitled to receive each year. Charter schools also receive a block grant in lieu of many categorical programs. Charter schools may spend these block grants for any educational purpose. The third broad category of funding for charter schools is categorical funds not included in the block grant. A charter school must apply for these funds, program by program, and if received, must spend the funds in accordance with the same program requirements as traditional schools. An increase in the number of independent charter schools within a school district, or of independent charter school students in a school district who had previously been students at a traditional school in that same school district, results in a reduction of the revenue limit and, possibly, program funding for that school district.

Proposition 98

On November 8, 1988 voters of the State approved Proposition 98, a combined initiative constitutional amendment and statute called the "Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act." Proposition 98 changed State funding of public education below the university level and the operation of the State's appropriation limit as described in Article XIIIB of the State Constitution, primarily by guaranteeing K-14 schools a minimum share of State General Fund revenues. Under Proposition 98 (as modified by Proposition 111, which was enacted on June 5, 1990), there are currently three tests which determine the minimum level of K-14 funding. See "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS" herein. Proposition 98 also contains provisions transferring certain State tax revenues in excess of the revenue limit to K-14 schools under Article XIIIB of the State Constitution.

Proposition 98 permits the State Legislature by two-thirds vote of both houses, with the Governor's concurrence, to suspend the K-14 schools' minimum funding formula for a one year period. The amount of suspension is eventually repaid according to a specified State Constitutional formula, thereby restoring Proposition 98 funding to the level that would have been required in the absence of such suspension. The Fiscal Year 2004-05 State Budget Act suspended the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee for Fiscal Year 2004-05; however, the suspended amount was fully paid in Fiscal Year 2005-06. The Proposition 98 minimum guarantee was fully funded for Fiscal Years 2005-06 through Fiscal Year 2008-09. The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act and the Proposed 2010-11 State Budget (defined herein) propose to fully fund the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee in Fiscal Years 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively. However, a proposal set forth by the Governor to change taxes on gasoline to excise taxes would, if adopted, reduce the State's General Fund. Under current law, any reduction in the State General Fund could reduce the minimum guarantee under Proposition 98. See "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS — Proposition 98" below for further descriptions of the minimum funding tests under Proposition 98 and the impact of Proposition 98 on K-14 education funding.

State Budget

General. The District's operating income consists primarily of three components, which include the State Aid portion funded from the State General Fund and a locally generated portion derived from the District's share of the 1% levy authorized by the State Constitution. In addition, school districts, such as the District, may be eligible for other special categorical funding, including for State and federal programs. The District receives approximately 85% of its District General Fund revenues from funds of or controlled by the State. As a result, decreases in State revenues, or in State legislative appropriations made to fund education, may significantly affect District operations.

The following discussion of the State's budget has been obtained from publicly available information which the District believes to be reliable; however the District, the Financial Advisor and the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information and have not independently verified such information. Additional information regarding State budgets is available at various State-maintained websites, including www.dof.ca.gov. These websites are not incorporated herein by reference and the District, the Financial Advisor and the Underwriters do not make any representation as to the accuracy of the information provided therein.

The State Budget Process. The State's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. According to the State Constitution, the Governor of the State (the "Governor") is required to propose a budget for the next fiscal year (the "Governor's Budget") to the State Legislature no later than January 10 of each year, a final budget must be adopted by a two-thirds vote of each house of the State Legislature by no later than June 15 and the Governor must sign the adopted budget by no later than June 30. The budget becomes law upon the signature of the Governor. In recent years, the State's final budget has not been timely adopted. The Original 2009-10 State Budget Act, however, which set forth the State's Budget for Fiscal Year 2009-10, was signed into law by the Governor on February 20, 2009, prior to the deadline therefor.

Under State law, the annual proposed Governor's Budget cannot provide for projected expenditures in excess of projected revenues and balances available from prior fiscal years. Following the submission of the Governor's Budget, the State Legislature takes up the proposal. Under the State Constitution, money may be drawn from the State Treasury only through an appropriation made by law. The primary source of the annual expenditure authorizations is the Budget Act as approved by the State Legislature and signed by the Governor. The Budget Act must be approved by a two-thirds majority vote of each House of the State Legislature. The Governor may reduce or eliminate specific line items in the Budget Act or any other appropriations bill without vetoing the entire bill. Such individual line-item vetoes are subject to override by a two-thirds majority vote of each House of the State Legislature. Appropriations also may be included in legislation other than the Budget Act. Bills containing appropriations (except for K-14 education) must be approved by a two-thirds majority vote in each House of the State Legislature and be signed by the Governor. Bills containing K-14 education appropriations require only a simple majority vote. Continuing appropriations, available without regard to fiscal year, may also be provided by statute or the State Constitution. Funds necessary to meet an appropriation need not be in the State Treasury at the time such appropriation is enacted; revenues may be appropriated in anticipation of their receipt. However, delays in the adoption of a final State budget in any fiscal year may affect payments of State funds during such budget impasse. See "State Funding of Schools Without a State Budget" below for a description of payments of appropriations during a budget impasse.

State Budget for Fiscal Year 2009-10. On February 20, 2009, the Governor signed the 2009 State Budget Act (the "Original 2009-10 State Budget Act") to address a then-projected $42 billion shortfall in revenues. The Original 2009-10 State Budget Act projected Fiscal Year 2009-10 revenues and transfers of $97.73 billion, actual expenditures of $92.21 billion and a year-end surplus of $3.18 billion (net of the $2.34 billion deficit from Fiscal Year 2008-09), of which $1.08 billion would be reserved for the liquidation of encumbrances and $2.10 billion would be deposited in a reserve for economic uncertainties.

On May 14, 2009, the Governor released the May Revision to the Original 2009-10 State Budget Act (together with the contingency proposals referenced therein, the "May Revision"). The May Revision projected a budget gap of $21.3 billion through the remainder of Fiscal Year 2008-09 and Fiscal Year 2009-10 due to continued shortfalls in revenue collections and increased costs and the failure of five of the six budget-related propositions included in a special election, which the May Revision proposed to address through program reductions and additional borrowings. On May 26, 2009 and on May 29, 2009, the Governor released updates to the May Revision (collectively, the "May Revision Update"). The May Revision and the May Revision Update, collectively, included proposals to reduce General Fund spending in the amount of $3.12 billion during Fiscal Year 2008-09 and $20.85 billion during Fiscal Year 2009-10 in order to eliminate the State's then projected $24.0 billion deficit through such period.

On July 28, 2009, the Governor signed certain amendments to the Original 2009-10 State Budget Act (as amended, the "Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act") to address a then-projected $24.16 billion shortfall in revenues. The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act estimated Fiscal Year 2008-09 revenues and transfers of $84.1 billion, total expenditures of $91.5 billion and a year-end deficit of $3.38 billion, which included a $4.07 billion prior-year State General Fund balance, a $4.46 billion withdrawal from the reserve for economic uncertainties and an allocation of $1.08 billion to the reserve for the liquidation of encumbrances. The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act projected Fiscal Year 2009-10 revenues and transfers of $89.54 billion, actual expenditures of $84.58 billion and a year-end surplus of $1.58 billion (net of the $3.38 billion deficit from Fiscal Year 2008-09), of which $1.08 billion was expected to be reserved for the liquidation of encumbrances and $500 million was expected to be deposited in a reserve for economic uncertainties.

Certain of the features of the Original 2009-10 State Budget Act and the Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act affecting school districts included the following:

1. The Original 2009-10 State Budget Act set forth Proposition 98 spending for school districts and community college districts to $50.7 billion for Fiscal Year 2008-09. The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act set forth a reduction in Fiscal Year 2008-09 Proposition 98 spending for school districts and community college districts to $34.05 billion due, in part, to reduced State General Fund revenues. The outstanding maintenance factor or future funding obligation for Fiscal Year 2008-09 pursuant to Proposition 98 was estimated to be $11.2 billion at the time of the budget's adoption. The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act established a statutory obligation to begin paying the maintenance factor, commencing with a payment of $1.7 billion toward such amount in Fiscal Year 2009-10.

2. The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act set forth Proposition 98 spending for school districts and community college districts to $35.03 billion for Fiscal Year 2009-10. In addition, the Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act included a shift of property tax revenues from redevelopment agencies to schools in the amount of $850 million to replace a portion of the reduction in Proposition 98 State General Fund spending in Fiscal Year 2009-10. Such amount was shifted to K-12 schools that serve the redevelopment areas and the housing built by the redevelopment agencies. However, due to the shift of property tax revenues, no net change in funding for schools was expected to occur. In October 2009, in response to the shift of property taxes, the California Redevelopment Association filed a lawsuit against the State seeking to invalidate the shift on the basis that the shift does not qualify as a constitutionally permitted use of redevelopment funds. Such lawsuit, if successful, may impact State spending for school districts and community college districts.

3. The Original 2009-10 State Budget Act included reductions in Fiscal Year 2008-09 of $2.4 billion from K-14 programs, which amount included $943.8 million from K-12 revenue limits, $943.8 million from approximately fifty K-12 categorical programs, $286.9 million from the elimination of the K-14 COLA and $210 million from other various K-12 programs as compared to amounts set forth in the Fiscal Year 2008-09 Budget Act. The Original 2009-10 State Budget Act included additional reductions in Fiscal Year 2009-10 of $267.5 million from revenue limits and $267.5 million from categorical programs.

4. In order to reduce the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee for Fiscal Year 2009-10 and in consideration of a funding formula under Proposition 98, which calculates a level of funding for the current fiscal year in part based upon funding allocated during the prior fiscal year, the Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act retroactively reverted approximately $1.6 billion in Fiscal Year 2008-09 unallocated funds for categorical programs to the State General Fund. The Proposition 98 revenue limit funding is reduced in Fiscal Year 2009-10 to backfill the reduction in categorical funding.

5. The Original 2009-10 State Budget Act deferred until July 2009 approximately $3.2 billion in K-14 principal apportionments of which approximately $2.3 billion was to be allocated to K-12 programs, $570 million to K-3 class size reduction and $340 million to community colleges. In addition, the Original 2009-10 State Budget Act deferred until October 2009 principal apportionments established for the months of July 2009 and August 2009 in the approximate amount of $2.5 billion.

6. The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act defers $1.8 billion in payments from Fiscal Year 2009-10 to August 2010 from school district revenue limits and community college apportionments.

7. The Original 2009-10 State Budget Act eliminated the High Priority Schools Program, which provides additional funding to low-performing schools in the State to improve academic performance. The elimination of the High Priority Schools Program reduced amounts received by such schools in the aggregate amount of $114.2 million.

9. The State will defer approximately $2 billion in K-12 payments from their previously scheduled dates in Fiscal Year 2009-10 to December 2009 and January 2010. The payment schedule for K-12 apportionment funding and categorical funding will be revised to distribute five percent of total payments in each of July and August and nine percent in each of the remaining months.

10. The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act includes $6 billion in funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in Fiscal Years 2008-09 and 2009-10 to maintain the minimum spending level required for receipt of State Fiscal Stabilization Fund allocations for K-12 programs.

11. The Original 2009-10 State Budget Act implemented provisions to grant school districts increased flexibility with respect to the use of certain funds received from the State to shift funds to meet their highest priority needs in Fiscal Years 2008-09 through 2012-13 and reduces penalties associated with the K-3 Class Size Reduction program through Fiscal Year 2011-12. These flexibility provisions will not apply to programs protected under federal law or programs that were approved pursuant to voter initiatives.

12. The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act provides to schools the flexibility to reduce instruction by up to five days to accommodate a reduction of approximately $2.1 billion of revenue limit apportionments to school districts and county offices of education, although these types of reductions are generally subject to labor negotiations. In addition, the Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act will permit schools to reduce the amount of money that they are required to set aside for facility maintenance and to use funds from the sale of surplus property for non-facility related purposes.

State Budgetary Impact on the District in Fiscal Year 2009-10. The District presently estimates that a reduction in revenue limit revenues of up to $177 million will result from, among other things, the higher deficit factor of 18.355% in the Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act and the conversion of a senior high school to independent charter status that will reduce enrollment by 3,200 students. The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act decreased the proposed cut in allocations to the District's pupil transportation program from $62.8 million to $20 million. In addition, AB 56, which was enacted in November 2009, eliminated the revenue limit reduction in the amount of QEIA funding received by the District. The District estimates that the Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act and subsequent legislation enacted by the State will reduce State revenues to the District in the approximate amount of $133 million for Fiscal Year 2009-10. The District's has adopted certain budgetary measures to address this reduction in State revenues. See "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – District Budget" herein.

November 2009 LAO Report on the State's Budget. On November 18, 2009, the Legislative Analyst's Office issued a report entitled "The 2010-11 Budget: California's Fiscal Outlook" (the "2010-11 Fiscal Outlook") The 2010-11 Fiscal Outlook includes a forecast of the State's General Fund revenues and expenditures that indicates General Fund budget deficit of $20.7 billion through Fiscal Year 2010-11. Such amount is comprised of a $6.3 billion projected deficit for Fiscal Year 2009-10 and a $14.4 billion gap between projected revenues and spending in Fiscal Year 2010-11. The 2010-11 Fiscal Outlook attributes the majority of the State's budget problems during Fiscal Year 2009-10 to the State's inability to implement several major solutions set forth in the Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act. The 2010-11 Fiscal Outlook states that issues such as (1) the expected inability of several programs—in particular, the prison system and Medi-Cal—to collectively achieve billions of dollars of spending reductions assumed in the Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act; (2) the expected inability of the State to sell the State Compensation Insurance Fund, a quasi-public workers' compensation insurer, for the budgeted amount of $1 billion in Fiscal Year 2009-10; and (3) the State's loss of a court case that prevents the General Fund from receiving more than approximately $800 million in transportation funds in Fiscal Year 2009-10 have contributed to the increase in the projected deficit.

In addition, the 2010-11 Fiscal Outlook forecasts that the State will face a nearly $1 billion increase in the Proposition 98 funding guarantee for K-14 education in Fiscal Year 2009-10. Furthermore, 2010-11 Fiscal Outlook projections will be affected by the loss of any temporary federal stimulus funding during Fiscal Year 2010-11 and Fiscal Year 2011-12 if the State does not backfill funds received in connection with the Recovery and Reinvestment Act. In order to address the increase in the Proposition 98 funding guarantee during Fiscal Year 2009-10, the LAO states that the State Legislature could (1) could provide the additional $1 billion at the end of Fiscal Year 2009-10 in a lump sum, (2) recognize a "settle-up" obligation and create an out-year payment plan or (3) suspend the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee and maintain the existing funding level.

State Budget for Fiscal Year 2010-11. On January 8, 2010, Governor Schwarzenegger (the "Governor") released his 2010-11 Proposed Budget (the "2010-11 Proposed State Budget"). The 2010-11 Proposed State Budget projects an estimated $6.6 billion budget shortfall by the end of Fiscal Year 2009-10, in the absence of corrective action. In addition, the Governor estimates the State will have a $12.3 billion operating deficit in Fiscal Year 2010-11 absent corrective action. On January 8, 2010, the Governor proclaimed a fiscal emergency and called a legislative special session pursuant to Proposition 58 to address this emergency. During this legislative session, the Legislature has adopted ABX8 5 that, if approved by the Governor, will, among other things, impose a new pattern of intra-fiscal year cash deferrals on K-12 school districts. See "STATE FUNDING OF EDUCATION – General" herein.

The 2010-11 Proposed State Budget includes proposals relating to reduce expenditures by approximately $7.6 billion and to generate an additional $12.4 billion through increased revenues, federal funds and the adoption of flexibility solutions. The 2010-11 Proposed Budget projects State General Fund revenues and transfers for Fiscal Year 2010-11 of $89.3 billion, an increase of approximately 1.4 percent above the anticipated revenues and transfers for Fiscal Year 2009-10, and State General Fund expenditures of $82.9 billion, a decrease of approximately 4.6 percent below the anticipated expenditures for Fiscal Year 2009–10. With proposed expenditures of $2.6 billion more than revenues, the 2010-11 Proposed State Budget projects ending Fiscal Year 2009–10 with a State General Fund balance of $2.6 billion, of which $1.5 billion will be reserved for the liquidation of encumbrances and $1.0 billion will be deposited in a reserve for economic uncertainties, provided various budget-balancing proposals are approved. A portion of the 2010-11 Proposed State Budget relates to approximately $6.9 billion of funds, waivers and reimbursements from the federal government. The 2010-11 Proposed State Budget provides that if such amount is not provided by the federal government by July 15, 2010, several expenditure reductions and revenue increases will be triggered.

Certain of the features of the 2010-11 Proposed State Budget affecting school districts include the following:

1. The 2010-11 Proposed State Budget proposes to grant local school districts the additional flexibility to layoff, assign, reassign, transfer and rehire teachers based on skill and subject matter needs without regard to seniority. In addition, the 2010-11 Proposed State Budget includes legislation to change the staffing notification window for teachers to 60 days after the adoption or subsequent amendment of the State's budget for a given fiscal year.

2. The 2010-11 Proposed State Budget proposes to eliminate certain State law requirements that require teachers that have been laid off to receive first priority for substitute assignments and that these substitutes be paid at the rate they received before they were laid off if they work more than 20 days within a 60-school day period. The State's Department of Finance estimates the current law significantly

increases costs to school districts that have laid off teachers and may compel additional layoffs and cuts to classroom spending.

3. The 2010-11 Proposed State Budget considers the adoption of reforms in conjunction with funding allocable through the U.S. Department of Education's "Race to the Top Fund". If adopted, the proposed reforms will, among other things, address statutory and regulatory barriers relating to student achievement, school quality and teacher and principal quality.

4. The 2010-11 Proposed State Budget proposes a reduction of approximately 10% in funding for administration, overhead and non-instruction related spending by school districts to increase resources for classroom instruction. In addition, if adopted, the State will prevent school districts from shifting central administration costs to school sites.

5. The 2010-11 Proposed State Budget proposes to fund the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee for Fiscal Year 2009-10. However, proposed expenditures will be decreased to $49.9 billion from the $50.4 billion assumed in the Revised 2009-10 State Budget. The 2010-11 Proposed State Budget proposes to fund the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee in Fiscal Year 2010-11 at approximately $50 billion, which reflects an increase of $103 million from the proposed amount for Fiscal Year 2009-10.

6. The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act required the State to begin paying an aggregate amount of $11.2 billion of Proposition 98 maintenance factor payments in Fiscal Year 2010-11. The 2010-11 Proposed State Budget proposes to delay the initial payment to Fiscal Year 2012-13.

7. The 2010-11 Proposed State Budget proposes that the State continue its current program regarding days of instruction until Fiscal Year 2011-12. If adopted, school districts will have flexibility to reduce instructions by a maximum of five days, if necessary, to accommodate the reductions made in Fiscal Year 2009-10 without losing any incentive funding they receive to maintain a 180-day school year.

8. Due, in part, to litigation demanding that the State pay or suspend all education mandates, the 2010-11 Proposed State Budget proposes to suspend almost all K-14 education mandates. The State expects to pay $7.7 million for mandated costs related to interdistrict and intradistrict transfers and $6.8 million for mandated costs related to the California High School Exit Exam.

9. The 2010-11 Proposed State Budget does not provide funding for the science graduation requirement and does not propose to suspend the mandate. The Governor believes that the requirement does not constitute a reimbursable mandate because funding is available to offset the costs of the requirement.

10. The 2010-11 Proposed State Budget proposes a reduction of $550 million to reflect projected savings in the K-3 Class Size Reduction program. Although the penalties for exceeding class size limits were significantly reduced in 2009-10, program savings are anticipated as a result of local school district decisions to increase class sizes.

11. The Governor also proposes to recognize an anticipated 0.38 percent decline in the cost of living.

LAO Analysis of the 2010-11 Proposed State Budget. On January 12, 2010, the LAO released a report entitled "The 2010-11 Budget: Overview of the Governor's Budget" (the "2010 LAO Budget Overview"), which provides an analysis by the LAO of the 2010-11 Proposed Budget. The 2010 LAO Budget Overview is available on the LAO website at www.lao.ca.gov. Information on the website is not incorporated herein by reference. The 2010 LAO Budget Overview states that the economic and revenue forecasts and assessments of the State's budgetary problems set forth in the 2010-11 Proposed State Budget are generally reasonable, but it notes that the Governor's estimates of revenues and expenditures are more optimistic than its own.

According to the LAO, the Legislature faces significant challenges in balancing the State's budget for Fiscal Year 2010-11. The LAO notes that many of the major expenditure reductions in the Proposed 2010-11 State Budget will require significant lead-time for departments to implement. The LAO acknowledges that it is reasonable to assume that the State will secure some additional federal funding and flexibility, but it recommends that the State Legislature operate on the assumption that federal government relief will total billions of dollars less than the Governor has requested. The LAO further recommends that the Governor and State Legislature consider adopting some of the Governor's proposed cuts and revenue increases that are presented as options only in the event of insufficient federal relief. The LAO cautions that the State's Proposition 98 obligation could be higher than assumed in the 2010-11 Proposed State Budget due to constitutional interpretation and the interaction between Proposition 98 spending and State General Fund revenues. Further, the LAO notes that a portion of the State's proposed spending is dependent upon receipt of a waiver from the U.S. Department of Education regarding maintenance-of-effort requirements under the Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

The 2010 LAO Budget Overview reiterated that the State Legislature should take action no later than March 2010 on many of the proposed budgetary measures, explore options beyond those proposed by the Governor, consider the Governor's "trigger options" notwithstanding any assumed federal relief, and consider adoption of multi-year solutions. Further, the LAO recommends that the State Legislature should avoid proposed solutions that do not prioritize program reductions.

See "Impact of the Proposed State Budget on the District" and " – Recent Events Affecting the District's Financial Condition" herein.

Additional Information; Future State Budgets. Information about the State budget and State spending for education is regularly available at various State-maintained websites. Text of the State budget may be found at the website of the Department of Finance, www.dof.ca.gov, under the heading "2009-10 Budget". Various analyses of the budget may be found at the website of the LAO at www.lao.ca.gov. In addition, various State official statements, many of which contain a summary of the current and past State budgets and the impact of those budgets on school districts in the State, may be found via the website of the State Treasurer, www.treasurer.ca.gov. The information presented in these websites is not incorporated by reference in this Official Statement.

The District cannot predict what actions will be taken in the future by the State Legislature and the Governor to address the State's current or future budget deficits. Future State budgets will be affected by national and State economic conditions, including the current economic downturn, over which the District has no control, and other factors over which the District will have no control. To the extent that the State budget process results in reduced revenues or increased expenses for the District, the District will be required to make adjustments to its budget. In the event future State Budgets decrease the District's revenues or increase required expenditures by the District from the levels assumed by the District, the District will be required to generate additional revenues, curtail programs or services, or use its reserve funds to ensure a balanced budget.

State Funding of Schools Without a State Budget

Although the State Constitution requires that the State Legislature adopt a State Budget by June 15 of the prior fiscal year and that the Governor sign a State Budget by June 30, this deadline has been missed from time to time. Delays in the adoption of a final State budget in any fiscal year could impact the receipt of State funding by the District. On May 29, 2002, the California Court of Appeal for the Second District decided the case of *Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association, et al. v. Kathleen Connell* (as Controller of the State of California), et al. (also referred to as *White v. Davis*) ("Connell"). The Court of Appeal concluded that, absent an emergency appropriation, the State Controller may authorize the payment of State funds during a budget impasse only when payment is either (i) authorized by a "continuing appropriation" enacted by the State Legislature, (ii) authorized by a self-executing provision of the State Constitution, or (iii) mandated by federal law. The Court of Appeal specifically concluded that the provisions of Article XVI, Section 8 of the State Constitution – the provision establishing minimum funding of K-14 education enacted as part of Proposition 98 – did not constitute a self-executing authorization to disburse funds, stating that such provisions merely provide formulas for determining the minimum funding to be appropriated every budget year but do not appropriate funds. Nevertheless, the State Controller has concluded that the provisions of the Education Code of the State (the "Education Code") establishing K-12 and county office of education revenue limit funding do constitute continuing appropriations enacted by the State Legislature and, therefore, has indicated that State payments of such amounts would continue during a budget impasse. The State Controller, however, has concluded that K-12 categorical programs are not authorized pursuant to a continuing appropriation enacted by the State Legislature and, therefore, cannot be paid during a budget impasse. To the extent the Connell decision applies to State payments reflected in the District's budget, the requirement that there be either a final budget bill or an emergency appropriation may result in the delay of some payments to the District while such required legislative action is delayed, unless the payments are self-executing authorizations, continuing appropriations or are subject to a federal mandate.

The State Supreme Court granted the State Controller's petition for review of the Connell case on a procedural issue unrelated to continuous appropriations and on the substantive question as to whether the State Controller is authorized to pay State employees their full and regular salaries during a budget impasse. No other aspect of the Court of Appeal's decision was addressed by the State Supreme Court. On May 1, 2003, with respect to the substantive question, the State Supreme Court concluded that the State Controller is required, notwithstanding a budget impasse and the limitations imposed by State law, to timely pay those State employees who are subject to the minimum wage and overtime compensation provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

District Budget

General. State law requires that each school district maintain a balanced budget in each fiscal year, and that each district project beginning balances, revenues, expenditures, and ending balances for two subsequent years in order to provide, based upon the available information, that the district can project a positive, qualified or negative certification.

The CDE imposes a uniform budgeting and accounting format for school districts. Under current law, a school district governing board must file with the county superintendent of schools a budget by June 30 immediately prior to each Fiscal Year (referred to herein as the "Provisional Budget"). School districts using a dual adoption process must revise and re-adopt its budget by September 8 of each fiscal year (referred to herein as the "Final Adopted Budget"). After approval of the Final Adopted Budget, the school district's administration may submit budget revisions for governing board approval during the fiscal year.

School districts in the State must also conduct a review of their budgets according to certain standards and criteria established by the CDE. A written explanation must be provided for any element in the budget that does not meet the established standards and criteria. The school district superintendent or designee must certify that such a review has been conducted and the certification, together with the budget review checklist and a written narrative, must accompany the budget when it is submitted to the school district's county office of education. The balanced budget requirement makes appropriations reductions necessary to offset any revenue shortfalls, unless sufficient balances exist to cover the shortfall.

Furthermore, county offices of education are required to review school district budgets, complete the budget review checklist, and conduct an analysis of any budget item that does not meet the established standards and criteria. In addition, county offices of education are required to determine whether the adopted budget will allow the school district to meet its financial obligations during the fiscal year and is consistent with a financial plan that will enable the school district to satisfy its multiyear financial commitments. Pursuant to the Education Code, on or before August 15 of each year, the county superintendent of schools must approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the adopted budget for each school district. A copy of the completed checklist, together with any comments or recommendations, must be provided to the school district and its governing board by November 1.

If the county office of education disapproves the school district's budget, the county superintendent will submit to the governing board of the school district on or before August 15, recommendations regarding revisions of the budget and the reasons for the recommendations, including, but not limited to, the amounts of any budget adjustments needed before the county superintendent can conditionally approve that budget. On or before September 8 of each year, the governing board of the school district will revise the adopted budget to reflect changes in its projected income or expenditures subsequent to July 1, and to include any response to the recommendations of the county superintendent of schools, will adopt the revised budget, and will file a revised budget with the county superintendent of schools. If the county superintendent of schools disapproves the revised budget, he or she will call for the formation of a budget review committee. By November 30, every school district must have an adopted and approved budget, or the county superintendent of schools will impose one and report such school district to the State Legislature and the State Department of Public Finance.

The District used a dual adoption process for its budget through Fiscal Year 2008-09 and changed to a single adoption process for its Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget. The District Board adopted its Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget on June 23, 2009 and submitted the Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget to LACOE in a timely manner for review. The District's Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget reflected the information provided by the State to the District through the May Revision and the May Revision Updates. LACOE reviewed the District's Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget and evaluated and accepted the estimates contained therein based upon the information known to LACOE as of the date of its review. The District's updated budgetary estimates were subsequently affected by the Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act and subsequent legislation. The District's updated budgetary estimates are set forth in its Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Report. See " – Significant Accounting Policies, System of Accounts and Audited Financial Statements – District First Interim Report for Fiscal Year 2009-10" herein. See " – Recent Events Affecting the District's Financial Condition" herein.

Budget and Finance Policy. The District has adopted a Budget and Finance Policy that provides for the District to fund reserves for various purposes, including anticipated balances, general financial flexibility and accumulation of funding for replacement of depreciated capital items. The budgeting of the Reserve for Anticipated Balances reflects the District's best estimate of the year-end District General Fund balance. By establishing in the budget an anticipated ending balance level, this reserve allows the District to manage its budget with the intent of ending the fiscal year in a specific financial position, while also enabling the budget to more accurately reflect the actual level of anticipated District General Fund expenditures. The District's Chief Financial Officer has recommended that, with the exceptions of the mandated full funding of the Reserve for Economic Uncertainties and the Reserve for Anticipated Balances, the District postpone contributions to other reserves until they can be funded without significant impact on the instructional program and other essential District activities.

Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget. The District's Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget projected a District General Fund beginning balance of $322.9 million, revenues of $6.51 billion, total estimated expenditures of $6.54 billion and an ending balance of $294.0 million. The District General Fund beginning balance of $322.9 million included $72.4 million for the mandatory 1% Reserve for Economic Uncertainties, $179.6 million of legally restricted funds, $14.5 million reserved for inventories and revolving cash funds and $56.4 million from the designated balance from Fiscal Year 2008-09. See "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – District Fiscal Policies" herein. The District's Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget reflected the revenue assumptions contained in the Governor's proposed State budget for Fiscal Year 2009-10 as set forth in the May Revision Update. See the table below for information relating to the District's budgetary adjustments.

In the Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget, the District's K-12 school enrollment excluding fiscally-independent charter schools was projected to decrease an estimated 18,262 in Fiscal Year 2009-10 to approximately 618,789. The projected decrease is expected to be partially offset by growth of 776 in fiscally-affiliated charter schools. Declining enrollment statutes enabled the District to claim Fiscal Year 2009-10 revenue limit funding based on the ADA for Fiscal Year 2008-09. The full extent of revenue losses attributable to enrollment declines are expected to occur in special education, lottery, and other funding sources, as those funding sources are not afforded the same benefit that is provided for revenue limit funding by the Education Code's declining enrollment statutes.

In the Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget, the Base Revenue Limit, the largest unrestricted District General Fund revenue source, was projected to generate $3.45 billion in Fiscal Year 2009-10. The May Revision included a 4.25% statutory COLA, which was offset by a 17.967% deficit factor, which effectively resulted in a COLA of a negative 3.44% for Fiscal Year 2009-10 as reflected in the Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget. Based on these factors, the District's Fiscal Year 2009-10 funded Base Revenue Limit per unit of ADA was projected in the District's Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget to be $5,239.09, which represented a decline from the Fiscal Year 2008-09 level of $5,645.07. The District's Fiscal Year 2009-10 funded Base Revenue Limit per unit of ADA based on the Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act was projected to be $4,961.48. The information set forth in Tables C-1 and C-2 herein reflect reductions to the funded Base Revenue Limit due to State legislation.

For Fiscal Year 2008-09, the District estimated that the special education program would require $1.45 billion in District General Fund support, and that K–3 class-size reduction programs required approximately $195.3 million. For Fiscal Year 2009-10, the District estimates that the special education program will require $1.42 billion in District General Fund support and that K-3 class-size reduction programs will require approximately $141.3 million.

The District's Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget includes reductions and redirections of funds totaling approximately $536.5 million for Fiscal Year 2009-10 and more than $1.5 billion in reductions and redirections of funds over subsequent fiscal years to maintain balance in the District's budget. The Superintendent recommended and the District Board approved the elimination of approximately 680 administrative positions, a proposal to reduce the District's workforce by approximately 2,000 teachers and 2,200 staff, net spending reductions in other areas and small increases in fee revenues in order to eliminate the budget deficit. The District's Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget projected a balanced budget for Fiscal Year 2009-10.

District Revenues from the Recovery and Reinvestment Act. In April 2009, the United States Department of Education announced the allocation to the State of $3.1 billion from the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund of the Recovery and Reinvestment Act. In May 2009, the State Superintendent of Schools announced the preliminary entitlements for education entities through the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund's allocation of funds from the Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The District received approximately $358.6 million of State Fiscal Stabilization Funds ("SFSF") for use in Fiscal Year

2009-10. In addition, the Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act includes $61 million for special education pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Act ("IDEA") for the District, and $156 million of Title I funds for the District for socio-economically disadvantaged students. The District expects to spend all of such designated funds by the end of Fiscal Year 2009-10.

Fiscal Stabilization Plan. In December 2009, the District Board adopted a set of proposals for further consideration entitled "2010-2011 and 2011-2012 Budget Overview and Fiscal Stabilization Plan Funding Solutions to Protect our Children" (the "Fiscal Stabilization Plan"). The Fiscal Stabilization Plan contains several proposals for further consideration by the District Board and other District stakeholders in order to reduce a projected deficit of $470 million in Fiscal Year 2010-11 and $700 million in Fiscal Year 2011-12. The Fiscal Stabilization Plan proposes program reductions and school site reductions that could result in more than 5,000 layoffs in Fiscal Year 2010-11 and additional layoffs in Fiscal Year 2011-12. The Fiscal Stabilization Plan also recommends that the District delay the acquisition of new English Language Arts textbooks and defer certain routine repairs and improvements. The District Board also directed the District's staff to explore alternative budgetary measures that, if implemented, would allow for the restoration of all or a portion of the expenditure reductions set forth in the Fiscal Stabilization Plan. The District Board authorized an election of the voters in the District to approve the levy of a $100 annual education parcel tax to be levied for four years. The District estimates that the parcel tax, if approved, would generate approximately $92.5 million per year for four years. See "STATE FUNDING OF EDUCATION – General" herein.

Recent Events Affecting the District's Financial Condition. The Fiscal Stabilization Plan was approved prior to the release of the Governor's Proposed 2010-11 State Budget. Subsequent to the release of the Governor's Proposed 2010-11 State Budget, the District conducted an analysis which incorporated the proposals contained in the Governor's Proposed 2010-11 State Budget and other proposals from the State that could affect the District's General Fund revenues and expenditures for Fiscal Year 2009-10 and 2010-11. Based on such proposals, the District projects its deficit for Fiscal Year 2010-11 will, without corrective action, increase by an additional $170 million compared to the deficit projected in the Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Financial Report for a total deficit in the District's General Fund of $640 million. The District will address the additional $170 million deficit in its General Fund in connection with the preparation of its Fiscal Year 2009-10 Second Interim Financial Report.

On February 12, 2010, the Superintendent of the District announced a proposal, which, if adopted, would cause the District to eliminate five instructional days and one non-instructional day from the Fiscal Year 2009-10 school year. The Superintendent estimates that this proposal would generate approximately $90 million of budgetary savings that would increase the District General Fund's ending balance for Fiscal Year 2009-10 and, accordingly, the beginning balance for Fiscal Year 2010-11. If future school years were to be shortened by a like amount, an estimated savings of $90 million would accrue in the shortened school year. See "STATE FUNDING OF EDUCATION – State Budget – State Budget for Fiscal Year 2009-10" and – "State Budget for Fiscal Year 2010-11" for information on the authorization provided by State law regarding the reduction of instructional days by school districts. The Superintendent expects that adoption of this proposal would reduce the number of layoffs that will be necessary to balance the District's budget for Fiscal Year 2010-11.

The District is considering several cost-cutting measures, including those set forth in the Fiscal Stabilization Plan, in order to eliminate its projected budget deficit. As of the date hereof, the Superintendent has not brought the aforementioned proposal to eliminate school days to the District Board for formal action. In addition, any proposal to eliminate school days during the school year would involve cooperation by the District's main bargaining units.

The Superintendent is aggressively seeking shared commitments with the District's bargaining units and other District stakeholders in order to eliminate the projected deficit in the District's General

Fund. The District will consider all available options to achieve a balanced budget. However, contrary to recent media reports, the District is not currently considering filing for bankruptcy.

The Bonds are not payable from the District General Fund. The Bonds are payable from the proceeds of *ad valorem* property taxes approved by the voters of the District which the Board of Supervisors of the County is obligated to levy without limitation of rate or amount upon all property within the District subject to taxation by the District (except as to certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates). Under California law, all taxes levied with respect to the District's general obligation bonds when collected will be paid into the county treasury of the County to the credit of the District's debt service fund (or interest and sinking fund), and are to be used solely for the payment of the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the District's general obligations bonds. See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENTS FOR THE BONDS" and "LEGAL MATTERS – Limitation on Remedies; Amounts Held in the County Treasury Pool" in the forepart of this Official Statement.

The following Table C-4 sets forth the District's Final Adopted Budgets for the District General Fund[1] for Fiscal Year 2006-07 through Fiscal Year 2009-10.

TABLE C-4

Los Angeles Unified School District
Final Adopted Budgets for Fiscal Year 2006-07 through Fiscal Year 2009-10
for the District General Fund[1]
($ in millions)

	Final Adopted Budget 2006-07	Final Adopted Budget 2007-08	Final Adopted Budget 2008-09	Final Adopted Budget 2009-10[2]
Beginning Balance[3]	$ 434.5	$ 518.3	$ 574.3	$ 300.1
Revenue:				
State Apportionment	$2,880.5	$2,912.0	$2,762.7	$2,368.7
Property Taxes	782.3	741.2	780.4	785.3
Total Revenue Limit Revenues[4]	$3,662.8	$3,653.2	$3,543.1	$3,154.0
Federal	$ 936.1	$ 905.7	$ 830.8	$1,355.1
Other State	2,274.3	2,336.4	2,169.0	1,872.4
Other Local	105.6	139.8	148.0	106.6
Other Sources	128.0	124.4	102.8	43.8
Total Revenue[4]	$7,106.7	$7,159.5	$6,792.0	$6,532.0
Total Beginning Balance and Revenue[4]	$7,541.3	$7,677.9	$7,366.3	$6,832.1
Expenditures:				
Certificated Salaries	$3,137.2	$3,376.7	$3,203.7	$2,939.2
Classified Salaries	971.1	977.7	998.1	888.2
Employee Benefits	1,347.8	1,346.9	1,301.5	1,411.7
Books and Supplies	672.3	589.7	467.7	514.7
Other Operating Expenses	733.8	763.7	817.2	709.8
Capital Outlay	76.7	60.9	41.1	37.4
Other Outgo/Other Uses	54.9	91.9	72.5	39.1
Total Expenditures[4]	$6,993.8	$7,207.6	$6,901.7	$6,540.1
Ending Balance[4]	$ 547.4	$ 470.2	$ 464.6	$ 292.0

(1) Includes Regular and Specially Funded Programs.

(2) The District's Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget is based upon information from the State through the May Revision. Accordingly, the information set forth above does not reflect the information set forth in the Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act. See "STATE FUNDING OF EDUCATION – State Budget *–State Budget for Fiscal Year 2009-10*" herein. See "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION - Significant Accounting Policies, System of Accounts and Audited Financial Statements - District First Interim Report for Fiscal Year 2009-10" for information relating to the District's revised budgetary estimates. See " - Recent Events Affecting the District's Financial Condition" herein for a description of the estimated impact of the Governor's Proposed 2010-11 State Budget on the District.

(3) Actual beginning balance for each Fiscal Year, except for (a) Fiscal Year 2008-09 which is an unaudited estimate that has been revised to reflect refinements of Fiscal Year 2007-08 expenditures in selected programs, and (b) Fiscal Year 2009-10, which is estimated and reflects a downward adjustment to the estimate in the Fiscal Year 2009-10 Adopted Budget to account for certificates of participation that were not issued in Fiscal Year 2008-09.

(4) Total may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

Sources: Los Angeles Unified School District Final Adopted Budgets for Fiscal Years 2006-07 through 2009-10.

The following Table C-5 summarizes the originally budgeted revenues and expenditures and the projected year-end amounts, including the projected year-end District General Fund Balance as reported in the Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Financial Report. See " – Recent Events Affecting the District's Financial Condition" herein for a description of the estimated impact of the Governor's Proposed 2010-11 State Budget on the District.

TABLE C-5

Los Angeles Unified School District
Fiscal Year 2009-10
District General Fund
Summary of Balances, Revenues and Expenditures
($ in millions)[(1)]

	Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget	First Interim Report (December 2009)[(2)]
Beginning Balance	$ 300.1	$ 850.5
Revenues/Other Sources	6,532.0	5,924.8
Expenditures/Other Uses	6,540.1	6,437.4
Operating Surplus (Deficit)	(8.1)	(512.6)
Ending Balance	$ 292.0	$ 337.9

(1) Totals may not add due to rounding.
(2) Unaudited. Does not reflect the estimated impact of the Proposed 2010-11 State Budget that was released subsequent to the Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Report. See "- Recent Events Affecting the District's Financial Condition" herein.

Source: Controller, Los Angeles Unified School District.

Auditor's Adjustment to Fiscal Year 2008-09 Ending Balance. The Fiscal Year 2008-09 ending balance in the District General Fund has been adjusted downward by approximately $100 million to properly book certain shifts the State had made in categorical funding for that fiscal year. While the reduced ending balance for Fiscal Year 2008-09 translates into a reduced beginning balance in the First Interim Report column of Table C-5 above, the adjustment also results in an increase in revenues for Fiscal Year 2009-10 by a like amount. Thus, the estimated ending balance shown in the First Interim Report column of Table C-5 above will not change solely as a result of such adjustments. In addition, the Fiscal Year 2008-09 ending balance of approximately $750 million remains above the District's 5% reserve policy target, as does the estimated ending balance for Fiscal Year 2009-10. See APPENDIX D – "SELECTED INFORMATION FROM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 – Note 15" attached hereto.

Significant Accounting Policies, System of Accounts and Audited Financial Statements

The CDE imposes by law uniform financial reporting and budgeting requirements for K-12 school districts. Financial transactions are accounted for in accordance with the California School Accounting Manual. Simpson & Simpson Certified Public Accountants, Los Angeles, California, serves as independent auditor to the District for the audit for Fiscal Year 2008-09 and excerpts of its report for Fiscal Year 2008-09 are attached hereto as APPENDIX D. The District is required to file its audit report for the preceding fiscal year with the State Controller's Office, the CDE and the County Superintendent of Schools by December 15. The District filed its audit report for the Fiscal Year 2005-06 in compliance with such requirement, but the audit report for the Fiscal Years 2006-07 and 2007-08 were filed later than such requirement. See "– *Audited Financial Statements and Accounting Policies*" herein. The District filed its audit report for the Fiscal Year 2008-09 on February 26, 2010 subsequent to the December 15, 2009 deadline therefor. See APPENDIX D – "SELECTED INFORMATION FROM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009" attached hereto.

State Financial Accountability and Oversight Provisions. State Assembly Bill 1200 ("A.B. 1200"), effective January 1, 1992, tightened the budget development process and interim financial reporting for public school districts, enhancing the authority of the offices of the county superintendents of schools and establishing guidelines for emergency State aid apportionments. State Assembly Bill 2756 ("A.B. 2756"), effective June 21, 2004, revised the existing provisions of A.B. 1200 and imposed additional financial accountability and oversight requirements on public school districts. Under the provisions of A.B. 1200, each school district is required to file interim certifications with the county office of education as to its ability to meet its financial obligations for the remainder of the then-current fiscal year and, based on current forecasts, for the two subsequent fiscal years. A positive certification is assigned to any school district that, based on then-current projections, will meet its financial obligations for the current fiscal year and subsequent two fiscal years. A negative certification is assigned to any school district that, based on then-current projections, will be unable to meet its financial obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year or subsequent fiscal year. A qualified certification is assigned to any school district, based on then-current projections, which may not meet its financial obligations for the current fiscal year or two subsequent fiscal years. Under the provisions of A.B. 2756, for school districts that are certified as qualified or negative, the county superintendent of schools is required to report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the financial conditions of the school district and his or her proposed remedial actions and to take all actions that are necessary to ensure that the school district meets its financial obligations. The county office of education reviews the interim reports and certifications made by school districts and may change certification to qualified or negative if necessary. If a school district has a qualified or negative certification report in any year, the district may not issue non-voter approved debt instruments in that fiscal year or in the next succeeding fiscal year, unless the county office of education, using criteria from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, determines repayment is probable.

District's First Interim Report for Fiscal Year 2008-09. The District filed its Fiscal Year 2008-09 First Interim Financial Report (the "Fiscal Year 2008-09 First Interim") by December 15, 2008, the deadline therefor, which report was based upon actual results through October 31, 2008. Accordingly, the District was not informed of the extent to which the State's expenditure reductions would affect its finances as reported in the Fiscal Year 2008-09 First Interim. The District submitted a qualified certification to LACOE in connection with the Fiscal Year 2008-09 First Interim and the District Board committed to provide the County superintendent of schools with the specific actions the District Board would be willing to take in connection with the development of the District's budget for Fiscal Year 2009-10 to eliminate any financial shortfalls for said fiscal year and the following fiscal year.

District's Second Interim Report for Fiscal Year 2008-09. The District filed its Fiscal Year 2008-09 Second Interim Financial Report (the "Fiscal Year 2008-09 Second Interim") by March 15, 2009, the deadline therefor, which report was based upon actual results through January 31, 2009. Due to the use of actual results through January 31, 2009, the Fiscal Year 2008-09 Second Interim did not reflect the Original 2009-10 State Budget Act and the revised expenditures for Fiscal Year 2008-09 contained therein. The Fiscal Year 2008-09 Second Interim projected a positive ending balance on June 30, 2009. However, the District's projected ending balance was not expected to meet the statutory reserve requirement level. Accordingly, the District submitted a qualified certification to LACOE in connection with the Fiscal Year 2008-09 Second Interim and the District Board committed to provide the County superintendent of schools with the specific actions the District Board would be willing to take to close the projected Fiscal Year 2008-09 deficit and in connection with the development of the District's budget for Fiscal Year 2009-10 to eliminate any financial shortfalls for said fiscal year and the following fiscal year.

District's June 2009 Report. The submission of a qualified certification in connection with the Fiscal Year 2008-09 Second Interim resulted in increased oversight of the District by LACOE. Such oversight included the requirement that the District submit on June 1, 2009 an update to the Fiscal Year 2008-09 Second Interim reflecting data as of April 30, 2009. In order to address the projected deficit, the District Board approved mid-year spending reductions for Fiscal Year 2008-09. The District initiated a hiring freeze, limited certain spending, imposed a 5% spending reduction throughout its administrative office and all local District offices and shifted money from instructional grants to the District General Fund, adopted a retirement incentive program and sent dismissal notices to approximately, 8,800 certificated employees, the majority of which were re-hired and given priority to serve as substitute teachers. The District Board approved the use of State-approved flexibility provisions to transfer approximately $87.3 million from categorical programs to the unrestricted District General Fund. In addition, the District accelerated, beginning in Fiscal Year 2008-09, its plan to reduce a projected $100 million balance in the Worker's Compensation Fund balances over three years by taking all remaining balances, which totaled $32.6 million, in the first year.

In June 2009, the District submitted its report (the "June 2009 Report") to LACOE to provide an additional update with regard to its projected financial status. The June 2009 Report projected that the District would end Fiscal Year 2008-09 with a positive ending balance in its General Fund of $394.2 million. Such amount represented an increase of $135.8 million from the ending balance of $258.4 million projected in the Fiscal Year 2008-09 Second Interim.

Based on the District's review of the May Revision and the Board's adoption of certain budget balancing measures on June 23, 2009, the District reduced its estimate of the District General Fund ending balance to approximately $300.1 million. However, the District received or accrued approximately $358 million of State Fiscal Stabilization Funds in June 2009. The District estimated that the net impact on fund balances due to the Fiscal Year 2008-09 impacts of the Revised Fiscal Year 2008-09 State Budget Act was approximately $51 million. See "STATE FUNDING OF EDUCATION – State Budget – *State Budgetary Impact on the District in Fiscal Year 2009-10*" herein.

District First Interim Report for Fiscal Year 2009-10. The District's Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Report, dated December 4, 2009 (the "Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Report") was approved on December 8, 2009 and filed with LACOE by December 15, 2009, the deadline therefor. The Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Report reflects the funding under the Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act, AB 56 and other legislation adopted prior to the submission of the Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Report. The District filed the Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Report with a qualified certification of financial condition. The Fiscal Year 2009-10 beginning balance in the District General Fund as reported in the Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Report does not reflect the downward adjustment to the Fiscal Year 2008-09 ending balance in the District General Fund recommended by the District's auditor subsequent to the filing of the Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Report. See " – Auditor's Adjustment to Fiscal Year 2008-09 Ending Balance" herein. The District's Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Report reflects the funding made available by the Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act, including all funding reductions, shifts and reallocations. The Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Report indicates that the District, based on current projections, will have a positive ending balance of $337.9 million in the General Fund at the end of Fiscal Year 2009-10. The Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Report also indicates that, absent corrective action, the District will face a budgetary shortfall of $469.79 million in Fiscal Year 2010-11, which will grow to $700.62 million in Fiscal Year 2011-12. In connection with the Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Report, the District adopted a Fiscal Stabilization Plan for consideration. The Fiscal Stabilization Plan includes four options. Three of these options will require cooperative agreements with the District's stakeholders, including voters and employee bargaining units. The fourth option, which includes labor and other expenditure reductions, may be enacted unilaterally by the District. The District expects that certain proposals contained in the Fiscal Stabilization Plan will, if adopted, reduce or eliminate the deficits projected in the Fiscal Year 2009-10 First Interim Report. See "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Fiscal Stabilization Plan" herein. See " – Recent Events Affecting the

District's Financial Condition" herein for a description of the estimated impact of the Governor's Proposed 2010-11 State Budget on the District.

Audited Financial Statements and Accounting Policies. The District uses fund accounting and maintains governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds. The District's General Fund is the chief operating fund of the District. For a description of the other major funds of the District, see the description thereof contained in APPENDIX D – "SELECTED INFORMATION FROM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009." Independently audited financial reports are prepared annually in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles for educational institutions. The annual audit report is generally available about six months after the June 30 close of each fiscal year. However, implementation difficulties associated with the payroll component of BTS resulted in delayed reporting of the District's finances for Fiscal Year 2006-07, which, in turn, affected the timely delivery of the District's comprehensive annual financial reports for Fiscal Years 2007-08 and 2008-09 to LACOE by the respective December 15, 2008 and December 15, 2009 deadlines therefor set forth in Section 41020 of the Education Code. The District received its Fiscal Year 2007-08 CAFR in August 2009 and its Fiscal Year 2008-09 CAFR in February 2010. See "DISTRICT GENERAL INFORMATION – Information Technology Implementation Problems" and "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Significant Accounting Policies, System of Accounts and Audited Financial Statements – *Delayed Filing of Audited Financial Statements*" herein. For selected excerpts from the District's most recent available audited financial statements, see APPENDIX D – "SELECTED INFORMATION FROM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009" attached to this Official Statement.

The following Table C-6 sets forth the District's audited General Fund revenues, expenditures and fund balances for the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2004 through June 30, 2009.

TABLE C-6

Los Angeles Unified School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and District General Fund Balance[(1)]
Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2004 through June 30, 2009
($ in millions)

	Fiscal Year 2003-04	Fiscal Year 2004-05	Fiscal Year 2005-06	Fiscal Year 2006-07	Fiscal Year 2007-08	Fiscal Year 2008-09[(5)]
Beginning Balance	$ 579.0	$ 324.0	$ 349.6	$ 434.5	$ 695.2	$ 657.2
Revenues:						
State Apportionment	$2,105.4	$2,592.9	$2,791.7	$2,912.3	$2,817.7	$2,517.5
Property Taxes[(2)]	1,195.4	839.0	777.6	811.3	806.4	927.4
Total Revenue Limit Revenues	$3,300.8	$3,431.9	$3,569.3	$3,723.6	$3,624.1	$3,444.9
Federal	720.2	796.9	889.5	775.6	756.4	1,077.1
Other State	1,749.1	1,890.0	1,915.1	2,302.1	2,304.5	1,964.3
Other Local	78.0	85.7	98.1	120.3	123.7	163.4
Other Sources[(3)]	27.9	257.5	100.7	72.4	145.6	114.8
Total Revenue	$5,876.0	$6,461.9	$6,572.7	$6,994.0	$6,954.3	$6,764.5
Total Beginning Balance and Revenues	$6,455.0	$6,785.9	$6,922.3	$7,428.5	$7,649.5	$7,421.7
Expenditures						
Certificated Salaries	$2,919.4	$2,977.2	$3,051.0	$3,214.5	$3,314.6	$3,231.9
Classified Salaries	880.4	870.9	897.9	981.1	1,054.2	997.7
Employee Benefits	1,196.5	1,228.2	1,292.2	1,314.0	1,318.0	1,284.5
Books and Supplies	352.1	368.7	435.9	373.9	435.3	296.6
Other Operating Expenses	575.4	555.1	616.8	708.0	764.9	744.4
Capital Outlay	44.3	53.8	63.1	34.8	37.0	27.5
Other Outgo/Other Uses[(4)]	162.8	382.4	130.9	107.0	68.2	89.0
Total Expenditures	$6,131.0	$6,436.3	$6,487.8	$6,733.3	$6,992.2	$6,671.8
Ending Balance	$ 324.0	$ 349.6	$ 434.5	$ 695.2	$ 657.2	$ 750.0

(1) Includes Regular and Specially Funded Programs. Totals may not add due to rounding.
(2) Beginning in Fiscal Year 2003-04, the State required counties, cities and special districts to shift property tax revenues to school districts by contributing to the Education Revenue Augmentation Fund in lieu of direct payments to school districts from the State's General Fund. The State reduces property tax allocations to school districts to replace the shift of vehicle license fee revenues from local governments to the State. The State General Fund offsets both transfers to hold school districts and community colleges harmless. As a result of these property tax shifts, the share of District revenues that come from the State fluctuates. See "STATE FUNDING OF EDUCATION – General" herein.
(3) Includes Operating Transfers In, Support Costs transferred to the District General Fund, Insurance Proceeds and Capital Leases.
(4) Includes Operating Transfers Out, Support Costs transferred from the District General Fund and Debt Service.
(5) The Fiscal Year 2008-09 ending balance in the District General Fund has been adjusted downward to the amount shown above as compared to the amount shown in the District's Preliminary Official Statement (as defined in the forepart of this Official Statement) as described under " – Auditor's Adjustment to Fiscal Year 2008-09 Ending Balance" herein.

Sources: District's audited financial statements for Fiscal Years 2004-05 through 2008-09.

Delayed Filing of Audited Financial Statements. Implementation difficulties associated with the human resources and payroll components of BTS (see "DISTRICT GENERAL INFORMATION – Information Technology Implementation Problems") resulted in the delayed reporting of the District's finances for the Fiscal Year 2006-07 and the delayed submission of the District's Statements of Unaudited Actuals for Fiscal Year 2006–07 that were due to LACOE by September 14, 2007, pursuant to Section 42100 of the Education Code. Such delays affected the timely delivery of the District's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2006-07 (the "Fiscal Year 2006-07 CAFR") to LACOE by the December 15, 2007 deadline set forth in Section 41020 of the Education Code. The District completed the reconciliation of its finances for Fiscal Year 2006-07 on November 26, 2007, and published its Fiscal Year 2006-07 CAFR in December 2008.

Notwithstanding the delays relating to the reconciliation of the District's audited financial information for Fiscal Years 2006-07 through 2008-09, the District complied with the continuing disclosure undertakings for each such fiscal year with respect to its outstanding debt obligations by filing with the appropriate repositories unaudited financial statements by the respective deadlines therefor set forth in the District's continuing disclosure undertakings. Further, the District filed the audited financial statements for Fiscal Year 2006-07 and 2007-08 when they were available and filed its audited financial statements for Fiscal Year 2008-09 on February 26, 2010. See "LEGAL MATTERS – Continuing Disclosure" herein.

Auditor's Restatement of District Net Assets. In 1995, pursuant to an agreement by and between the District and UTLA, the District agreed to compensate eligible employees for furlough days taken during Fiscal Year 1992-93 to be paid in a lump-sum bonus upon retirement of such employee. Pursuant to the agreement, the amount of bonus corresponds to the percentage that the employee's compensation was reduced in the 1992-1993 school year based on the employee's salary band for that year. As of June 30, 2009, the District's has a liability of approximately $102.6 million.

Prior to the reconciliation of the District's audited financial statements for Fiscal Year 2008-09, the District did not recognize this liability in its financial statements. However, the District's auditors advised that the liability should have been recognized beginning in Fiscal Year 2001-02 when the District implemented GASB Statement No. 34. Accordingly, the District has restated its net assets as of June 30, 2008 downward to $4.98 billion from $5.08 billion as previously reported. See APPENDIX D – "SELECTED INFORMATION FROM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 – Note 1(l)" and " – Note 1(p)" "attached to this Official Statement

Collective Bargaining

In June 2009, the United Teachers of Los Angeles ("UTLA"), the District's largest union, and the District approved a labor agreement that provided for, among other things, the creation of a Competitive Compensation and Budget Recommendations Panel to improve pay for teachers and health and human services professionals and to make budget recommendations, removes dismissal penalties for publicizing grievances, eliminates reprisals for participating in layoffs, institutes a Professional Development Advisory Committee and allows one re-opener negotiation during each of the 2009-10 and 2010-11 school years. The District and the UTLA are each entitled to reopen negotiations over one article of the labor agreement, with the exception of certain health and welfare provisions, at the request of either party at any time. In addition, the District and the UTLA are each entitled to reopen negotiations on salaries and two additional articles of their choice, with the exception of certain health and welfare provisions, at the request of either party at any time after April 1, 2010. In order to address a projected budget deficit during Fiscal Years 2009-10 through 2010-11, in November 2009 the Superintendent announced that each employee bargaining unit will need to agree to four furlough days in Fiscal Year 2009-10 and salary reductions of 12% in Fiscal Year 2010-11 to avoid 8,500 additional layoffs.

On March 2, 2010, the District Board is expected to consider a proposal to authorize the District to send, no later than March 15, 2010, notices to all certificated administrators, supervisory employees, confidential employees and staff counsels to inform them that they may be released or reassigned. The proposal, if adopted, will authorize the District to send subsequent notices of release by June 30, 2010 to employees who received the proposed March 15, 2010 notices and have been identified for actual release. The District Board will also consider a proposal to send notices to all certificated contract level management and senior management employees of the classified service with expiring contracts. This proposal, if adopted, will advise such employees that they will be released from their contract positions no later than June 30, 2010. In addition, the District Board will consider a proposal to send notices to non-permanent certificated teachers in various teaching fields and support services personnel informing them that they are laid off effective June 30, 2010. As of the date of this Official Statement, the District does not have an estimate of the number of District personnel that will be laid off or the estimated savings related thereto. See "LITIGATION" in the forepart of this Official Statement for a description of a complaint filed against the State and the District for declaratory and injunctive relief relating to teacher layoffs.

The District Board has approved a reopener proposal for UTLA for Fiscal Year 2009-10, and the District is currently negotiating a successor agreement with AALA and Unit D. In addition, the District is either in negotiations or intends to initiate reopeners with the remainder of the bargaining units. Also, the Superintendent recently announced a proposal to reduce the school year. If such proposal is approved by the District Board, it will be subject to collective bargaining with the District's unions. See "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – District Budget – Recent Events Affecting the District's Financial Condition" herein. See "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Fiscal Stabilization Plan" herein for additional information regarding the Fiscal Stabilization Plan.

In addition to UTLA, the District has twelve other bargaining units. The following Table C-7 sets forth the expiration dates of the labor agreements with each of the District's employee bargaining units as of February 1, 2010.

TABLE C-7

Los Angeles Unified School District
Employee Bargaining Units

Employee Bargaining Unit	Contract Expiration Date[1]
Associated Administrators of Los Angeles	6/30/2009
Unit A (School Police)	6/30/2011
Unit B (Instructional Aides)	6/30/2011
Unit C(Operations – Support Services	6/30/2011
Unit D (Office – Technical and Business Services)	6/30/2008
Unit E (Skilled Crafts)	6/30/2011
Unit F (Teacher Assistants)	6/30/2011
Unit G (Playground Aides)	6/30/2011
Unit H (Sergeants and Lieutenants)	6/30/2008
Unit S (Classified Supervisors)	6/30/2008
United Teachers of Los Angeles	6/30/2011

(1) The District and each of the employee bargaining units set forth in the table above, for which the applicable contract has expired, are operating under the terms of the applicable expired contract. As of the date of this Official Statement, the District and such bargaining units are negotiating terms to be contained in new contracts.

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District.

In February 2009, the District reached an agreement with all unions regarding health and welfare benefits. The multi-year agreement defines the District's contribution towards health and welfare benefits for active and retired employees. The agreement includes lifetime benefits, with small co-payments, for District employees but sets benchmarks for when new employees become eligible. The labor agreement caps the amount that health care benefit costs can grow annually at 3.5%. However, if health care providers increase prices at rates higher than 3.5%, representatives of the respective unions and the District's Health Benefits Committee would be required to modify health plans in accordance with the budget. See also "DISTRICT FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Other Post-Employment Benefits" herein.

Retirement Systems

The District participates in the California State Teachers' Retirement System ("STRS"). This defined benefit plan basically covers all full-time certificated District employees and some classified District employees, which are District employees employed in a position that does not require a teaching credential from the State. Employees and the District contribute 8% and 8.25%, respectively, of gross salary expenditures to STRS. The chief executive for STRS has recommended raising employer contributions by the State and, indirectly, by school districts within the State. Subject to the implementation of any layoff proposal with respect to the District's workforce, the District's regular employer contribution to STRS, CalPERS and PARs for Fiscal Year 2009-10 is projected to be at least equal to its contribution for Fiscal Year 2008-09, after adjusting for specially funded categorized programs. Benefit provisions are established by State legislation in accordance with the State Teachers' Retirement Law.

Set forth in Table C-8 below is the District's regular annual contributions to STRS for Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2008-09. Historically, the District has paid all required STRS annual contributions.

TABLE C-8

Los Angeles Unified School District
Annual Regular STRS Contributions
Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2008-09
($ in millions)

Fiscal Year	District Contributions
2005-06	$251.5
2006-07	263.0
2007-08	264.4
2008-09	270.1

Sources: Los Angeles Unified School District Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2008-09.

The District also participates in the State Public Employees' Retirement System ("CalPERS"). This defined benefit plan covers classified personnel who work four or more hours per day. Benefit provisions are established by State legislation in accordance with the Public Employees' Retirement Law. The District's contribution to CalPERS is capped at 13.02% of gross salary expenditures. If the District's contribution rate to CalPERS is less than 13.02% of gross salary expenditures for a given year, the State will reduce the District's revenue limit for that year by the amount of the difference between the District's contribution calculated based on a contribution rate of 13.02% of gross salary expenditures and the District's actual contribution. Moreover, if the required contribution rate is greater than 13.02% for a given year, then the State will provide additional revenue limit allocations to the District for that year by the amount of the difference between the District's actual contribution to CalPERS and the District's contribution calculated based on a contribution rate of 13.02% of gross salary expenditures.

Active plan members are required to contribute 7% (miscellaneous) or 9% (safety) of their monthly salary and the District is required to contribute based on an actuarially determined rate. The required employer contribution rates for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2009 were 9.428% for miscellaneous and 30.066% for safety members. The District paid the employee's contribution of 9% for most of the safety members and certain percentages for employees covered under other collective bargaining units. Set forth in Table C-9 below is the District's regular annual contributions, inclusive of employee contributions paid by the District, to CalPERS for Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2008-09. Historically, the District has paid all required CalPERS annual contributions.

TABLE C-9

Los Angeles Unified School District
Annual CalPERS Regular Contributions
Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2008-09
($ in millions)

Fiscal Year	District Contributions[1]
2005-06	$137.1
2006-07	149.7
2007-08	160.6
2008-09	163.6

(1) Includes Regular Contributors and employee contributions paid by the District and "PERS Recapture." Pursuant to State law, the State is allowed to recapture the savings corresponding to a lower CalPERS rate by reducing a school district's revenue limit apportionment by the amount of the school district's CalPERS savings in that year. Such recapture has occurred with respect to the District in each fiscal year since Fiscal Year 1982-83.

Sources: Los Angeles Unified School District Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for the Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2008-09.

Both CalPERS and STRS are operated on a statewide basis and, based on publicly available information, both STRS and CalPERS have unfunded liabilities. Additional funding of STRS by the State and the inclusion of adjustments to such State contributions based on consumer price changes were provided for in 1979 Statutes, Chapter 282. The amounts of the pension/award benefit obligation (CalPERS) or unfunded actuarially accrued liability (CalPERS and STRS) will vary from time to time depending upon actuarial assumptions, rates of return on investments, salary scales, and levels of contribution.

Unlike typical defined benefit programs, however, neither the STRS employer nor the State contribution rate varies annually to make up funding shortfalls or assess credits for actuarial surpluses. The State does pay a surcharge when the teacher and school district contributions are not sufficient to fully fund the basic defined benefit pension (generally consisting of 2% of salary for each year of service at age 60 referred to herein as "pre-enhancement benefits") within a 30-year period. However, this surcharge does not apply to system-wide unfunded liability resulting from recent benefit enhancements. Historically, the State has paid any increased STRS contribution necessary to pay any unfunded actuarial accrued liability, with the school district employer contribution rate remaining at 8.25%. The District is unable to predict what the amount of liabilities will be in the future, or the amount of the contributions which the District may be required to make.

The respective unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities of CalPERS and STRS as of their most recent actuarial valuation are set forth in Table C-10 below. The individual funding progress for the District itself is not provided in a separate actuarial report from CalPERS or STRS.

TABLE C-10

Actuarial Value of CalPERS and STRS Retirement Systems
(as of June 30, 2008)

Name of Plan	Excess (Deficiency) of Actuarial Value of Assets Over Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability)
Public Employees' Retirement Fund (CalPERS)[1]	$(31.739) billion
State Teachers' Retirement Fund Defined Benefit Program (STRS)[2]	(22.519) billion

(1) Based on actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2007, using individual entry age normal cost method and 28-year remaining amortization period. Actuarial assumptions included an assumed 7.75% investment rate of return, projected salary increases of 3.25% to 19.95%, projected 3.00% inflation and projected 2.00% or 3.00% post-retirement benefit increases. Reflects a funded ratio of 87.2%. The portion of unfunded actuarial accrued liability attributed to schools is $3.19 billion, which reflects a funded ratio for schools of 107.8%.

(2) Based on actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2008, using entry age normal cost method. Actuarial assumptions included an assumed 8.00% investment rate of return and 6.00% interest on accounts, projected salary increases of 4.25%, projected 3.25% inflation and projected 2.00% post-retirement benefit increases. Reflects a funded ratio of 87%.

Sources: CalPERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Year Ended June 30, 2008 and STRS Independent Auditor's Report, Financial Statements, Required Supplementary Information, and Other Supplemental Information for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2009.

Set forth in Table C-11 below is the funded status of STRS and CalPERS for Fiscal Years 2003-04 through 2007-08.

TABLE C-11

Funded Status of STRS and CalPERS
Fiscal Years 2002-03 through 2007-08

Fiscal Year	STRS[1]	CalPERS[2]
2003-04[3]	85.0%	87.3%
2004-05	86.0	87.3
2005-06	87.0	87.2
2006-07	89.0	87.2
2007-08	87.0	86.0[4]
2008-09	77.0[4]	NA[5]

(1) Defined Benefit Program.
(2) Public Employees' Retirement Fund.
(3) Figures were revised on an estimated basis in 2006 to reflect data corrections.
(4) Unaudited.
(5) Data not available.

Sources: CalPERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Year Ended June 30, 2008 and STRS Independent Auditor's Report, Financial Statements, Required Supplementary Information, and Other Supplemental Information for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2009; CalSTRS for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2009 and CalPERS for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2008.

In October 2008, following declines associated with its investments, CalPERS announced that employer rates for Fiscal Year 2008-09 would be unaffected by its stock market losses experienced as of that date. CalPERS stated that employer rates are determined using investment returns from earlier periods and the effect of the market downturn in October 2008 would be unknown until investment returns are evaluated for the Fiscal Year 2008-09. Further, CalPERS stated that its employer rate stabilization policy reduces the volatility of employer rates by spreading market gains and losses over fifteen years in order to reduce the impact of short term market volatility on employer rates. In December 2008, due to continued declines in the value of its investments, CalPERS stated that State and local governments, including the District, may be subject to employer rate increases of between 2 percent and 5 percent of payroll beginning as early as 2010 and a change in the method used for smoothing portfolio losses. Any rate increase depends upon the final CalPERS portfolio performance through June 30, 2009.

In June 2009, the CalPERS Board of Administration adopted a new employer rate smoothing methodology for local governments and school employer rates. Under the new methodology, which is not mandatory for employers, investment losses will be amortized and paid off over a fixed and declining 30-year period instead of the current, rolling 30-year amortization period. The District is currently evaluating the impact upon its employer rates if it chooses to use the new methodology.

In July 2009, CalPERS reported that the value of its pension fund as of June 30, 2009 declined 23.4% to $180.9 billion compared to the Fiscal Year 2007-08. In July 2009, STRS reported a decline of approximately $43 billion, or 25%, for Fiscal Year 2008-09, with the market value of its assets falling to $118.8 billion. In the event the value of such pension funds continues to decline, CalPERS and STRS may ask their respective agencies to accept reductions in benefits or provide increased contributions to retirement accounts for their members.

Unlike typical defined benefit programs such as those administered by CalPERS, however, neither the STRS employer nor the State contribution rate varies annually to make up funding shortfalls or assess credits for actuarial surpluses. The State does pay a surcharge when the teacher and school district contributions are not sufficient to fully fund the basic defined benefit pension (generally consisting of 2% of salary for each year of service at age 60 referred to as “pre-enhancement benefits”) within a 30-year period. However, this surcharge does not apply to the system-wide unfunded liability resulting from recent benefit enhancements. As indicated above, there is no required contribution from teachers, school districts or the State to fund this unfunded liability.

STRS and CalPERS each issue separate comprehensive annual financial reports that include financial statements and required supplementary information. Copies of the STRS annual financial report may be obtained from STRS, P.O. Box 15275, Sacramento, California 95851-0275 and copies of the CalPERS annual financial report and actuarial valuations may be obtained from the CalPERS Financial Services Division, P.O. Box 942703, Sacramento, California 94229-2703. The information presented in these reports is not incorporated by reference in this Official Statement.

On July 1, 1992, the District joined the Public Agency Retirement System (“PARS”), a multiple-employer retirement trust. This defined contribution plan covers the District’s part-time, seasonal, temporary and other employees not otherwise covered by CalPERS or STRS, but whose salaries would otherwise be subject to Social Security tax. Benefit provisions and other requirements are established by District management based on agreements with various bargaining units. The District’s contribution to PARS for Fiscal Year 2008-09 totaled approximately $4.2 million.

Set forth in Table C-12 below is the District’s annual contributions to PARS for Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2008-09.

TABLE C-12

Los Angeles Unified School District
Annual PARS Contribution
Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2008-09
($ in millions)

Fiscal Year	District Contribution[1]
2005-06	$6.8
2006-07	3.5
2007-08	8.8
2008-09	6.9

[1] Reflects payments to PARS for pension costs associated with the District's regular and specially funded programs, except specially funded programs are not included in Fiscal Year 2007–08 and Fiscal Year 2008-09.

Sources: Los Angeles Unified School District Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2008-09.

For additional information regarding the District's pension and retiree health care programs and costs, see the District's financial statements for Fiscal Year 2007-08 contained in APPENDIX D – "SELECTED INFORMATION FROM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009" attached to this Official Statement.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

In addition to employee health care costs, the District provides post-employment health care benefits in accordance with collective bargaining agreements. As of July 1, 2008, there are approximately 35,000 retirees who meet the eligibility requirements for these benefits. The District currently funds these benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis, paying an amount in each Fiscal Year equal to the benefits distributed or disbursed in that Fiscal Year. Table C-13 below sets forth the District's funding of other post-employment benefits from Fiscal Year 2002-03 through 2008-09.

TABLE C-13

Expenditures for Other Post-Employment Benefits
Fiscal Years 2002-03 through 2008-09
($ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Amount
2002-03	$172.4
2003-04	183.0
2004-05	196.1
2005-06	222.3
2006-07	233.5
2007-08	255.9
2008-09	267.3

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District.

On June 21, 2004, the GASB released its Statement No. 45 "Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions" ("Statement No. 45"). Statement No. 45 establishes standards for the measurement, recognition and display of post-employment healthcare as well as other forms of post-employment benefits, such as life insurance, when provided separately from a pension plan expense or expenditures and related liabilities in the financial reports of state and local governments. Under Statement No. 45, governments will be required to: (i) measure the cost of benefits, and recognize other post-employment benefits expense, on the accrual basis of accounting in periods that approximate employees' years of service; (ii) provide information about the actuarial liabilities for promised benefits associated with past services and whether, or to what extent, those benefits have been funded; and provide information useful in assessing potential demands on the employer's future cash flows. The District's post-employment health benefits fall under Statement No. 45. The Statement No. 45 reporting requirements for the District became effective during Fiscal Year 2007-08.

The District's OPEB consists of postemployment benefits of health, prescription drug, dental, vision and life insurance coverage for retirees; long-term care coverage, life insurance and death benefits that are not offered as part of a pension plan; and long-term disability insurance for employees. As of the date hereof, the most recent actuarial report prepared for the District is its "Actuarial Valuation and Review of Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) as of June 30, 2007 in accordance with GASB Statements No. 43 and 45," dated April 3, 2008 (the "Postemployment Valuation").

The following are the principal actuarial assumptions used in the Postemployment Valuation:

1. Measurement Date: June 30, 2007;
2. Census Date: March 1, 2008;
3. Discount Rate: 5.00%;
4. Annual Inflation Rate: 3.25%;
5. Annual Payroll Growth: 4.25%;
6. Health Care Inflation: 9% (graded down over 8 years to ultimate rate of 5.00%) for the health maintenance organizations and 11% (graded down over 6 years to ultimate rate of 5.00%) for the preferred provider organizations;
7. Dental and Vision Care Inflation: 5.00%;
8. Administrative Expenses: No administrative expenses were valued separately from the premiums;
9. Marital Status: At the time of retirement, 75% of male employees and 50% of female employees are assumed to have spouses who elect coverage;
10. Spouse Age Difference: Male spouses are assumed to be 2 years older than their participant wives and female spouses are assumed to be 5 years younger than their participant husbands;
11. Participation: 100% of the current active employees with medical coverage are assumed to continue medical coverage at retirement; and
12. Actuarial Cost Method: Entry Age Normal, level dollar. Entry age is based on current age minus years of service.

The Postemployment Valuation sets forth the District's actuarial valuation of post-employment medical benefits as of June 30, 2007 for its employees and retirees. The Postemployment Valuation sets forth the liabilities of the post-employment benefit plan based upon GASB Statement Nos. 43 and 45. The market value of plan net assets as of June 30, 2007 is estimated to be $0. The Postemployment Valuation reports that, as of July 1, 2007, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability ("UAAL") of the District's post-retirement health and welfare benefits program is approximately $10.56 billion. Pursuant to Statement No. 45, OPEB expense in an amount equal to annual OPEB cost is recognized in government-wide financial statements on an accrual basis. Net OPEB obligations, if any, including amounts associated with under- or over-contributions from governmental funds, are to be displayed as liabilities (or assets) in government-wide financial statements.

The Postemployment Valuation recommended an annual required contribution ("ARC") of $1.09 billion, or 23.6% of the District's payroll, for Fiscal Year 2007-08. As of June 30, 2009, the "pay-as-you-go" cost of providing post-employment benefits was estimated at $523 million ($256 million for Fiscal Year 2007-08 and $267 million for Fiscal Year 2008-09). Accordingly, the District's Net Pension Obligation ("NPO") as of June 30, 2009 was $1.654 billion. NPO is the cumulative difference between the annual pension cost (the "Annual OPEB Cost") to the District of the post-employment benefit plan and the actual contribution in a particular year. Annual OPEB Cost is equal to (i) the ARC, (ii) one year's interest on the NPO, and (iii) an adjustment to the ARC to offset, approximately, the amount included in item (i) for amortization of the past contribution deficiencies.

The District has been and is expected to continue to review the Postemployment Valuation, in conjunction with the District's obligations under its post-employment benefit plan, to determine, among other things, its course of action with respect to post-employment benefit contributions and what other post-employment benefit liability must be reported. In the opinion of District management, any further increase in the District's UAAL as described in the Postemployment Valuation will not adversely affect the District's ability to pay debt service on its general fund obligations such as tax and revenue anticipation notes and certificates of participation.

On November 23, 2009, the District contracted with Buck Consultants, LLC, to prepare an updated actuarial report. The updated actuarial report will reflect a valuation date as of June 30, 2009, and will provide, at a minimum, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability and the annual required contribution based on the 2010 plan design and a 5% discount rate assumption. The finalized report is due no later than April 30, 2010.

For additional information regarding the District's OPEB see APPENDIX D – "SELECTED INFORMATION FROM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009" attached to this Official Statement.

Insurance

The District maintains various excess property, casualty and fidelity insurance programs, which are self-insured, with varying self-insured retentions. The District's excess property coverage is provided currently through its membership in the Public Entity Property Insurance Program ("PEPIP"), an insurance pool comprised of certain cities, counties and school districts. The District maintains excess property insurance on all District facilities under a combination of self-insurance retentions and varying sublimits through the excess insurance policies of PEPIP. The current self-insured retention for fire loss damage for excess property coverage is $500,000 per occurrence and the policy limit is $1 billion. The District maintains what it considers to be adequate reserves to cover losses within the self-insurance retention. District General Fund resources are used to pay for property loss insurance and uninsured repairs for property damage. In addition to the above excess property policies, the District purchases a separate Boiler and Machinery policy with $100 million in occurrence limits and a Fidelity Crime policy with $1,000,000 in occurrence limits.

Excess liability insurance is maintained through a combination of excess policies totaling $45 million in aggregate above a $3 million self-insured retention per occurrence. The District maintains reserves that it believes are adequate to cover losses within the self-insured retention.

The District is self-insured for its Workers' Compensation Program. The lower amount of claims is the result of workers' compensation reforms implemented by the State as well as District activities to improve investment earnings on the workers' compensation fund balances, improve third party management of claims and reduce workers' compensation fraud. Separate funds are used to account for amounts set aside to pay claims incurred and related expenditures under the respective insurance programs. Table C-14 below sets for the workers' compensation claims paid from Fiscal Year 2003-04 through 2008-09.

TABLE C-14

WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIMS PAID
Fiscal Years 2002-03 through 2008-09
($ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Amount
2003-04	$116.3
2004-05	112.4
2005-06	96.8
2006-07	88.4
2007-08	87.9
2008-09	80.6

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District.

The District has also purchased through the AIG companies a Pollution Legal Liability ("PLL") policy with coverage of $50 million for each incident with an aggregate of $100 million (coverage period of August 11, 1999 through August 11, 2019) and a Contractor's Pollution Liability ("CPL") insurance policy with $50 million of coverage provided per covered site (and $50 million of coverage in aggregate losses through August 11, 2008). The District filed a lawsuit in Los Angeles County Superior Court in March 2006 against AIG alleging the insurance carrier of bad faith for failure to honor claims incurred during the PLL policy period. The AIG CPL policy expired on August 11, 2006. The District purchased a new CPL policy providing $50 million of coverage from a combination of non-AIG carriers through August 11, 2009.

The District implemented an Owner Controlled Insurance Program ("OCIP") on May 1, 2006 ("OCIP II") after the expiration of its initial Owner Controlled Insurance Program. OCIP II covers new construction and renovation projects funded by school bonds. Under an OCIP, the District provides general liability and workers' compensation insurance coverage to enrolled construction contractors. Builder's risk and CPL coverage are also provided. The benefits derived from the large buying power of an OCIP, along with centralized risk management and safety creates savings that accrue for the District. Under the District's OCIP II, workers' compensation coverage with statutory limits, and primary and excess liability coverage with limits of $100 million have been underwritten by six major insurance carriers. In addition, buildings under construction and renovation with project values under $50 million, a portion of the costs of which are financed with the proceeds of District general obligation bond issues, are covered under PEPIP. Builder's risk coverage for projects with construction values under $50 million are currently covered by PEPIP. Builders risk coverage for projects, with construction values above $50 million, is currently covered under individual policies underwritten by various carriers. Savings to the District from May 1, 2006 through May 1, 2013 are estimated in the range of approximately $68 million to $117 million.

Liabilities for loss and loss adjustment expenses under each of the District's insurance programs include the accumulation of estimates for losses reported prior to the balance sheet date, estimates of losses incurred but not reported and estimates of expenses for investigating and adjusting reported and unreported losses. Such liabilities are estimates of the future expected settlements and are based upon analysis of historical patterns of the number of incurred claims and their values. The District believes that, given the inherent variability in any such estimates, the aggregate liabilities are within a reasonable range of adequacy. Individual reserves are continually monitored and reviewed, and, as settlements are made or reserves adjusted, differences are reflected in current operations. For additional information regarding the District's insurance programs, see the District's financial statements for Fiscal Year 2007-08 contained in APPENDIX D – "SELECTED INFORMATION FROM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009" to this Official Statement.

District Fiscal Policies

Debt Management Policy. In October 2003, the District Board adopted a Debt Management Policy that established formal guidelines for the issuance and management of various types of debt instruments and other financial obligations. The Debt Management Policy establishes targets and ceilings for certificates of participation ("COPs") unhedged variable rate exposure and sets forth benchmark debt ratios that include both COPs and the District's general obligation bonds.

The Debt Management Policy is required to be reviewed annually. The most recent review was for Fiscal Year 2007-08 and was completed in February 2009 with no material policy changes. The review for Fiscal Year 2008-09 is expected to be completed in March 2010. The Debt Management Policy sets forth an annual gross debt service cap of $105 million attributable to COPs and establishes a target of 2.0% and a ceiling of 2.5% for the ratio of gross COPs debt service divided by District General Fund appropriations. A target may be increased only through Board authorization each time a new debt is proposed, but is not intended to exceed the ceiling established in the Debt Management Policy.

The District's current maximum fiscal year COPs debt service is $49.9 million, which is below the $105 million cap, and was 0.7% of budgeted District General Fund appropriations for Fiscal Year 2008-09, which is below the 2.0% to 2.5% policy range.

The Debt Management Policy limits unhedged variable rate debt to 20% of outstanding COPs or $100 million, whichever is less, and requires reporting of the debt ratios and benchmarks set forth in Tables C-15 and C-16 below in the annual Debt Report.

As of February 1, 2010, the District had $425.4 million of outstanding COPs (net of economically defeased COPs), of which $119.95 million are variable rate COPs. The District's average daily District General Fund cash balance is projected to be $299.9 million for Fiscal Year 2009-10. Accordingly, the District believes that interest rate exposure on its variable rate COPs is naturally hedged by this cash position.

Table C-15 below sets forth the debt factors for COPs which are to be repaid from the District General Fund or other internal District resources as expected to be reported in the Fiscal Year 2008-09 Debt Report.

TABLE C-15

Los Angeles Unified School District
Debt Management Policy – Debt Factors
(as of June 30, 2009)(1)(2)

Debt Factor	Target(3)	Ceiling(3)	Actual	Over (Under) Policy Ceiling
COPs Debt Service Limit (gross)	2.0% of District General Fund Expenditures	2.5% of District General Fund Expenditures	0.69%	(1.81%)
Annual COPs Gross Debt Service Cap(4)	Not applicable	$105 million	$49.9 million	($55.1 million)
Unhedged Variable Rate Debt as % of total COPs Debt	Not applicable	20%	0.0%	(20%)

(1) Information in Table C-15 is as set forth in the District's Debt Report expected to be submitted in March 2010 for the Fiscal Year 2008-09.
(2) Includes the $40,728,200 Certificates of Participation, 2009 Series A (Food Services Project) executed and delivered in September 2009 and the $69,685,000 Certificates of Participation 2010 Series A that refunded the Variable Rate Certificates of Participation (Belmont Learning Center Complex) 1997 Series A and the Refunding Certificates of Participation (Multiple Properties Project) Series 1998A executed and delivered in January 2010.
(3) "District General Fund Expenditures" includes said amounts based upon the District's Fiscal Year 2008-09 Final Adopted Budget.
(4) May increase with each approved issuance of COPs.

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District.

Table C-16 below sets forth the benchmark debt burden ratios that recognize the combined direct debt and overall debt of the District. Table C-16 also provides a summary of the District's performance against policy benchmarks for the District's General Obligation Bond and COPs debt and debt issued by overlapping agencies. These benchmarks pertain to large school districts nationwide whose ratings are in the double-A or higher rating category.

Due to the statistical dispersion of the underlying data for the benchmarks in Table C-16 and the large size of the District's bonding program relative to other large school districts, the District's debt burden ratios are not unexpectedly higher than most of the benchmarks values. Even though some of the other large school districts have school funding mechanisms different than the District's and may have budgets that are considerably smaller than the District's, the District believes that the "large, highly-rated" school district cohort to be the most appropriate cohort group against which it should be compared.

TABLE C-16

Los Angeles Unified School District
Debt Management Policy Benchmarks for District's Direct and Overall Debt
(As of June 30, 2009)[1]

Debt Burden Ratio	Benchmark	Benchmark's Value	LAUSD Actual[2]
Direct Debt to Assessed Value	Moody's Median for Aa Rated School Districts With Student Population Above 200,000	1.10%	1.77%
	Standard & Poor's Mean for AA Rated School Districts With Student Population Above 150,000	1.50%	
Overall Debt to Assessed Valuation	Moody's Median for Aa Rated School Districts With Student Population Above 200,000	2.60%	3.18%
	Standard & Poor's Mean for AA Rated School Districts With Student Population Above 150,000	3.20%	
Direct Debt Per Capita[3]	Standard & Poor's Median for AA Rated School Districts With Student Population Above 150,000	$ 736	$1,742
	Standard & Poor's Mean for AA Rated School Districts With Student Population Above 150,000	$ 847	
Overall Debt Per Capita[3]	Standard & Poor's Median for AA Rated School Districts With Student Population Above 150,000	$1,665	$3,133
	Standard & Poor's Mean for AA Rated School Districts With Student Population Above 150,000	$2,639	

(1) Benchmark Value information in Table C-16 is as set forth in the District's Debt Report expected to be submitted in March 2010 for the Fiscal Year 2008-09.
(2) The District's Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports report these calculations differently by adjusting for outstanding bond and COP unamortized premiums and discounts.
(3) Per capita debt calculations are based upon the estimated District population of 4.825 million as of June 30, 2009 .

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District.

Budget and Finance Policy. On June 22, 2004, the District Board adopted a Budget and Finance Policy that took effect on July 1, 2005. The purposes of the Budget and Finance Policy are to establish best practices for the District's budget process and to establish a reserves policy for District operations, liabilities and asset/equipment replacement. The purpose of the operating reserves is to set aside monies for current year obligations. These reserves include the Reserve for Anticipated Balances, the Reserve for Revolving Cash, Stores, and Prepaid Expenses, the Emergency Reserve, and the Reserve for Economic Uncertainties. The purpose of the liability reserves is to set aside monies for future obligations of the District. Liability reserves include the Liability Self Insurance Account Reserve, the Workers' Compensation Fund Unfunded Liability Reserve, and the Health & Welfare Fund Retirement Benefits for Employees Reserve. The Budget and Finance Policy also includes the creation of a new reserve, the Special Reserve for Equipment Replacement.

Under State law, the District is required to maintain only one of the operating reserves, the Reserve for Economic Uncertainties. In the District's Fiscal Year 2009-10 Final Adopted Budget, this reserve is funded at the current legally mandated minimum of 1.0%, or approximately $65.4 million. The other reserves may be funded and phased in annually based on the District Board's actions, although the Chief Financial Officer of the District has not recommended any such funding at present.

District Debt

General Obligation Bonds. Pursuant to Sections 15106 and 17422 of the Education Code, the District's bonding capacity for general obligation bonds is 2.5% of taxable property value in the District. The taxable property value in the District for Fiscal Year 2009-10 is $474.97 billion, which results in a total current bonding capacity of approximately $11.9 billion. Upon the issuance of the Bonds, the District's unused bonding capacity is approximately $450 million. The District may not issue general obligation debt without voter approval. From July 1997 through March 2003, the District issued the entire amount of general obligation bonds pursuant to a $2.4 billion authorization approved by voters in the April 8, 1997 election (the "Proposition BB Authorization"). A $3.35 billion general obligation bond authorization was approved by voters on November 5, 2002 (the "Measure K Authorization"). Upon the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have issued approximately $3.349 aggregate principal amount of Measure K general obligation bonds. A $3.87 billion general obligation bond authorization was approved by the voters on March 2, 2004 (the "Measure R Authorization"). Upon the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have issued approximately $3.635 billion aggregate principal amount of Measure R general obligation bonds. A $3.985 billion general obligation bond authorization also was approved by the voters on November 8, 2005 (the "Measure Y Authorization"). Upon the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have issued approximately $3.093 billion of aggregate principal amount of Measure Y general obligation bonds. At an election held on November 7, 2008, voters approved the issuance by the District of general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed $7.0 billion (the "Measure Q Authorization"). No general obligation bonds have been issued pursuant to the Measure Q Authorization.

In October 2009, the District received updated projections of estimates of projected assessed valuation from a private econometrics firm. The econometrics model estimated projected declines in the District's assessed valuation base of 15% to 17% over the next three years and that the District's assessed valuation base is not expected to return to its present level for approximately nine years. See " – Assessed Valuation of Property within the District" herein. Upon the issuance of the Bonds, there will remain approximately $860,000 of the Measure K Authorization, approximately $235.2 million of the Measure R Authorization, approximately $891.6 million of the Measure Y Authorization and the entire $7.0 billion of the Measure Q Authorization. The District expects to issue approximately $860,000 of additional general obligation bonds under the Measure K Authorization and approximately $450.98 million of additional general obligation bonds under the Measure Y Authorization by June 30, 2010. The issuances of additional series of bonds after June 30, 2010 will depend upon, among other things, when the anticipated decline in the District's assessed valuation ends, which is projected to occur in approximately three years. See "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – ARTICLE XIIIA OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION" herein.

The Citizen's Bond Oversight Committee regularly reviews the potential bond projects and budgets and provides non-binding advice to the District Board on how to allocate and reallocate scarce bond proceeds in order to ensure the completion of viable projects and to avoid non-completion of projects once commenced.

The following Tables C-17, C-18, C-19 and C-20 set forth the outstanding bonds issued under Proposition BB, Measure K, Measure R and Measure Y Authorizations, respectively.

TABLE C-17

Proposition BB (Election of 1997) Bonds

Bonds Issued	Aggregate Principal Amount ($ in thousands)	Outstanding Amount as of February 1, 2010 ($ in thousands)	Date of Issue
Series A Bonds	$356,000[1][2]	$ 90,850	July 22, 1997
Series B Bonds	350,000[2][3][4]	0	August 25, 1998
Series C Bonds	300,000[1][2][3][4]	0	August 10, 1999
Series D Bonds	386,655[1][2][3]	12,085	August 3, 2000
Series E Bonds	500,000[1][5][7]	64,620	April 11, 2002
2002 Refunding Bonds[8]	258,375	254,085	April 17, 2002
Series F Bonds	507,345[4][6]	283,200	March 13, 2003
2004 Refunding Bonds[8]	219,125	217,910	December 21, 2004
2005 Refunding Bonds[8]	467,675	467,675	July 20, 2005
2006 Refunding Bonds, Series B[8]	254,544	248,837	November 15, 2006
2007 Refunding Bonds, Series A-2[8]	136,055	136,055	January 31, 2007
2007 Refunding Bonds, Series B[8]	24,845	24,650	February 22, 2007
2009 Refunding Bonds, Series A[8]	51,090	51,090	October 15, 2009
TOTAL		$ 1,851,057	

(1) $215.68 million principal amount of the Series A, C, D and E Bonds were refunded with the proceeds of the 2004 Refunding Bonds.

(2) $485.95 million principal amount of the Series A, B, C and D Bonds were refunded with the proceeds of the 2005 Refunding Bonds.

(3) $262.73 million principal amount of the Series B, C and D Bonds were refunded with the proceeds of the 2002 Refunding Bonds.

(4) $50.835 million of the Series B, C, E and F Bonds were refunded with proceeds of the 2009 Refunding Bonds, Series A.

(5) $231.23 million principal amount of the Series E Bonds were refunded with proceeds of the 2006 Refunding Bonds, Series B.

(6) $129.51 million principal amount of the Series F Bonds were refunded with proceeds of the 2007 Refunding Bonds, Series A.

(7) $25.79 million principal amount of the Series E Bonds were refunded with proceeds of the 2007 Refunding Bonds, Series B.

(8) Refunding bonds are not counted against the bond authorization limit.

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE C-18

Measure K (Election of 2002) Bonds

Bonds Issued	Aggregate Principal Amount ($ in thousands)	Outstanding Amount as of February 1, 2010 ($ in thousands)	Date of Issue
Series A Bonds	$2,100,000[1][2][3]	$ 466,615	March 5, 2003
2006 Refunding Bonds, Series A[4]	132,325	132,325	February 22, 2006
2006 Refunding Bonds, Series B[4]	320,361	311,953	November 15, 2006
2007 Refunding Bonds, Series C-1[4]	1,153,195	1,140,075	January 31, 2007
Series B Bonds	500,000	475,560	February 22, 2007
Series C Bonds	150,000	142,175	August 16, 2007
Series D Bonds	250,000	245,100	February 19, 2009
Series KRY (2009), Build America Bonds[5]	200,000	200,000	October 15, 2009
TOTAL		$3,113,803	

(1) $131.94 million principal amount of the Series A Bonds were refunded with proceeds of the 2006 Refunding Bonds, Series A.
(2) $330.15 million principal amount of the Series A Bonds were refunded with proceeds of the 2006 Refunding Bonds, Series B.
(3) $1,120.81 million principal amount of the Series A Bonds were refunded with proceeds of the 2007 Refunding Bonds, Series C-1.
(4) Refunding bonds are not counted against the bond authorization limit.
(5) $200.0 million principal amount of the District's Series KRY (2009) (Federally Taxable Build America Bonds) are allocable to the District's Measure K Authorization.

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE C-19

Measure R (Election of 2004) Bonds

Bonds Issued	Aggregate Principal Amount ($ in thousands)	Outstanding Amount as of February 1, 2010 ($ in thousands)	Date of Issue
Series C Bonds	50,000	$ 43,255	September 23, 2004
Series E Bonds	400,000	339,235	August 10, 2005
Series F Bonds	500,000	463,175	February 16, 2006
Series G Bonds(1)	400,000	353,610	August 17, 2006
Series H Bonds(1)	550,000	502,270	August 16, 2007
Series I Bonds	550,000	539,950	February 19, 2009
2009 Refunding Bonds, Series A(1)(2)	23,675	23,675	October 15, 2009
Series KRY (2009) Build America Bonds(3)	363,005	363,005	October 15, 2009
Series KRY (2009) Tax-Exempt(4)	36,995	36,995	October 15, 2009
TOTAL		$ 2,665,620	

(1) $21.435 million of the proceeds of the District's $74.765 million aggregate principal amount of 2009 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series A were used to refund the District's Series G Bonds and Series H Bonds.
(2) Refunding bonds are not counted against the bond authorization limit.
(3) $363.005 million principal amount of the District's Series KRY (2009) (Federally Taxable Build America Bonds) are allocable to the District's Measure R Authorization.
(4) $36.995 million principal amount of the District's Series KRY (2009) (Tax-Exempt) are allocable to the District's Measure R Authorization.

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District.

TABLE C-20

Measure Y (Election of 2005) Bonds

Bonds Issued	Aggregate Principal Amount ($ in thousands)	Outstanding Amount as of February 1, 2010 ($ in thousands)	Date of Issue
Series A Bonds	$ 56,785	$ 41,530	February 22, 2006
Series B Bonds	80,200	55,510	February 22, 2006
Series C Bonds	210,000	194,535	February 22, 2006
Series D Bonds	47,400	35,095	February 22, 2006
Series E Bonds	300,000	285,265	August 16, 2007
Series F Bonds	150,000	147,220	February 19, 2009
Series G Bonds	5,615	5,615	October 15, 2009
Series KRY (2009)(Build America Bonds)[1]	806,795	806,795	October 15, 2009
Series KRY (2009) (Tax-Exempt)[2]	168,790	168,790	October 15, 2009
Series H (Qualified School Construction Bonds)	318,800	318,800	October 15, 2009
TOTAL		$ 2,059,155	

(1) $806.795 million principal amount of the District's Series KRY (2009) (Federally Taxable Build America Bonds) are allocable to the District's Measure Y Authorization.

(2) $168.79 million principal amount of the District's Series KRY (2009) (Tax-Exempt) are allocable to the District's Measure Y Authorization.

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District.

Certificates of Participation. As of February 1, 2010, the District had outstanding lease obligations issued in the form of certificates of participation in the aggregate principal amount of $425.4 million, excluding certificates of participation that are economically defeased. Outstanding lease obligations represent approximately $586.8 million in total debt service, based upon certain assumed interest rates for the District's variable rate lease obligations. The following Table C-21 sets forth the District's lease obligations paid from its General Fund, developer fees, and cafeteria funds with respect to its outstanding certificates of participation.

TABLE C-21

Los Angeles Unified School District
Certificates of Participation Lease Obligations Debt Service Schedule[(1) (2)]
($ in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Paid From District General Fund	Paid From Developer Fees[(3)]	Paid From Cafeteria Fund	Fiscal Year Total Debt Service
2010	$ 8,264	$ 956	$ 2,482	$ 11,702
2011	33,104	10,706	4,963	48,773
2012	33,094	9,577	4,963	47,635
2013	30,514	9,576	4,963	45,054
2014	30,505	9,577	4,963	45,045
2015	30,491	9,574	4,963	45,028
2016	28,072	9,574	4,963	42,610
2017	28,061	9,575	4,963	42,599
2018	28,047	16,886	4,963	49,896
2019	15,590	0	4,963	20,553
2020	15,594	0	2,482	18,076
2021	15,587	0	0	15,587
2022	15,048	0	0	15,048
2023	15,039	0	0	15,039
2024	14,401	0	0	14,401
2025	14,331	0	0	14,331
2026	14,581	0	0	14,581
2027	14,570	0	0	14,570
2028	14,559	0	0	14,559
2029	14,540	0	0	14,540
2030	12,416	0	0	12,416
2031	12,400	0	0	12,400
2032	12,392	0	0	12,392
Total	$451,198	$86,002	$49,635	$586,835

(1) The District has assumed an interest rate of 2.75% per annum, remarketing fees of 0.07% and letter of credit fees of 0.725% for its Variable Rate Refunding Certificates of Participation 2008 Series A (Administration Building Project) and Variable Refunding Certificates of Participation 2008 Series B (Administration Building Project III).

(2) Although the District has economically defeased certain lease obligations, the lease payments stated above reflect the gross (not net) obligations of the District.

(3) In the event that insufficient developer fees or cafeteria funds are available to pay these respective lease obligations, the District General Fund is obligated to pay these obligations, subject to the terms of the applicable leases. Debt service payments for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2018 will be paid in part from funds in a debt service reserve fund.

Source: Los Angeles Unified School District.

Other Long Term Obligations. The following Table C-22 summarizes the District's other long-term obligations, which exclude outstanding general obligation bonds and COPs, as of June 30, 2009.

TABLE C-22

Los Angeles Unified School District
Other Outstanding Long-Term Obligations
($ in thousands)

	Balance as of June 30, 2009
Self-Insurance Claims[1]	$ 551,769
Net Pension Obligation – OPEB[2]	1,653,926
Liability for Compensated Absences	234,586
Revolving loan and other loan[3]	1,455
State school building fund payable	0
Capital lease/obligation	3,008
Arbitrage payable	11,967
Legal Settlements	25,378
TOTAL	$ 2,482,089

(1) Includes the total claims liabilities recorded for medical, dental, liability and workers' compensation. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2003-04, the District, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, implemented a change that recognizes estimated claims liabilities at the full present value of claims in its fund financials. In the past, the District recorded estimated claims liabilities only to the extent funded in its fund financial statements, which was substantially less than the present value for the Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund.

(2) Pursuant to Statement No. 45, OPEB expense in an amount equal to annual OPEB cost is recognized in government-wide financial statements on an accrual basis. Net OPEB obligations, if any, including amounts associated with under- or over-contributions from governmental funds, are to be displayed as liabilities (or assets) in government-wide financial statements. The Statement No. 45 reporting requirements for the District became effective during Fiscal Year 2007-08.

(3) Includes the Children's Care Facilities Revolving Loan and California Energy Commission Loan.

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year 2008-09.

Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes. The District has issued tax and revenue anticipation notes annually since Fiscal Year 1990-91 to fund shortfalls due to timing differences between receipts and disbursements. In August 2009, the District issued its 2009-2010 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, Series A (the "2009-2010 Notes") in a principal amount of $750,000,000. The 2009-2010 Notes will mature on August 12, 2010.

Future Financings

General Obligation Bonds. Following the issuance of the Bonds described in the forepart of this Official Statement, the District will have $860,000 authorized and unissued general obligation bond authorization remaining under the Measure K Authorization, $235.2 million authorized and unissued general obligation bond authorization remaining under the Measure R Authorization, $891.6 million authorized and unissued general obligation bond authorization remaining under the Measure Y Authorization and $7 billion authorized and unissued general obligation bond authorization remaining under the Measure Q Authorization. The District expects to issue approximately $860,000 of additional general obligation bonds under the Measure K Authorization and approximately $450.98 million of additional general obligation bonds under the Measure Y Authorization by June 30, 2010. The issuances of additional series of bonds beyond June 30, 2010 will depend upon, among other things, when the anticipated decline in the District's assessed valuation ends. See "DISTRICT FINANCIAL

INFORMATION – District Debt – *General Obligation Bonds*" herein. The District has received a portion of the 2009 national limit of "clean renewable energy bonds" (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended) from the Internal Revenue Service. The District may issue clean renewable energy bonds as general obligation bonds under one or more of the Authorizations prior to the expiration of such allocation.

The District may issue refunding bonds to refund outstanding general obligation bonds from time to time, depending on market conditions. In addition, as described in the text of each of the ballots of Measure K, Measure R, Measure Y and Measure Q, the District Board does not guarantee that the respective bonds authorized and issued under the Measure K, Measure R, Measure Y and Measure Q Authorizations will provide sufficient funds to allow completion of all potential projects listed in connection with said measures.

Certificates of Participation. The District expects that, from time to time, additional capital projects may be approved by the District Board for funding through the execution and delivery of certificates of participation.

Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes. As of the date of this Official Statement, the District is evaluating a potential issuance of additional tax and revenue anticipation notes during Fiscal Year 2009-10. In Fiscal Year 2010-11, the District plans to issue its 2010-11 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, Series A in a principal amount to be determined by the District.

Overlapping Debt Obligations

Set forth on Table C-23 on the following page is the Debt Report prepared by California Municipal Statistics Inc. and dated as of February 1, 2010 (the "Debt Report"). The Debt Report is included for general information purposes only. The District has not reviewed the Debt Report for completeness or accuracy and makes no representations in connection therewith. The Debt Report generally includes long-term obligations sold in the public credit markets by public agencies whose boundaries overlap the boundaries of the District. Such long-term obligations generally are not payable from revenues of the District (except as indicated) nor are they necessarily obligations secured by land within the District. In many cases, long-term obligations issued by a public agency are payable only from the general fund or other revenues of such public agency.

The first column in Table C-23 names each public agency which has outstanding debt as of the date of the report and whose territory overlaps the District in whole or in part. Column 2 shows the percentage of each overlapping agency's assessed value located within the boundaries of the District. This percentage, multiplied by the total outstanding debt of each overlapping agency (which is not shown in Table C-23) produces the amount shown in column 3, which is the apportionment of each overlapping agency's outstanding debt to taxable property in the District.

TABLE C-23

Los Angeles Unified School District
Schedule of Direct and Overlapping Bonded Debt
As of February 1, 2010

2009-10 Assessed Valuation:	$474,977,290,699
Redevelopment Incremental Valuation:	43,285,760,809
Adjusted Assessed Valuation:	$431,691,529,890

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT:	% Applicable[1]	Debt 2/1/10
Los Angeles County Flood Control District	46.744%	$ 39,594,505
Metropolitan Water District	23.218	69,405,567
Los Angeles Community College District	81.907	1,937,522,371
Pasadena Area Community College District	0.001	1,226
Los Angeles Unified School District	**100.000**	**9,689,635,000**[2]
City of Los Angeles	99.922	1,368,381,829
Other Cities	Various	46,541,337
Palos Verdes Library District	4.970	368,526
City Community Facilities Districts	100.000	134,840,000
City of Los Angeles Landscaping and Special Tax Assessment Districts	99.922	88,181,165
City of Los Angeles Assessment District No. 1	100.000	5,239,409
Other City and Special District 1915 Act Bonds	100.000	25,500,000
Los Angeles County Regional Park & Open Space Assessment District	46.028	102,485,945
TOTAL DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT		$13,507,696,880
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND DEBT:		
Los Angeles County General Fund Obligations	46.028%	$ 404,040,386
Los Angeles County Pension Obligations	46.028	108,483,790
Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools Certificates of Participation	46.028	6,069,003
Pasadena Area Community College District Certificates of Participation	0.001	24
Los Angeles Unified School District Certificates of Participation	**100.000**	**458,454,910**
City of Los Angeles General Fund and Judgment Obligations	99.922	1,941,804,211
Other City General Fund and Pension Obligations	Various	206,047,110
Los Angeles County Sanitation District Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,8,9,16 & 23 Authorities	Various	50,047,801
TOTAL GROSS DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND DEBT		$3,174,947,235
Less: **Los Angeles Unified School District Qualified Zone Academy Bonds:**		
Amount set-aside in Building Fund to make payments on 2000 Series A QZAB		**5,590,271**
Amount accumulated in Sinking Fund for repayment of 2000 Series A QZAB		**22,835,035**
Amount accumulated in Sinking Fund for repayment of 2005 QZAB		**4,650,302**
City self-supporting bonds		11,439,418
TOTAL NET DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND DEBT		$3,130,432,209
GROSS COMBINED TOTAL DEBT		$16,682,644,115[3]
NET COMBINED TOTAL DEBT		$16,638,129,089

(1) Based on 2008-09 ratios.
(2) Excludes the Bonds described in the forepart of this Official Statement.
(3) Excludes tax and revenue anticipation notes, enterprise revenue, mortgage revenue and tax allocation bonds and non-bonded capital lease obligations.

Ratios to 2009-10 Assessed Valuation:
Direct Debt ($9,689,635,000) 2.04%
Total Overlapping Tax and Assessment Debt 2.84%

Ratios to Adjusted Assessed Valuation:
Gross Combined Direct Debt ($10,148,089,910) 2.35%
Net Combined Direct Debt ($10,115,014,302) 2.34%
Gross Combined Total Debt...3.86%
Net Combined Total Debt 3.85%

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS

Constitutionally Required Funding of Education

The State Constitution requires that from all State revenues there shall first be set apart the moneys to be applied by the State for the support of the public school system and public institutions of higher education. California school districts receive a significant portion of their funding from State appropriations. As a result, decreases as well as increases in State revenues can significantly affect appropriations made by the State Legislature to school districts.

Article XIIIB of the State Constitution

An initiative to amend the State Constitution entitled "Limitation of Government Appropriations" was approved on September 6, 1979 thereby adding Article XIIIB to the State Constitution ("Article XIIIB"). In June 1990, Article XIIIB was amended by the voters through their approval of Proposition 111. Under Article XIIIB, the State and each local governmental entity have an annual "appropriations limit" and are not permitted to spend certain moneys that are called "appropriations subject to limitation" (consisting of tax revenues, state subventions and certain other funds) in an amount higher than the appropriations limit. Article XIIIB does not affect the appropriations of moneys that are excluded from the definition of "appropriations subject to limitation," including debt service on indebtedness existing or authorized as of January 1, 1979, or bonded indebtedness subsequently approved by the voters. In general terms, the appropriations limit is to be based on certain 1978-79 expenditures, and is to be adjusted annually to reflect changes in costs of living and changes in population, and adjusted where applicable for transfer of financial responsibility of providing services to or from another unit of government. Among other provisions of Article XIIIB, if these entities' revenues in any year exceed the amounts permitted to be spent, the excess would have to be returned by revising tax rates or fee schedules over the subsequent two years. However, in the event that a school district's revenues exceed its spending limit, the district may, in any fiscal year, increase its appropriations limit to equal its spending by borrowing appropriations limit from the State, provided the State has sufficient excess appropriations limit in such year. See APPENDIX C – "STATE FUNDING OF EDUCATION – State Budget" herein.

Article XIIIC and Article XIIID of the State Constitution

On November 5, 1996, the voters of the State approved Proposition 218, the so called "Right to Vote on Taxes Act." Proposition 218 added Articles XIIIC and XIIID to the State Constitution, which contain a number of provisions affecting the ability of local agencies, including school districts, to levy and collect both existing and future taxes, assessments, fees and charges.

Article XIIID deals with assessments and property related fees and charges. Article XIIID explicitly provides that nothing in Article XIIIC or XIIID shall be construed to affect existing laws relating to the imposition of fees or charges as a condition of property development; however it is not clear whether the initiative power is therefore unavailable to repeal or reduce developer and mitigation fees imposed by the District.

Proposition 98

On November 8, 1988, California voters approved Proposition 98, a combined initiative, constitutional amendment and statute called the "Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act" (the "Accountability Act"). The Accountability Act changed State funding of public education below the university level, and the operation of the State's Appropriations Limit, primarily by guaranteeing State funding for K-12 school districts and community college districts (collectively, "K-14 districts").

Under Proposition 98 (as modified by Proposition 111, which was enacted on June 5, 1990), K-14 districts are guaranteed the greater of (a) in general, a fixed percent of the State General Fund's revenues ("Test 1"), (b) the amount appropriated to K-14 districts in the prior year, adjusted for changes in the cost of living (measured as in Article XIIIB by reference to State per capita personal income) and enrollment ("Test 2"), or (c) a third test, which would replace Test 2 in any year when the percentage growth in per capita State General Fund revenues from the prior year plus one half of 1% is less than the percentage growth in State per capita personal income ("Test 3"). Under Test 3, schools would receive the amount appropriated in the prior year adjusted for changes in enrollment and per capita State General Fund revenues, plus an additional small adjustment factor. If Test 3 is used in any year, the difference between Test 3 and Test 2 would become a "credit" to schools which would be the basis of payments in future years when per capita State General Fund revenue growth exceeds per capita personal income growth. Legislation adopted prior to the end of Fiscal Year 1988-89, implementing Proposition 98, determined the K-14 districts' funding guarantee under Test 1 to be 40.3% of the State General Fund tax revenues, based on 1986-87 appropriations. However, that percentage has been adjusted to 34.559% to account for a subsequent redirection of local property taxes whereby a greater proportion of education funding now comes from local property taxes.

Proposition 98 permits the State Legislature by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the State Legislature, with the Governor's concurrence, to suspend the K-14 districts' minimum funding formula for a one year period. In the fall of 1989, the State Legislature and the Governor utilized this provision to avoid having 40.3% of revenues generated by a special supplemental sales tax enacted for earthquake relief go to K-14 districts. In the fall of 2004, the State Legislature and the Governor agreed to suspend the K-14 districts' minimum funding formula set forth pursuant to Proposition 98 in order to address a projected shortfall during Fiscal Year 2004-05. Proposition 98 also contains provisions transferring certain State tax revenues in excess of the Article XIIIB limit to K-14 districts.

Proposition 39

Proposition 39, which was approved by California voters in November 2000, provides an alternative method for passage of school facilities bond measures which lowers the constitutional voting requirement from two-thirds to 55% of voters and allows property taxes to exceed the current 1% limit in order to repay such bonds. The lower 55% vote requirement would apply only to bond issues to be used for construction, rehabilitation, or equipping of school facilities or the acquisition of real property for school facilities. The State Legislature enacted additional legislation which placed certain limitations on this lowered threshold, requiring that (i) two-thirds of the governing board of a school district approve placing a bond issue on the ballot, (ii) the bond proposal be included on the ballot of a statewide or primary election, a regularly scheduled local election, or a statewide special election (rather than a school district election held at any time during the year), (iii) the tax rate levied as a result of any single election not exceed $25 for a community college district, $60 for a unified school district, or $30 for an elementary school or high school district per $100,000 of taxable property value, and (iv) the governing board of the school district appoint a citizen's oversight committee to inform the public concerning the spending of the bond proceeds. In addition, the school board of the applicable district is required to perform an annual, independent financial and performance audit until all bond funds have been spent to ensure that the funds have been used only for the projects listed in the measure. The District's Measure K, Measure R, Measure Y and Measure Q bond programs were authorized pursuant to Proposition 39. The District is in full compliance with all Proposition 39 requirements.

Proposition 1A

Proposition 1A (SCA 4) ("Proposition 1A"), proposed by the State Legislature in connection with the 2004-05 State Budget and approved by the voters in November 2004, provides that the State may not reduce any local sales tax rate, limit existing local government authority to levy a sales tax rate or change the allocation of local sales tax revenues, subject to certain exceptions. Proposition 1A generally prohibits the State from shifting to schools or community colleges any share of property tax revenues allocated to local governments for any fiscal year, as set forth under the laws in effect as of November 3, 2004. Any change in the allocation of property tax revenues among local governments within a county must be approved by two-thirds of both houses of the State Legislature. Proposition 1A provides, however, that beginning in Fiscal Year 2008-09, the State may shift to schools and community colleges up to 8% of local government property tax revenues, which amount must be repaid, with interest, within three years, if the Governor proclaims that the shift is needed due to a severe State financial hardship, the shift is approved by two-thirds of both houses and certain other conditions are met. The State may also approve voluntary exchanges of local sales tax and property tax revenues among local governments within a county. Proposition 1A also provides that if the State reduces the vehicle license fee rate from 0.65% of a vehicle's market value, the State must provide local governments with equal replacement revenues. Further, Proposition 1A requires the State, beginning July 1, 2005, to suspend State mandates affecting cities, counties and special districts, excepting mandates relating to employee rights, schools or community colleges, in any year that the State does not fully reimburse local governments for their costs to comply with such mandates. The Revised 2009-10 State Budget Act enacted a shift of approximately $1.9 billion of city, county, and special district property taxes and used such funds to offset State General Fund spending for education and other programs.

State School Facilities Bonds

Proposition 47 and Proposition 1A. The Class Size Reduction Kindergarten – University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 ("Proposition 47") appeared on the November 5, 2002 ballot as Proposition 47 and was approved by the California voters. This measure authorizes the sale and issuance of $13.05 billion in general obligation bonds by the State for funding construction and renovation of K-12 school facilities ($11.4 billion) and higher education facilities ($1.65 billion). Proposition 47 includes $6.35 billion for acquisition of land and new construction of K-12 school facilities. Of this amount, $2.9 billion will be set aside to fund backlog projects for which school districts submitted applications to the State on or prior to February 1, 2002. The balance of $3.45 billion would be used to fund projects for which school districts submitted applications to the State after February 1, 2002. K-12 school districts will be required to pay 50% of the costs for acquisition of land and new construction with local revenues. In addition, Proposition 47 provided that up to $100 million of the $3.45 billion would be allocated for charter school facilities. Proposition 47 provides up to $3.3 billion for reconstruction or modernization of existing K-12 school facilities. Of this amount, $1.9 billion will be set aside to fund backlog projects for which school districts submitted applications to the State on or prior to February 1, 2002 and the balance of $1.4 billion would be used to fund projects for which school districts submitted applications to the State after February 1, 2002. K-12 school districts will be required to pay 40% of the costs for reconstruction or modernization with local revenues. Proposition 47 provides a total of $1.7 billion to K-12 school districts which are considered critically overcrowded, specifically to schools that have a large number of pupils relative to the size of the school site. In addition, $50 million will be available to fund joint-use projects. Proposition 47 also includes $1.65 billion to construct new buildings and related infrastructure, alter existing buildings and purchase equipment for use in the State's public higher education systems.

Proposition 1A was previously approved in November 1998 and provided $6.7 billion of capital funding for K-12 public schools.

Proposition 55. The Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2004 ("Proposition 55") appeared on the March 2, 2004 ballot as Proposition 55 and was approved by the California voters. This measure authorizes the sale and issuance of $12.3 billion in general obligation bonds by the State for funding the construction and renovation of public K-12 school facilities ($10 billion) and public higher education facilities ($2.3 billion). Proposition 55 includes $5.26 billion for the acquisition of land and construction of new school buildings. A school district would be required to pay for 50% of costs with local resources unless it qualifies for state hardship funding. The measure also provides that up to $300 million of these new construction funds is available for charter school facilities.

Proposition 55 makes $2.25 billion available for the reconstruction or modernization of existing public school facilities. Districts would be required to pay 40% of project costs from local resources. Proposition 55 directs a total of $2.44 billion to school districts with schools which are considered critically overcrowded. These funds would go to schools that have a large number of pupils relative to the size of the school site. Proposition 55 also makes a total of $50 million available to fund joint-use projects. Proposition 55 includes $2.3 billion to construct new buildings and related infrastructure, alter existing buildings and purchase equipment for use in these buildings for California's public higher education systems. The measure allocates $690 million to the University of California and California State University and $920 million to community colleges in the State. The Governor and the State Legislature will select specific projects to be funded by the bond proceeds.

Proposition 1D. The Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2006 ("Proposition 1D") appeared on the November 7, 2006 ballot as Proposition 1D and was approved by the California voters. This measure authorizes the sale and issuance of $10.4 billion in general obligation bonds by the State for funding the construction and renovation of public K-12 school facilities ($7.3 billion) and public higher education facilities ($3.1 billion). Proposition 1D includes $1.9 billion for the acquisition of land and construction of new school buildings. A school district would be required to pay for 50% of costs with local resources unless it qualifies for state hardship funding. Proposition 1D also provides that up to $500 million of these construction funds is available for charter school facilities.

Proposition 1D makes $3.3 billion available for the reconstruction or modernization of existing public school facilities. Districts would be required to pay 40% of project costs from local resources. Proposition 1D directs a total of $1.0 billion to school districts with schools which are considered critically overcrowded. These funds would go to schools that have a large number of pupils relative to the size of the school site. Proposition 1D also makes a total of $29 million available to fund joint-use projects. Proposition 1D includes $3.1 billion to construct new buildings and related infrastructure, alter existing buildings and purchase equipment for use in these buildings for California's public higher education systems. The measure allocates $890 million to the University of California campuses and $690 million to the California State University campuses and $1.5 billion to California community colleges. The Governor and the State Legislature will select specific projects to be funded by the bond proceeds. In December 2008, the Investment Board announced plans to stop lending money for projects throughout the State. See "*Williams* Settlement Agreement and the New School Construction Program" herein.

The District applies for apportionments from State bond initiatives and historically has received funding from such State bond initiatives. No assurances can be given that the District will continue to apply for apportionments from current or future State bond initiatives or that the District will continue to receive funding from State bond initiatives for which it applies.

Future Initiatives

The foregoing described amendments to the State constitution and propositions were each adopted as measures that qualified for the ballot pursuant to the State's initiative process. From time to time other initiative measures could be adopted that further affect District revenues or the District's ability to expend revenues.

GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following are definitions and abbreviations of certain terms used in this Appendix C.

"AALA" means the Associated Administrators of Los Angeles, which represents the middle managers in the District.

"Accountability Act" means the Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act, approved by California voters on November 8, 1988, which guarantees State funding for K-12 school districts and community college districts.

"ADA" means average daily attendance, a measure of pupil attendance used as the basis for providing revenue to school districts and as a measure of unit costs. ADA includes only in-seat attendance.

"API" means Academic Performance Index. Schools' scores on the API scale, and their improvement as reflected by API scores, form the basis for funding in several Governors' Initiatives programs. The API scale measures student achievement on certain standardized tests.

"AYP" means adequate yearly progress as defined under the NCLB Act.

"CalPERS" means the State Public Employees' Retirement System, a defined benefit plan which covers classified personnel who work four or more hours per day.

"CCSDO" means the County Committee on School District Organization.

"CDE" means the California Department of Education.

"COLA" means cost-of-living adjustments, which is used in determining the District's revenue limit.

"GASB" means the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, an operating entity of the Financial Accounting Foundation establish to set standards of financial accounting and reporting for state and local governmental entities.

"LACOE" means the Los Angeles County Office of Education.

"LEA" means local education agency as defined under the NCLB Act.

"NCLB Act" means the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.

"PARS" means the Public Agency Retirement System, a defined contribution plan which covers the District's part-time, seasonal, temporary and other employees not otherwise covered by CalPERS or STRS, but whose salaries would otherwise be subject to Social Security tax.

"PEPIP" means the Public Entity Property Insurance Program, an insurance pool comprised of certain cities, counties and school districts.

"STRS" means the California State Teachers' Retirement System, a defined benefit plan which covers all full-time certificated and some classified District employees.

"UTLA" means the United Teachers of Los Angeles, which is the collective bargaining unit representing teachers and support service personnel throughout the District.

APPENDIX D

SELECTED INFORMATION FROM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

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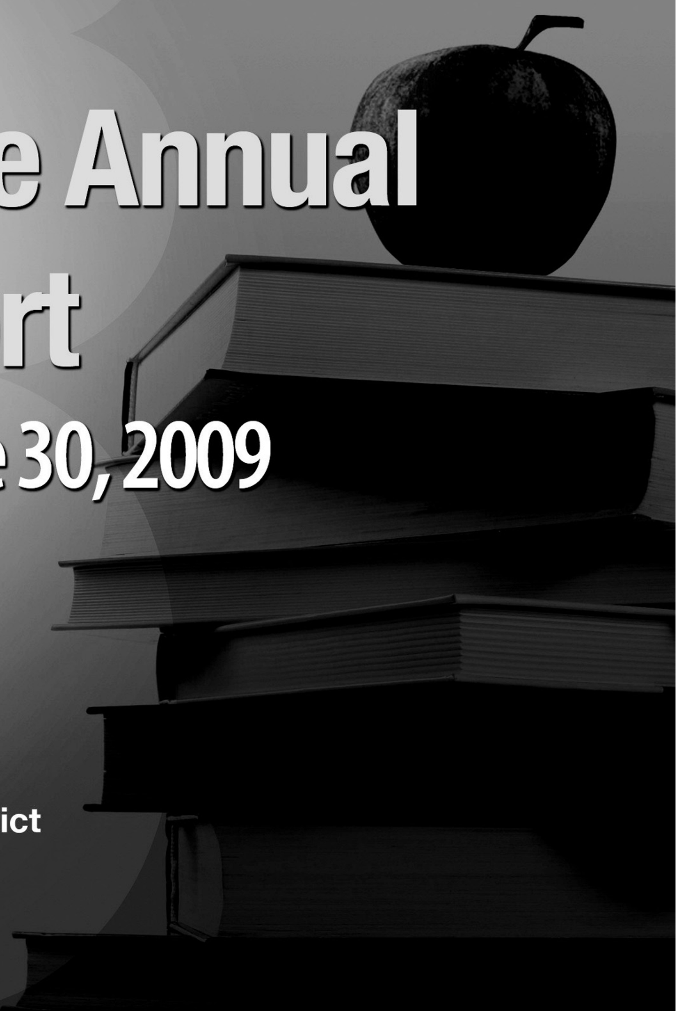
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009



Los Angeles Unified School District
Los Angeles, California

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

COMPREHENSIVE
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

MR. RAMON C. CORTINES
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

MS. MEGAN K. REILLY
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

MR. TIMOTHY S. ROSNICK
CONTROLLER

PREPARED BY
ACCOUNTING AND DISBURSEMENTS DIVISION

333 S. BEAUDRY AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90017

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
Year Ended June 30, 2009

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LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
Year Ended June 30, 2009

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Accounting and Disbursements Division

RAMON C. CORTINES
Superintendent of Schools

MEGAN K. REILLY
Chief Financial Officer

TIMOTHY S. ROSNICK
Controller

V. LUIS BUENDIA
Deputy Controller

TERESA SANTAMARIA
Deputy Controller

February 19, 2010

The Honorable Board of Education
Los Angeles Unified School District
333 South Beaudry Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90017

Dear Board Members:

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Los Angeles Unified School District (District), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, is hereby submitted. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the District. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the District. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the District's financial activities have been included. The report also includes a "State and Federal Compliance Information" section, which is designed to meet the reporting requirements of the Office of the California State Controller, the U.S. General Accounting Office, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, and the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996.

Independent Audit

EC §41020 provides that each school district shall arrange for an audit by certified public accountants of its books and accounts, including the District's income by source of funds and expenditures by object and program. The District's contract auditor for 2008-2009 is Simpson & Simpson, CPAs. The independent auditor's report on the basic financial statements is presented in the Financial Section of this report on page 1.

Audit Results

The District received an Unqualified financial audit, which means that there were no significant findings during the audit of the financial statements. For the federal compliance audit, 3 programs received an Unqualified audit and 14 programs were Qualified. The District received an Unqualified state compliance audit. The Qualified federal compliance audit indicates that there were material weaknesses discovered during the audit.

The District is pleased that the number of findings during 2008-2009 declined from 43 to 29. In addition, the amount of the questioned costs declined 67%, from $17.2 million in 2007-2008 to $5.6 million in 2008-2009. Even with these improvements, the District will continue to work with schools and offices to focus on resolving the remaining areas of internal control and compliance issues.

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

This report is presented in five sections:

I. Introductory

This section includes this transmittal letter, a list of members of the Board of Education and principal school district officials, and a chart of the District's current organizational structure.

II. Financial

This section includes the government-wide financial statements and individual fund financial statements and schedules, as well as the Independent Auditor's Report from Simpson & Simpson, CPAs. It also includes a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). The MD&A provides an objective and easily readable analysis of the District's financial activities on both a short- and long-term basis. This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The District's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

III. Supplementary

This section includes combining financial statements for nonmajor funds, schedules for capital assets and long-term obligations, and informational schedules for General Fund, Adult Education Fund, and Child Development Fund.

IV. Statistical

This section includes selected statistical tables and schedules, generally presented on a multi-year basis, which reflect social and economic data, financial trends, and the fiscal capacity of the District.

V. State and Federal Compliance Information

This section includes: the auditor's reports on issues of compliance with reporting requirements of the Office of the California State Controller, U.S. General Accounting Office, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, and the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996; a schedule of average daily attendance; schedules of State and Federal financial grants and entitlements; a schedule of financial trends and analysis; and the auditor's reports on internal controls and their management improvement recommendations.

Profile of the Los Angeles Unified School District

The District encompasses approximately 710 square miles in the western section of Los Angeles County. The District is located in and includes virtually all of the City of Los Angeles and all or significant portions of the cities of Bell, Carson, Commerce, Cudahy, Gardena, Hawthorne, Huntington Park, Lomita, Maywood, Rancho Palos Verdes, San Fernando, South Gate, Vernon, and West Hollywood, in addition to considerable unincorporated territories devoted to homes and industry. The District was formed in 1854 as the Common Schools for the City of Los Angeles and became a unified school district in 1960.

As of June 30, 2009, the District is operating 437 elementary schools, 76 middle/junior high schools, 68 senior high schools, 60 options schools, 11 multi level schools, 17 special education schools, 22 magnet schools and 138 magnet centers, 24 community adult schools, 5 regional occupational centers, 5 skills centers, 1 regional occupational program center, 100 early education centers, 4 infant centers, and 28 primary school centers. The District is governed by a seven-member Board of Education elected by district to serve alternating four-year terms. As of June 30, 2009, the District employed 46,133 certificated, 33,773 classified, and 19,030 nonregular employees. Enrollment as of October 2008 was 637,051 students in K-12 schools, 147,406 students in adult schools and centers, and 10,787 children in early education centers.

As a reporting entity, the District is accountable for all activities related to public education in most of the western section of Los Angeles County. This report includes all funds of the District with the exception of the fiscally independent charter schools, which are required to submit their own individual audited financial statements, and the Auxiliary Services Trust Fund, which is not significant in relation to District operations. The Auxiliary Services Trust Fund was established in 1935 to receive and disburse funds for insurance premiums on student body activities and property, "all city" athletic and musical events, grants restricted for student activities, and other miscellaneous activities.

Economic Condition and Outlook

As of this writing, the United States economy is still in the recession that began in December 2007. The unemployment rates for both the nation and California has generally been increasing since this date. As indicated in the table below, California's unemployment rates for the months of January 2009 through December 2009 have been higher than the nation's.

Month (2009)	U.S.	California
January	7.60%	10.10%
February	8.10%	10.60%
March	8.50%	11.20%
April	8.90%	11.10%
May	9.40%	11.60%
June	9.50%	11.60%
July	9.40%	11.90%
August	9.70%	12.30%
September	9.80%	12.30%
October	10.20%	12.50%
November	10.00%	12.40%
December	10.00%	12.40% (P)

P – Preliminary estimate
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics – Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey

California's State budget has been revised several times due to unstable economic conditions. The Governor's State Budget for 2009 was enacted in February 2009, and served as the basis for the school districts' 2008-2009 Second Interim report. Subsequently, the May Revised State Budget served as the basis for the school districts' closure of the 2008-2009 budget and the development of the 2009-2010 budget. Lastly, the revised 2009-2010 State Budget enacted in July 2009 served as basis for the school districts' 2009-2010 budget planning.

The May Revised State Budget included budget balancing solutions which did not materialize in the May 2009 statewide special election. These solutions comprised of Propositions 1A, 1B, and 1C which were most critical and significant for local education agencies. Because the aforementioned propositions did not pass in the May 2009 statewide special election, the basis for the school district's 2008-2009 budget reverted back to the February 2009 State Budget.

Chronology of State Budget Adoptions

On December 1, 2008, the Governor declared a "fiscal emergency" which required the Legislature to hold a special session that must be acted upon within 45 days.

In response to a 2008-2009 projected deficit of \$11.2 billion and a projected deficit over a two-year period (2008-2009 and 2009-2010) of \$28 billion, the Governor proposed in the *first extraordinary session* a set of actions to address the deficit, including a \$2.5 billion reduction to Proposition 98. The Legislature developed a majority-vote budget package but did not send it to the Governor due to a threat of a veto. During the *second extraordinary session*, the Governor cited a continued decline in revenues and a 2008-2009 deficit of \$14.8 billon with a total projected deficit of \$41.8 billion for 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 periods.

On December 31, 2008, ten days before the constitutional deadline, the Governor released his budget for 2009-2010. In addition to the proposed 2009-2010 budget, the Governor proposed significant proposals to the enacted 2008-2009 budget to address the state's fiscal crisis. The package included proposals for expenditure reductions across most programs, additional revenues, securitization of the lottery, and borrowing.

In early January, the Legislature came up with its own proposed budget proposals in response to the Governor's second extraordinary session requests and January budget proposals. The Governor vetoed the package and called a third extraordinary session.

February Action

In February 20, 2009, the budget package was released which included the 2009 Budget Act, amendments to the 2008 Budget Act, various trailer bills that amended the California Education Code and other California codes to reflect technical changes necessary to implement the budget. At this time, the projected deficit for the two-year period 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 was \$41.6 billion. The budget balancing solutions included spending cuts (\$14.9 billion), revenue increases (\$12.5 billion), borrowing (\$5.4 billion), federal dollars (\$7.9 billion), and various ballot measures that were included in the May 2009 election. The budget package specifically includes the following items:

- Funding reductions affecting general purpose funding (revenue limits) and most categorical programs in 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, and
- Flexibility in spending funds from many categorical programs through 2012-2013

Governor's May Revision

On May 14, 2009, five days before the May election, the Governor released his May revision of the budget which indicated the continued decline in the state's economy, thus, increasing the estimate of the two-year budget gap. The budget package comprised of two alternatives: (1) if the proposed ballot measures were adopted, and (2) if the proposed ballot measures failed. The ballot measures failed which in turn increased the budget gap to \$63 billion. Some major proposed changes included: (1) additional reductions to school district apportionments in both 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, (2) additional deferrals of school district apportionments payments from 2009-2010 to 2010-2011, (3) child care changes associated with eliminating the CalWORKs cash aid program, and (4) a provision that would allow school districts to reduce the instructional day/year by up to seven days, limited to no more than three years.

Final Amended Budget Act of 2009

On July 1, 2009, the Governor called a fourth extraordinary session to address the state's worsening economic condition and the out of balance February budget. On July 28, 2009, the Governor signed bills to address the then $24 billion budget gap, to amend the Budget Acts of 2008 and 2009, and to make statutory changes necessary to implement the budget package.

The Proposition 98 minimum funding level was certified in ABX4 3 for fiscal years 2005-2006 through 2008-2009, which specifies an outstanding maintenance factor of $11.2 billion to be restored over time to the Proposition 98 base as the state's economy and revenues improve, per California constitutional requirements. This budget package reduced $1.6 billion in 2008-2009 Proposition 98 funding through a reversion ("sweep") of undistributed categorical program balances. It provided funding in 2009-2010 to backfill $1.5 billion of these cuts and provided for a per ADA reduction to revenue limits, charter school general purpose entitlements, and if necessary, categorical programs.

Federal Funding

The Federal government funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) provides additional funds for Title 1 and Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Additionally, the Federal government backfills the 2008-2009 cuts from the revenue limit and categorical programs through the State Fiscal Stabilization Funds. These funds are one-time in nature which will boost 2009-2010 funds but drastically reduce the 2010-2011 funds.

School District Budget

As a result of the various state budget changes, the following are some major highlights for school district budget development.

- COLA for 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 are 5.66% and 4.25%, respectively, with corresponding deficits rates of 7.844% and 18.355%
- COLA for the out years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 are estimated at -0.38% and 1.80%, respectively, with a deficit rate of 18.355% for both years (based on the Governor's Proposed 10-11 Budget released on January 8, 2010)
- One-time reduction to 2009-2010 revenue limits of $252.83 per 2008-2009 P-2 ADA
- 2009-2010 revenue limits were originally decreased by the corresponding amount received for Quality Education Investment Act (QEIA) but was later revised in Assembly Bill 56 of the third extraordinary session so that there will be no reductions to revenue limits but instead will be funded from the state's reversion of funds for categorical programs
- Elimination of COLA for all categorical programs for both 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 and reductions to most programs of 15.38% for 2008-2009 and 4.46% for 2009-2010
- Categorical programs were classified into three tiers to help identify the application of funding reduction and flexibility as to use as follows: Tier I with no funding reduction and no flexibility as to use, Tier II with funding reduction but no flexibility as to use, and Tier III with both funding reduction and flexibility as to use
- Flexibilities allowed in the budget include: (a) transfer of 2007-2008 categorical ending fund balances (with some exclusions) to the unrestricted portion of the General Fund on a one-time basis; and (b) transfer of most categorical program balances for any educational purpose, which includes transfer to the unrestricted portion of the General Fund, with some exceptions; this flexibility is in effect from 2008-2009 through 2012-2013
- Change in K-3 Class Size Reduction funding for 2008-2009 to 2011-2012 to reflect the new funding structure and funding cap which is limited to the number of classes applied for in the 2008-2009 application
- Shift of Home-to-School Transportation program from Tier I categorical program to Tier II categorical program

- Reduction of the required contribution into Routine Restricted Maintenance Account from three percent to one percent of the General Fund expenditures through 2012-2013
- Elimination of the district's matching requirements of one-half of one percent for the Deferred Maintenance Program; the State share continues to be funded as part of the Tier III Categorical Program
- Change in the required Reserve For Economic Uncertainties to one-third of the percentage in the Criteria and Standards for 2009-2010 and full restoration of the requirement by 2011-2012
- ARRA funding for Title 1, Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), and the State Fiscal Stabilization Funds are one-time funds and should be spent by September 30, 2011
- Flexibility to reduce instruction by up to five days without losing any incentive funding to maintain a 180-day school year through 2012-2013
- Flexibility to reduce the amount of set aside for facility maintenance and to use funds from the sale of surplus property for non-facility related purposes
- Suspension of the purchase of newly adopted instructional materials through 2012-2013
- Extension of the QEIA program for one additional year through 2014-2015
- State's deferrals of specific apportionments and the change in the schedule of principal apportionment payments and special purpose apportionment payments to 5% each month for July and August and 9% each month through the rest of the fiscal year

The District's ongoing financial challenges remain, at the core of which are declining enrollment's impact, revenue reduction, and employee health benefits' rising costs. The District will continue to work to address these challenges and respond to the continuing grim economic situation.

Superintendent's Strategic Plan

The Los Angeles Unified School District's mission is to provide high quality instruction and a coherent and rigorous curriculum in every classroom to facilitate student learning and achievement.

In collaboration with teachers, administrators, classified staff, students in secondary schools, and community members, the Superintendent has developed the following strategies in line with this mission statement:

- Improved academic achievement for all students
- Improved graduation rates for all students
- Effective individual counseling
- Strong parent, community and school connections
- Safe and orderly schools

Local Bonds:

a) Proposition BB Bonds

Proposition BB authorized the District to issue general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed $2.4 billion. The purpose of the issuance of the Bonds is to provide needed health and safety improvements to more than 800 deteriorating school buildings and 15,000 classrooms, including upgrading electrical wiring and plumbing; repairing decaying roofs and walls; earthquake retrofitting and asbestos removal; providing infrastructure for computer technology and science laboratories; providing air conditioning for classrooms; enhancing student safety with lighting, fences, and security systems; funding and/or providing matching funds for construction and additions at several schools and the building of 100 new schools to reduce class size and decrease busing.

The Bonds represent a general obligation of the District. The Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles is empowered and obligated to levy ad valorem taxes, for the payment of the interest and principal of the Bonds, upon property subject to taxation by the District. Such taxes, when collected, will be placed by the County in the District's Debt Service Fund, which is required to be maintained by the County and used solely for the payment of the Bonds and interest thereon when due.

b) General Obligation Bonds – Proposition 39

Proposition 39, which was approved by California voters in November 2000, provides an alternative method for passage of school facilities bond measures by lowering the constitutional voting requirement from two-thirds to 55% of voters and allowing property taxes to exceed the current 1% limit in order to repay such bonds. This 55% lower threshold of voters approved applies only for bond issues to be used for construction, rehabilitation, and equipping of school facilities. Additional legislation also placed certain limitations on this lowered threshold, requiring that 1) two-thirds of the governing board of a school district approve placing a bond issue on the ballot, 2) the bond proposal is to be included on the ballot of a statewide or primary election, a regularly scheduled local election, or a statewide special election (rather than a school board election held at any time during the year), 3) the tax rate levied as a result of any single election cannot exceed $25 for a community college district, $60 for a unified school district, or $30 for an elementary school or high school district per $100,000 of taxable property value, 4) the governing board of the school district appoint a citizens' oversight committee to inform the public concerning the spending of the bond proceeds (the Blue Ribbon Citizens' Oversight Committee serves this role), and 5) an annual, independent financial and performance audit be required until all bond funds have been spent to ensure that the funds have been used only for the projects listed in the measure. The District is in full compliance with all Proposition 39 requirements. The District's Measure K, Measure R, Measure Y and Measure Q bond programs were authorized pursuant to Proposition 39.

- On the November 5, 2002 ballot, Measure K was approved and authorized the District to issue up to $3.35 billion of General Obligation Bonds (Bonds). These funds would be used to: build new neighborhood schools, repair aging and deteriorating classrooms, improve early childhood programs, upgrade safety and technology, expand public charter schools, develop joint use projects in collaboration with city, state, federal, and private agencies, and provide for library books at new schools and improve library technology.
- Measure R or the Safe and Healthy Neighborhood Schools Improvement Act of 2004 was passed on March 2, 2004. The District was authorized to issue and sell up to $3.87 billion in General Obligation Bonds to provide financing for specific school facilities projects subject to all of the accountability safeguards such as annual performance audits. All Bond expenditures are subject to review and oversight of the Citizens' Bond Oversight Committee.
- Measure Y or the Safe and Healthy Neighborhood Schools Repair and Construction Act of 2005 was passed on November 8, 2005. It authorized the District to issue and sell up to $3.985 billion in General Obligation Bonds to provide funds for the renovation, modernization, construction, and expansion of school facilities. The District has established a separate Measure Y Building Fund to account for the income and expenditures of the bond proceeds.
- Measure Q or the Safe Healthy Neighborhood Schools Measure was passed on November 7, 2008. It authorized the District to issue and sell up to $7.0 billion in General Obligation Bonds to continue to repair/upgrade aging/deteriorating classrooms, restrooms, upgrade fire and earthquake safety, reduce asbestos, lead paint, air pollution, water quality hazards, build/upgrade specialized

classrooms students need to meet job and college requirements and improve classroom internet access. As of August 15, 2009, the District has not issued any Measure Q bonds.

Financial Information

The District maintains internal accounting controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use and disposition and to provide reliable records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes the importance of a close evaluation of costs and benefits, which requires estimates and judgments by management. The objective is to establish effective internal controls, the cost of which should not exceed the benefits derived therefrom. We believe that the District's internal accounting controls adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance of proper recording of financial transactions.

School districts in California are required by Education Code Section 41010 to follow the California School Accounting Manual in preparing reports to the State. The District, under Assembly Bill 1200 (Chapter 1213, Statutes of 1991), has utilized a dual-adoption budget schedule. The District has adopted a Superintendent's Provisional Budget prior to the State-mandated July 1 deadline and a Superintendent's Final Budget no later than September 8. On October 28, 2008, the Board elected to use a single-adoption budget schedule for 2009-2010 which requires Final Budget adoption by July 1.

Education Code Section (EC§) 42600 mandates that a school district's expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations by major object classification, namely certificated salaries, classified salaries, employee benefits, books and supplies, services and other operating expenditures, capital outlay, other outgo, and other financing uses. EC §42600 further specifies that districts may not spend more than the amounts authorized in the Final Budget as adjusted during the fiscal year.

Encumbrance accounting is utilized to ensure effective budgetary control and accountability. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end and encumbrances outstanding at that time are reported as reservations or designations of fund balance for subsequent year expenditures.

Financial Results

In 2008-2009, the Statement of Changes in Net Assets shows that the District's Net Assets decreased $78.2 million during the year. The Unrestricted Net Assets, which are negative, declined from ($605.5 million) to ($1,492.5 million). The negative Unrestricted Net Assets are largely the result of the liability due to the District's lifetime medical benefits for certain retirees. This liability increased from $832.7 million to $1,653.9 million during the year.

In 2008-2009, the fund balance of the General Fund increased $92.8 million from $657.2 million to $750.0 million. This increase was due to the receipt of ARRA-SFSF funding in the amount of $358 Million. This money is intended to be used over two fiscal years. All of the fund balance is either reserved due to legal restrictions or designated by the board for specific purposes.

Cash Management

Cash temporarily idle during the year and not needed immediately for operations is invested. Substantially all of the District's cash is deposited in the Los Angeles County treasury. The District is limited by EC §41015 and Government Code §53601 to investing in: U.S., state, or local government securities or U.S. government guaranteed securities; banker's acceptances or negotiable certificates of deposits issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank or savings and loan association; and commercial paper of "prime quality." These guidelines are followed by the County Treasurer's Office in making pool and specific investments for the District. At June 30, 2009, the District's cash in the county pool was $3,502.2 million.

The District also maintains some cash deposits with various banking institutions. At June 30, 2009, cash deposits, including imprest funds in schools and offices, were $29.8 million. These deposits are either covered by federal depository insurance or collateralized at the rate of 110% of the deposits.

The District also had $67.5 million in cash deposit accounts held by various trustees for the acquisition or construction of fixed assets, and for the repayment of long-term debt.

Income earned from all cash deposits in 2008-2009 was $117.7 million.

Risk Management

The District maintains various insurance programs, the majority of which are partially or entirely self-insured, while the smaller and/or specialized types of coverage are placed with commercial insurance carriers including excess property coverage ($1 billion above a $500,000 self-insurance retention for 2008-2009) for loss due to fire.

The District is self-insured for its Workers' Compensation Program and partially self-insured for the Liability Insurance (excess coverage of $45 million above a $3 million self-insurance retention for 2008-2009) and Health and Welfare Insurance Programs. Separate Funds are used to account for amounts set aside to pay claims incurred and related expenditures under the respective insurance programs.

Liabilities for loss and loss adjustment expenses under each program include the accumulation of estimates for losses reported prior to the balance sheet date, estimates of losses incurred but not reported, and estimates of expenses for investigating and adjusting reported and unreported losses.

Such liabilities are estimates of the future expected settlements and are based upon analysis of historical patterns of the number of incurred claims and their values. Individual reserves are continually monitored and reviewed, and as settlements are made or reserves adjusted, the differences are reflected in current operations. (See Note 9 on pages 50 and 51 for a further discussion of Risk Management).

The District has implemented an Owner Controlled Insurance Program (OCIP) covering new construction and renovation projects funded by school bonds. Under an OCIP, owners provide general liability and workers' compensation insurance coverage to construction contractors. Because contractors remove insurance costs from their bids, savings accrue to the owner. Under the District's OCIP program, workers' compensation coverage with statutory limits, and primary general liability and excess liability coverage with limits of $100 million have been underwritten by three major insurance carriers. Savings to the District over the life of the construction program are estimated to be approximately $72 million under OCIP I (05/01/1999 – 05/01/2006) and $117 million under OCIP II (05/01/2006 – 05/01/2013).

The District also has purchased environmental insurance coverage for the construction program. Two policies protect certain contractors and the District from losses resulting from environmental-related incidents occurring during construction, and one policy provides optional coverage to ensure that site clean-up cost overruns are not borne by the District. The limits of coverage on the clean-up cost-cap policy are variable by specific project while the other policies have limits of $50 million each.

Other Post Employment Benefits

The District offers lifetime medical benefits to retirees who meet certain conditions. The latest actuarial report estimates the present value of this liability for the benefits to be $11 billion. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles require the District to recognize this liability on the District's financial statements over a 30 year period. As mentioned above, the District recognized an additional liability of $821 million in the current year.

The recognition of this liability has caused the District's Unrestricted Net Assets to become negative. This trend is expected to continue. Unless the District begins to fund its OPEB liability, the District's Total Liabilities will eventually exceed its Total Assets.

Office of the Inspector General

In addition to the independent audit, the District has an Office of the Inspector General (OIG). The OIG reports directly to the Board of Education and is comprised of both auditors and investigators who are authorized to examine any and all functions within the District as well as those entities that do business with the District. The OIG is responsible for detecting and preventing waste, fraud, and abuse, performing contract audits, and for conducting performance audits of District operations in accordance with Government Auditing Standards.

Acknowledgments

We wish to express our appreciation to the Division of Accounting and Disbursements team, the various District divisions who assisted in the preparation of this report, and acknowledge the effort of our independent auditors.

Respectfully submitted,

Ramon C. Cortines
Superintendent of Schools

Prepared by:

Timothy S. Rosnick
Controller

Megan K. Reilly
Chief Financial Officer

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mónica García
PRESIDENT

Marguerite Poindexter LaMotte

Tamar Galatzan

Steve Zimmer
(Term started July 1, 2009)

Marlene Canter
(Term ended June 30, 2009)

Yolie Flores

Julie Korenstein
(Term ended June 30, 2009)

Nury Martinez
(Term started July 1, 2009)

Richard Vladovic

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS

Ramon C. Cortines
Superintendent of Schools
(Effective January 1, 2009)

Ramon C. Cortines
Senior Deputy Superintendent
(April 18, 2008 - December 31, 2008)

David L. Brewer III
Superintendent of Schools
(Resigned effective December 31, 2008)

Megan K. Reilly
Chief Financial Officer

Timothy S. Rosnick
Controller

LOCAL DISTRICT (LD) SUPERINTENDENTS

Jean Brown – LD 1

Alma Pena-Sanchez – LD 2

Michelle King – LD 3

Byron Maltez – LD 4
(Interim – Effective July 1, 2009)

Richard Alonzo
(Retired June 30, 2009)

Robert A. Martinez – LD 5
(Interim – Effective July 1, 2009)

Carmen N. Schroeder
(Retired June 30, 2009)

Martin Galindo – LD 6

George McKenna – LD 7
(Interim – Effective September 1, 2009)

Liza Scruggs
(Interim – July 1, 2009 – August 31, 2009)

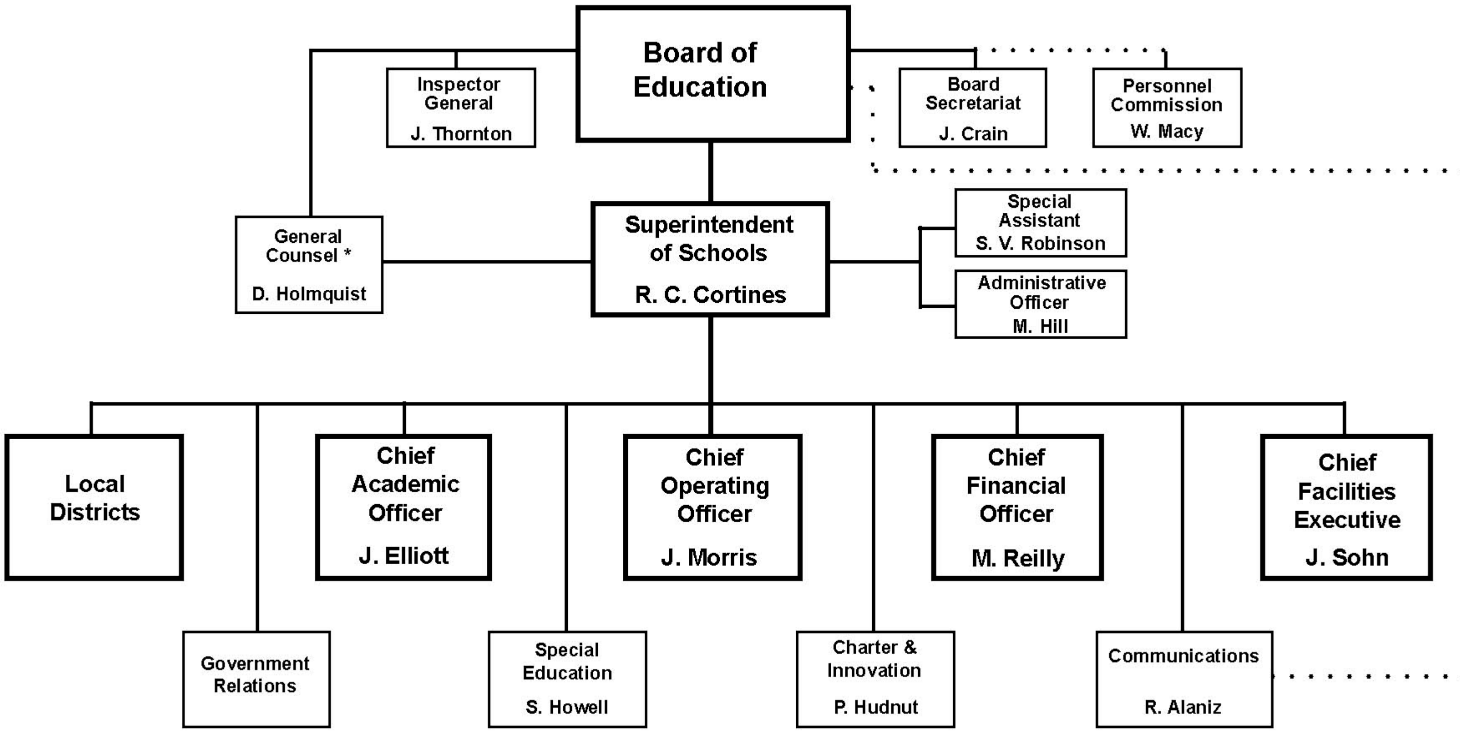
Carol Truscott
(Retired June 30, 2009)

Linda Del Cueto – LD 8

Los Angeles Unified School District

Organization of Central Support System

Los Angeles Unified School District
2009-2010 Organization Chart
11-23-2009



* General Counsel reports directly to the Board of Education and Superintendent

FINANCIAL SECTION

SIMPSON & SIMPSON
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

FOUNDING PARTNERS
BRAINARD C. SIMPSON, CPA
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Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Board of Education
Los Angeles Unified School District

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the **Los Angeles Unified School District** (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the District's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the Education Audit Appeals Panel's *Standards and Procedures for Audits of California K-12 Local Educational Agencies 2008-09*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Los Angeles Unified School District as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows, thereof and respective budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Los Angeles Unified School District adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations,* for the year ended June 30, 2009.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 19, 2010, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 14 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The introductory section, the supplementary information section, the statistical section, and the state and federal compliance information section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary information listed in the supplementary section (pages 65 to 127) and the information on pages 195 to 207 and pages 211 to 215 in the state and federal compliance information section have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information in the introductory section, the supplemental information section (pages 129 to 149), the statistical section, and pages 208 to 209 in the state and federal compliance information section have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Simpson & Simpson

Los Angeles, California
February 19, 2010

As management of the Los Angeles Unified School District, we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found on pages i-x of this report.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the District exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$4.9 billion (net assets). This amount is net of a \$1.5 billion deficit in unrestricted net assets resulting from the recognition of unfunded liabilities for other postemployment benefits (OPEB).
- The District's total net assets decreased by \$78.2 million from prior year total, primarily due to the recognition of OPEB expense as stated above.
- As of the close of the 2009 fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3.0 billion, a decrease of \$267.9 million from June 30, 2008.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the General Fund, including designated for economic uncertainties, was \$184.6 million, or 2.8% of total General Fund expenditures.
- The District's total long-term obligations increased by \$1.5 billion (16.1%) during the current fiscal year. The increase resulted primarily from recognition of additional net OPEB obligation and from new issues of general obligation bonds.

Overview of the Basic Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to basic financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the District's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the District's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Each of the government-wide financial statements relates to functions of the District that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the District are all related to public education.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 15-16 of this report.

 (Continued)

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the District can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the District's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The District maintains 23 individual governmental funds. In the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, separate columns are presented for General fund, District bonds fund, County school facilities bonds fund, Debt service fund, and all others. Individual account data for each of the District bonds, County school facilities bonds, Debt service, and all other nonmajor governmental funds are provided in the form of *combining statements* elsewhere in this report.

The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

The governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 17 and 19 of this report.

Proprietary funds. The District maintains Internal Service Funds as the only type of proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District uses internal service funds to account for Health and Welfare Benefits, Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance, and Liability Self-Insurance. Because all of these services benefit governmental functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

It is the District's practice to record estimated claim liabilities at the present value of the claims, in conformity with the accrual basis of accounting, for all its internal service funds.

The proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 22-24 of this report.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the District's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 25-26 of this report.

Notes to basic financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 27-63 of this report.

Combining and individual fund schedules and statements. The combining schedules and statements showing the individual accounts within the District bonds, County school facilities bonds, County school facilities bonds, Debt service, and nonmajor governmental funds are presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements. Combining and individual fund schedules and statements can be found on pages 65-113 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets over time may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, assets exceeded liabilities by $4.9 billion at the close of the most recent year.

By far the largest portion of the District's net assets ($4.6 billion) reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's investments in its capital assets are reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The District's net assets ($1.8 billion) represent resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining negative balance in unrestricted net assets ($1.4 billion) resulted from the recognition of $1.7 billion of net OPEB obligation.

At the end of the 2009 fiscal year, the District is able to report positive balances in all categories of net assets except for unrestricted net assets.

The $1.8 billion increase in capital assets primarily relates to the continuing school construction and modernization projects throughout the District.

Long-term liabilities increased by $1.5 billion primarily due to issuance of general obligation bonds and accrual of net OPEB obligation.

(Continued)

Summary Statement of Net Assets (in thousands)

As of June 30, 2009 and 2008:

	Governmental Activities 2009	Governmental Activities 2008 (restated)
Current Assets	$ 5,419,997	$ 5,977,667
Capital Assets, net	12,330,406	10,517,964
Total Assets	17,750,403	16,495,631
Current Liabilities	1,698,459	1,908,099
Long-term Liabilities	11,148,319	9,605,693
Total Liabilities	12,846,778	11,513,792
Net Assets:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	4,584,300	3,694,054
Restricted for:		
Debt service	490,953	417,991
Program activities	1,320,877	1,475,311
Unrestricted	(1,492,505)	(605,517)
Total Net Assets	$ 4,903,625	$ 4,981,839

(Continued)

Summary Statement of Changes in Net Assets (in thousands)

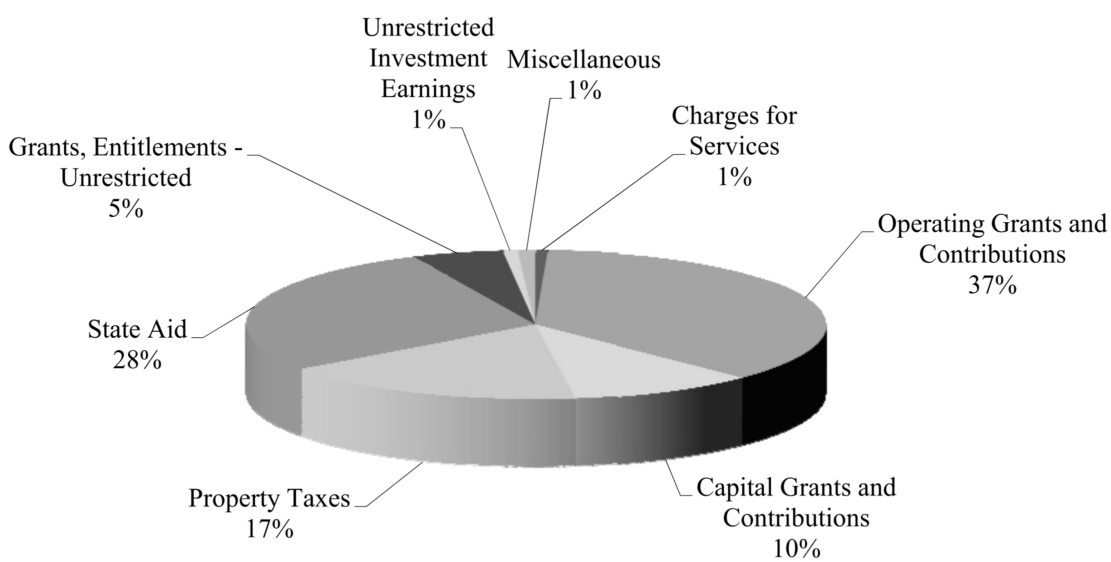
As of June 30, 2009 and 2008:

	Governmental Activities 2009	Governmental Activities 2008 (restated)
Revenues:		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services	$ 62,409	$ 101,681
Operating grants and contributions	3,278,482	3,224,600
Capital grants and contributions	924,952	664,407
Total Program Revenues	4,265,843	3,990,688
General Revenues:		
Property taxes levied for general purposes	927,441	806,413
Property taxes levied for debt service	598,980	539,735
Property taxes levied for community redevelopment	1,295	5,775
State aid – formula grants	2,517,499	2,817,720
Grants, entitlements, and contributions not restricted to specific programs	453,643	505,638
Unrestricted investment earnings	74,859	156,817
Miscellaneous	87,949	85,547
Total General Revenues	4,661,666	4,917,645
Total Revenues	8,927,509	8,908,333
Expenses:		
Instruction	4,291,864	4,416,790
Support services:		
Support services – students	359,087	366,514
Support services – instructional staff	623,621	731,016
Support services – general administration	60,395	51,873
Support services – school administration	518,838	502,506
Support services – business	134,008	136,540
Operation and maintenance of plant services	758,813	727,090
Student transportation services	168,837	173,167
Data processing services	98,013	108,451
Operation of noninstructional services	370,016	324,348
Facilities acquisition and construction services	119,137	89,029
Other uses	240	882
Interest expense	379,295	350,420
Depreciation – unallocated	302,298	217,052
Unfunded OPEB Expense – unallocated	821,261	832,665
Total Expenses	9,005,723	9,028,343
Changes in Net Assets	(78,214)	(120,010)
Net assets – beginning, restated	4,981,839	5,101,849
Net assets – ending	$ 4,903,625	$ 4,981,839

The District's net assets decreased by $78.2 million in the current fiscal year. The major component of this decrease is in total general revenues which is $256.0 million lower, primarily in revenue limit sources, due to declining enrollment and higher deficit factor.

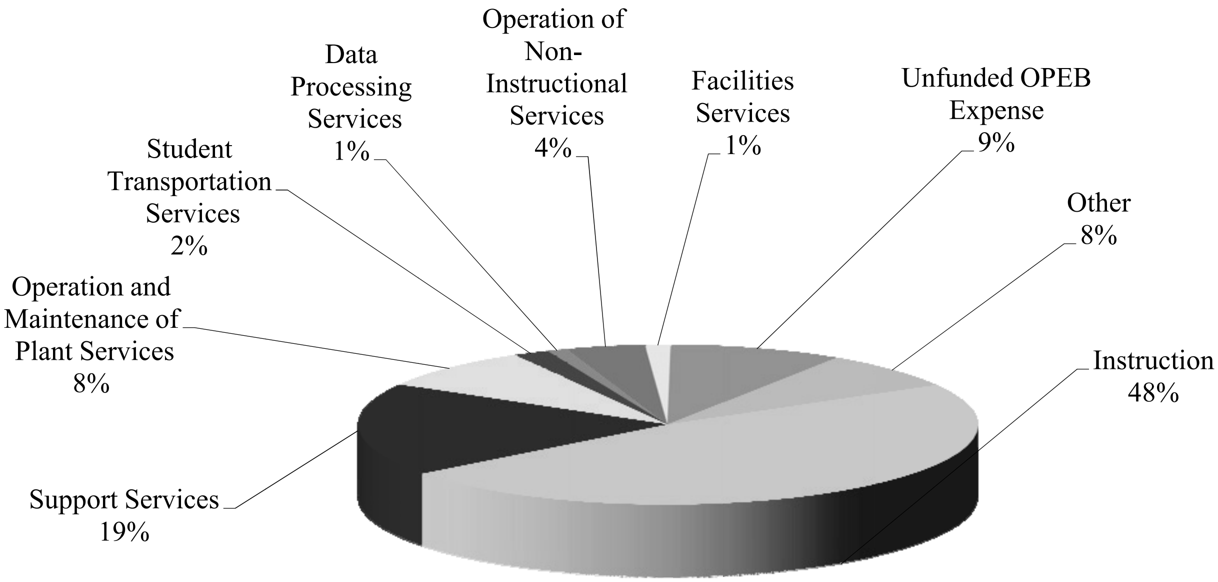
The following graph shows that operating grants and contributions and state aid are the main revenue sources of the District.

Revenues by Source
Year ended June 30, 2009



The following graph shows that instruction and support services are the main expenditures of the District.

Expenses
Year ended June 30, 2009



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to facilitate compliance with finance-related requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the District's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $3.0 billion, a decrease of $267.9 million in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 80.9% ($2.4 billion) of this total combined ending fund balance constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available for spending at the District's discretion. The remaining 19.1% is reserved to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed for: legally restricted balances ($553.9 million), inventories and prepaid expenses ($14.9 million), and revolving cash ($6.7 million).

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the District. At the end of the 2009 fiscal year, the unreserved fund balance of the General Fund was $184.6 million, while the total fund balance reached $750.0 million. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both the unreserved fund balance and the total fund balance to the total fund expenditures. The unreserved fund balance represents 2.8% of the total General Fund expenditures, while the total fund balance represents 11.4% of that same amount.

The fund balance of the District's General Fund increased by $92.7 million during the current fiscal year as a result of lower expenditures. Expenditures in all categories are $342.8 million lower compared to last fiscal year.

Other changes in fund balances in the governmental funds are detailed as follows (in thousands):

	District Bonds	County School Facilities Bond	Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds: Special Revenue	Other Governmental Funds: Other Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds: Total
Fund balance, June 30, 2009:						
Reserved for:						
Revolving cash and imprest funds	$ 3,800	$ —	$ —	$ 84	$ —	$ 84
Inventories	—	—	—	6,196	—	6,196
Unreserved	729,284	534,745	554,753	159,720	268,577	428,297
Total	733,084	534,745	554,753	166,000	268,577	434,577
Fund balance, July 1, 2008	961,477	532,895	497,093	243,760	382,514	626,274
Increase (decrease) in fund balance	$ (228,393)	$ 1,850	$ 57,660	$ (77,760)	$ (113,937)	$ (191,697)

The fund balance increased during the current year: for the County School Facilities Bonds, as a result of higher apportionments from the State bond proceeds, and for the Debt Service, primarily from the deposit into the Bond Interest and Redemption Fund of property taxes levied to pay principal and interest on bond issues. The fund balance decreased for the District Bonds, due to spending for continuing school construction and renovation projects; for the Special Revenue, due to the transfer of deferred maintenance apportionments to the General Fund in accordance with the State flexibility provision as well as increased expenditures in the cafeteria operations; and for Other Capital Projects due to unspent income from developer fees.

Proprietary funds. The District's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements.

At the end of the year, the District's proprietary funds have unrestricted net assets of $40.8 million. The net decrease of $97.1 million in the current year can be attributed to the temporary vacationing of worker's compensation premium contributions from user funds as a budget balancing solution for the General Fund. This was possible because of surplus accumulated in the Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund from aggressive loss control measures undertaken over the past several years.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The District closely reviews its revenue and expenditure data to ensure that a sufficient ending balance is maintained. This review occurs throughout the fiscal year, utilizing the State-mandated first and second interim financial reports, and at year end, utilizing the actual revenue and expenditure data for the prior fiscal year.

Differences between the 2008-2009 General Fund original budget (the 2008-2009 Final Budget adopted by the Board of Education in September 2008) and the amended final budget resulted in an overall increase in the ending balance by $155.4 million. This is primarily due to increased budgeted revenue resulting from additional State budget information and changes known during the amended final budget. These include reduction in the

Revenue Limit deficit rate from 5.357% to 4.713% and the retraction of a 6.5% reduction on State categorical programs.

The General Fund ending balance increased by $88.4 million compared to the Final Budget due to lower expenditures, offset by lower revenues. The $190.9 million unfavorable variance in revenues and other financing sources between the final budget and actual occurred primarily because multi-year categorical program revenues were budgeted in their entirety but earned only to the extent that expenditures occurred.

The $279.2 million favorable variance in expenditures and other financing uses between the final budget and actual occurred primarily due to under-expenditure in nearly all objects of expenditure in both unrestricted and restricted programs, but mainly in books and supplies ($160.4 million) and services and other operating expenditures ($56.1 million). The under-expenditure is due to budget reductions and freeze implemented during the year and also because expenditures in categorical (specially-funded) programs were less than the budget. A significant portion of the categorical variances resulted from the factor described in the revenue variance – the full budgeting of expenditures in the first year of multi-year grants.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The District's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2009 amounts to $12.3 billion (net of accumulated depreciation), a 17.2% increase from the prior year. The investment in capital assets includes sites, improvement of sites, buildings and improvements, equipment and construction in progress, net of any related accumulated depreciation.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- Continuing construction of additional school buildings as well as school modernization projects throughout the District. Construction in progress as of the close of the fiscal year was $2.8 billion.
- Various building additions and modernizations were completed at a cost of $1.6 billion.
- A total of 4 new schools were completed in 2009 of which two opened in 2008-2009 and two will be opening its doors during the 2009-2010 school year to new students.

Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)

As of June 30, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	
	2009	2008
Sites	$ 2,969,404	$ 2,700,727
Improvement of sites	215,420	190,574
Buildings and improvements	6,196,847	4,957,106
Equipment	133,217	122,338
Construction in progress	2,815,518	2,547,219
Total	$ 12,330,406	$ 10,517,964

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note 7 on page 42 of this report.

Long-term obligations. At the end of the current fiscal year, the District had total long-term obligations of $11.1 billion. Of this amount, $8.2 billion comprises debt to be repaid by voter-approved property taxes and not by the General Fund of the District.

Outstanding Obligations

Summary of long-term obligations is as follows (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	
	2009	2008 (restated)
General Obligation Bonds	$ 8,223,575	$ 7,500,552
Certificates of Participation (COPs)	442,655	501,875
Capital Lease Obligations	3,008	3,768
State School Building Aid Fund	—	286
Children's Center Facilities Revolving Loan	792	792
California Energy Commission Loan	663	865
Liability for Employee Benefits	234,586	191,297
Self-insurance Claims	551,769	548,702
Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)	1,653,926	832,665
Arbitrage Payable	11,967	12,068
Legal Settlements	25,378	12,823
Total	$ 11,148,319	$ 9,605,693

The District's total long-term obligations increased by $1.5 billion (16.1%) during the current fiscal year. The key factors in this increase were the issuance of general obligation bonds during the year and the recognition of additional net OPEB obligation.

On August 16, 2007, the District issued $1 billion of 2007 General Obligation Bonds as follows: $150 million of General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2002 (Measure K), Series C $550 million of General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2004 (Measure R), Series H; and $300 million of General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2005 (Measure Y), Series E. The next bond issuance was on February 19, 2009 for $950 million representing 2009 General Obligation Bonds as follows: $250 million of General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2002 (Measure K), Series D; $550 million of General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2004 (Measure R), Series I; and $150 million of General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2005 (Measure Y), Series F.

The District's current underlying ratings on its general obligation bonds are "Aa3", "AA-" and "A+" from Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Standard and Poor's Ratings Group (S&P) and Fitch Ratings (Fitch), respectively. The District's current underlying ratings on its nonabatable leases (COPs) are "A1", "A+" and "A" from Moody's, S&P and Fitch, respectively; for abatable leases (COPs), the underlying ratings are "A2", "A+" and "A" from Moody's, S&P and Fitch, respectively. The District purchased municipal bond insurance and/or reserve surety bond policies at the time of issuance for some of its COPs and bonds. Moody's, S&P and Fitch assigned insured ratings of "Aaa", "AAA" and "AAA", respectively, on said COPs and bonds at the time of issuance. Subsequent to February 1, 2008, the rating agencies downgraded the ratings of certain bond insurers, including all of those who had issued bond insurance policies and/or surety bonds on District issues. See Subsequent Events on this page for more information.

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation bond debt a unified school district may issue to 2.5% of its total taxable property. The debt limitation for the District as of June 30, 2009 is $11.9 billion, which is in excess of the District's outstanding general obligation bond debt.

Additional information on the District's long-term obligations can be found in Notes 10 and 11 on pages 51-58 of this report.

Subsequent Events

Since June 30, 2009, the District has issued the following debts:

On August 13, 2009 the District issued $750 million of Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes. The District made the required deposit of $262.5 million on January 31, 2010, and will make the required deposits of $262.5 million on March 31, 2010, $238.5 million on April 30, 2010, and $1.5 million on June 4, 2010 in anticipation of repayment of TRANS on August 12, 2010. The TRANs carried a coupon of 2.00% and had an arbitrage yield of 0.62%.

On September 29, 2009, the District issued $40,728,200 of Certificates of Participation 2009 Series A to finance equipment and capital improvements for the Cafeteria Management System and Newman Nutrition Center. The COPs mature on October 1, 2019 and had an arbitrage yield of 3.92%.

On October 15, 2009, the District issued a total of $1,974.8 million of General Obligation Bonds as follows:

a. Qualified School Construction Bonds for $318.8 million, Measure Y, Election of 2005, Series H
b. Election of 2005, Measure Y Series G, Federally Taxable Bonds for $5.6 million
c. Series KRY, Federally Taxable Build America Bonds for $1,369.8 million and $205.8 million Tax Exempt General Obligation Bonds or a total of $1,575.6 million as: $200 million of Measure K, $400 million of Measure R, and $975.6 million of Measure Y, and
d. Tax Exempt Refunding Bonds Series A for $ 74.8 million

On January 27, 2010, the District issued $69,685,000 of Refunding Certificates of Participation 2010 Series A to refinance the 1997 Series A Certificates and the 1998 Series A Certificates. The COPs mature on December 1, 2017 and had an arbitrage yield of 3.20%.

On February 18, 2010, the District completed the sale of General Obligation bonds as follows:

a. $491.6 million Series KRY, Tax Exempt General Obligation Bonds
b. $1,250.6 million Series RY, Federally Taxable Build America Bonds
c. $3.8 million Measure Y, Election of 2005, Series I (Taxable)
d. $75 million Tax Exempt Refunding Bonds Series A

This transaction is scheduled to close on March 4, 2010.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the District's finances. This report is available on the District's website (www.lausd.net). Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Los Angeles Unified School District, P.O. Box 513307-1307, Los Angeles, California 90051-1307.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2009

(in thousands)

		Governmental Activities
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	3,559,297
Investments		592,741
Property taxes receivable		80,453
Accounts receivable, net		1,097,781
Accrued interest receivable		21,031
Prepaid expense		13,354
Deferred charges		40,479
Inventories		14,861
Capital assets:		
Sites		2,969,404
Improvement of sites		507,963
Buildings and improvements		8,243,000
Equipment		1,156,042
Construction in progress		2,815,518
Less accumulated depreciation		(3,361,521)
Total Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation		12,330,406
Total Assets		17,750,403
Liabilities:		
Vouchers and accounts payable		489,547
Contracts payable		121,150
Accrued payroll		243,458
Other payables		117,802
Unearned revenue		212,159
Tax and revenue anticipation notes and related interest payable		514,343
Long-term liabilities:		
Portion due within one year		478,203
Portion due after one year		10,670,116
Total Liabilities		12,846,778
Net Assets:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		4,584,300
Restricted for:		
Debt service		490,953
Program activities		1,320,877
Unrestricted		(1,492,505)
Total Net Assets	$	4,903,625

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2009
(in thousands)

Functions/programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
Governmental activities:					
Instruction	$ 4,291,864	$ 6,497	$ 1,538,356	$ —	$ (2,747,011)
Support Services – students	359,087	—	243,391	—	(115,696)
Support Services – instructional staff	623,621	183	641,554	—	18,116
Support Services – general administration	60,395	—	133	—	(60,262)
Support Services – school administration	518,838	—	131,204	—	(387,634)
Support Services – business	134,008	8,694	121,542	—	(3,772)
Operation and maintenance of plant services	758,813	6,999	162,386	48,382	(541,046)
Student transportation services	168,837	—	156,509	—	(12,328)
Data processing services	98,013	—	10,986	—	(87,027)
Operation of non-instructional services	370,016	15,777	269,543	—	(84,696)
Facilities acquisition and construction services*	119,137	24,259	1,287	876,570	782,979
Other Uses	240	—	—	—	(240)
Interest expense	379,295	—	1,591	—	(377,704)
Depreciation – unallocated**	302,298	—	—	—	(302,298)
Unfunded OPEB Expense – unallocated	821,261	—	—	—	(821,261)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 9,005,723	$ 62,409	$ 3,278,482	$ 924,952	(4,739,880)
General revenues:					
Taxes:					
Property taxes, levied for general purposes					927,441
Property taxes, levied for debt service					598,980
Property taxes, levied for community redevelopment					1,295
State aid – formula grants					2,517,499
Grants, entitlements, and contributions not restricted to specific programs					453,643
Unrestricted investment earnings					74,859
Miscellaneous					87,949
Total General Revenues					4,661,666
Change in Net Assets					(78,214)
Net Assets – Beginning of Year, restated					4,981,839
Net Assets – End of Year					$ 4,903,625

* This amount represents expenses incurred in connection with activities related to capital projects that are not otherwise capitalized and included as part of capital assets (for example, project manager fees).

** This amount excludes the depreciation that is included in the direct expenses of the various programs.

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2009
(in thousands)

Assets:	General	District Bonds	County School Facilities Bonds	Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Cash in county treasury, in banks, and on hand	$ 512,175	$ 915,864	$ 611,031	$ 507,804	$ 405,773	$ 2,952,647
Cash held by trustee	265	300	—	26,870	40,028	67,463
Investments	515,000	—	—	17,760	—	532,760
Taxes receivable	—	—	—	80,453	—	80,453
Accounts receivable – net	1,025,050	7,442	—	2,227	61,057	1,095,776
Accrued interest receivable	8,114	5,012	1,678	126	2,039	16,969
Due from other funds	294,981	—	—	—	—	294,981
Inventories	8,665	—	—	—	6,196	14,861
Total Assets	$ 2,364,250	$ 928,618	$ 612,709	$ 635,240	$ 515,093	$ 5,055,910
Liabilities and Fund Balances:						
Vouchers and accounts payable	$ 285,906	$ 104,580	54,723	$ 13	$ 23,713	$ 468,935
Contracts payable	3,785	89,133	23,241	—	4,991	121,150
Accrued payroll	244,262	21	—	—	—	244,283
Other payables	90,051	1,800	—	21	20,613	112,485
Due to other funds	274,833	—	—	—	20,148	294,981
Deferred revenue	201,108	—	—	80,453	11,051	292,612
Tax and revenue anticipation notes and related interest payable	514,343	—	—	—	—	514,343
Total Liabilities	1,614,288	195,534	77,964	80,487	80,516	2,048,789
Fund Balances:						
Reserved	565,333	3,800	—	—	6,280	575,413
Unreserved:						
Designated	184,629	729,284	534,745	—	—	1,448,658
Designated, reported in:						
Special revenue funds	—	—	—	—	154,116	154,116
Capital projects funds	—	—	—	—	266,286	266,286
Undesignated	—	—	—	554,753	—	554,753
Undesignated, reported in:						
Special revenue funds	—	—		—	5,604	5,604
Capital projects funds	—	—		—	2,291	2,291
Total Fund Balances	749,962	733,084	534,745	554,753	434,577	3,007,121
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 2,364,250	$ 928,618	$ 612,709	$ 635,240	$ 515,093	$ 5,055,910

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
to the Statement of Net Assets
June 30, 2009
(in thousands)

Total Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	$	3,007,121
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of the assets is $15,691,927 and the accumulated depreciation is $3,361,521.		12,330,406
Property taxes receivable will be collected this year, but are not available soon enough to pay the current period's expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		80,453
An internal service fund is used by the District's management to charge the costs of health and welfare, workers' compensation and liability self-insurance premiums and claims to the individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities.		40,842
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds.		(10,595,676)
Other assets – deferred charges are not reflected in the fund financials.		40,479
Total Net Assets – Governmental Activities	$	4,903,625

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	General	District Bonds	County School Facilities Bonds	Debt Service Funds	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:						
Revenue limit sources	$ 3,444,940	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 3,444,940
Federal revenues	1,077,124	—	—	—	280,045	1,357,169
Other state revenues	1,964,250	—	914,161	4,161	340,629	3,223,201
Other local revenues	163,429	21,322	11,411	616,414	92,087	904,663
Total Revenues	6,649,743	21,322	925,572	620,575	712,761	8,929,973
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Certificated salaries	3,231,930	—	—	—	152,982	3,384,912
Classified salaries	997,780	48,968	602	—	189,098	1,236,448
Employee benefits	1,284,528	19,964	313	—	135,599	1,440,404
Books and supplies	296,660	5,052	93	—	140,050	441,855
Services and other operating expenditures	744,441	40,083	170	—	87,776	872,470
Capital outlay	27,478	1,129,660	848,270	—	108,544	2,113,952
Debt service – principal	2,158	—	—	300,530	—	302,688
Debt service – bond, COPs, and capital leases interest	376	—	—	362,674	—	363,050
Other outgo	240	—	—	—	—	240
Total Expenditures	6,585,591	1,243,727	849,448	663,204	814,049	10,156,019
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	64,152	(1,222,405)	76,124	(42,629)	(101,288)	(1,226,046)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers in	79,017	191,744	33,065	208,315	63,698	575,839
Transfers – support costs	8,606	—	—	—	(8,606)	—
Transfers out	(86,188)	(143,506)	(107,339)	(231)	(251,557)	(588,821)
Contributions to restricted programs	24,504	—	—	—	(24,504)	—
Issuance of bonds	—	945,774	—	—	—	945,774
Issuance of COPs	—	—	—	—	120,950	120,950
Payment to refunded COPs escrow agent	—	—	—	(107,795)	—	(107,795)
Insurance proceeds – fire damage	1,439	—	—	—	—	1,439
Capital leases	1,196	—	—	—	—	1,196
Land and building sale/lease	—	—	—	—	9,610	9,610
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	28,574	994,012	(74,274)	100,289	(90,409)	958,192
Net Changes in Fund Balances	92,726	(228,393)	1,850	57,660	(191,697)	(267,854)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2008	657,236	961,477	532,895	497,093	626,274	3,274,975
Fund balances, June 30, 2009	$ 749,962	$ 733,084	$ 534,745	$ 554,753	$ 434,577	$ 3,007,121

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities
June 30, 2009
(in thousands)

Total Net Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	$	(267,854)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay ($2,126,185) and gain on exchange of capital assets ($44) exceed depreciation ($323,892) in the period.		1,802,337
Some of the capital assets acquired this year were financed with capital leases. The amount financed is reported in the governmental funds as a source of financing. On the other hand, the proceeds are not revenues in the statement of activities, but rather, constitute long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets		(1,196)
Proceeds of new debt and repayment of debt principal are reported as other financing sources and uses in the governmental funds, but constitute additions and reductions to liabilities in the statement of net assets.		(660,960)
Premiums, discounts, refunding charges and issuance costs are reported as other financing sources and uses in the governmental funds, but presented as liabilities or deferred charges, net of amortization in the statement of net assets.		(14,225)
Because some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered “available” revenues for this year.		12,554
In the statement of activities, compensated absences and other retirement benefits are measured by the amounts the employees earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid).		(45,074)
Interest on long-term debt in the statement of activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental fund because interest is recognized as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as interest accrues, regardless of when it is due.		16,957
Some expenses, including legal settlements and rebatable arbitrage, are recognized in the government wide statements as soon as the underlying event has occurred but not until due and payable in the governmental funds.		(2,405)
OPEB expenditures are recorded in the governmental funds to the extent of amounts actually funded. In the statement of activities, however, the expense is recorded for the full amount of the accrual-basis annual OPEB cost.		(821,261)
An internal service fund is used by the District's management to charge the costs of health and welfare, workers’ compensation and liability self-insurance premiums and claims to the individual funds. The net revenue of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activites.		(97,087)
Changes in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	$	(78,214)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual
General Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	Budget			Variance with Final Budget – Favorable
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Revenue limit sources	$ 3,541,507	$ 3,566,630	$ 3,444,940	$ (121,690)
Federal revenues	830,726	880,599	1,077,124	196,525
Other state revenues	2,169,030	2,249,878	1,964,250	(285,628)
Other local revenues	147,921	163,773	163,429	(344)
Total Revenues	6,689,184	6,860,880	6,649,743	(211,137)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Certificated salaries	3,203,989	3,259,972	3,231,930	28,042
Classified salaries	998,196	1,005,298	997,780	7,518
Employee benefits	1,299,674	1,298,997	1,284,528	14,469
Books and supplies	528,478	457,063	296,660	160,403
Services and other operating expenditures	784,178	800,507	744,441	56,066
Capital outlay	57,975	36,194	27,478	8,716
Debt service – principal	1,990	2,190	2,158	32
Debt service – bond, COPs, and capital leases interest	3,373	1,051	376	675
Other outgo	879	881	240	641
Total Expenditures	6,878,732	6,862,153	6,585,591	276,562
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Under Expen	(189,548)	(1,273)	64,152	65,425
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	93,826	76,889	79,017	2,128
Transfers – support costs	9,468	11,109	8,606	(2,503)
Transfers out	(73,831)	(91,365)	(86,188)	5,177
Contributions to restricted programs	—	—	24,504	24,504
Insurance proceeds – fire damage	7,000	7,000	1,439	(5,561)
Capital leases	1,999	1,999	1,196	(803)
Total Other Financing Sources	38,462	5,632	28,574	22,942
Net Changes in Fund Balances	$ (151,086)	$ 4,359	92,726	$ 88,367
Fund Balances, July 1, 2008			657,236	
Fund Balances, June 30, 2009			$ 749,962	

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Net Assets
Proprietary Funds
Governmental Activities – Internal Service Funds
June 30, 2009
(in thousands)

Assets:	
Cash in county treasury, in banks, and on hand	$ 539,187
Investments	59,981
Accounts receivable – net	2,005
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	4,062
Prepaid expenses	13,354
Total Assets	618,589
Liabilities:	
Current:	
Vouchers and accounts payable	20,612
Accrued payroll	567
Other payables	4,799
Estimated liability for self-insurance claims	174,517
Total Current Liabilities	200,495
Noncurrent:	
Estimated liability for self-insurance claims	377,252
Total Liabilities	577,747
Total Net Assets – Unrestricted	$ 40,842

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets
Proprietary Funds
Governmental Activities – Internal Service Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2009
(in thousands)

Operating Revenues:		
In-district premiums	$	887,246
Total Operating Revenues		887,246
Operating Expenses:		
Certificated salaries		201
Classified salaries		7,353
Employee benefits		3,349
Supplies		402
Premiums and claims expenses		997,302
Claims administration		14,774
Other contracted services		1,461
Total Operating Expenses		1,024,842
Operating Loss		(137,596)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):		
Interest income		22,414
Other local income		5,129
Transfers in		12,982
Miscellaneous expense		(16)
Total Nonoperating Revenues		40,509
Change in Net Assets		(97,087)
Total Net Assets, July 1, 2008		137,929
Total Net Assets June 30, 2009	$	40,842

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
Governmental Activities – Internal Service Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2009
(in thousands)

Cash Flows From Operating Activities:	
Cash payments to employees for services	$ (10,441)
Cash payments for goods and services	(1,015,276)
Receipts from assessment to other funds	885,191
Net Cash Used By Operating Activities	(140,526)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:	
Earnings on investments	24,491
Purchase of investments	99,366
Transfers in	12,982
Other local income	5,129
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities	141,968
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,442
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1	537,745
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	$ 539,187
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities:	
Operating loss	$ (137,596)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Increase in accounts receivable	(1,821)
Decrease in prepaid expense	2,747
Decrease in due from other funds	20,425
Increase in vouchers and accounts payable	2,004
Increase in accrued payroll	567
Increase in other payables	2,233
Decrease in due to other funds	(32,154)
Increase in estimated liability for self-insurance claims – current	11,463
Decrease in estimated liability for self-insurance claims – noncurrent	(8,394)
Total Adjustments	(2,930)
Net Cash Used By Operating Activities	$ (140,526)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2009
(in thousands)

	Pension Trust Funds	Agency Fund
Assets:		
Cash in county treasury, in banks, and on hand	$ 20,643	$ 19,533
Total Assets	20,643	19,533
Liabilities:		
Other payables	20,643	19,533
Total Liabilities	20,643	19,533
Total Net Assets – Held in Trust	$ —	$ —

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets
Fiduciary Funds – Pension Trust Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2009
(in thousands)

Additions:	
Investment income	$ 414
Total Additions	414
Deductions:	
Distributions to participants	(79)
Other transfers	497
Other contracted services	1,850
Total Deductions	2,268
Change in Net Assets	(1,854)
Total Net Assets, July 1, 2008	1,854
Total Net Assets, June 30, 2009	$ —

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Los Angeles Unified School District accounts for its financial transactions in accordance with the policies and procedures of the California Department of Education's *California School Accounting Manual*. The accounting policies of the District conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

The following summary of the more significant accounting policies of the District is provided to assist the reader in interpreting the basic financial statements presented in this section. These policies, as presented, should be viewed as an integral part of the accompanying basic financial statements.

(a) Reporting Entity

The District is primarily responsible for all activities related to K-12 public education in most of the western section of Los Angeles County, State of California. The governing authority, as designated by the State Legislature, consists of seven elected officials who together constitute the Board of Education (Board). Those organizations, functions, and activities (component units) for which the Board has accountability comprise the District's reporting entity.

The District's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report includes all Funds of the District and its component units with the exception of the fiscally independent charter schools, which are required to submit audited financial statements individually to the State, and the Auxiliary Services Trust Fund, which is not significant in relation to District operations. This fund was established in 1935 to receive and disburse funds for insurance premiums on student body activities and property, "all city" athletic and musical events, and grants restricted for student-related activities. The District has certain oversight responsibilities for these operations but there is no financial interdependency between the financial activities of the District and the fiscally independent charter schools or the Auxiliary Services Trust Fund.

Blended Component Units

The District Finance Corporation and the District Administration Building Finance Corporation (the Corporations) were formed in 2000 and 2001, respectively, to finance properties leased by the District. The Corporations have a financial and operational relationship which meets the reporting entity definition criteria of GASB for inclusion of the Corporations as blended component units of the District. These Corporations are nonprofit public benefit corporations, and they were formed to provide financing assistance to the District for construction and acquisition of major capital facilities. The District currently occupies all completed Corporation facilities and, upon completion, intends to occupy all Corporation facilities under construction under lease purchase agreements. At the end of the lease terms, or pursuant to relevant transaction documents with the District, or upon dissolution of the Corporations, title to all Corporations property passes to the District.

(b) Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The District's basic financial statements consist of fund financial statements and government-wide statements which are intended to provide an overall viewpoint of the District's finances. The government-wide financial statements, which are the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, report information on all nonfiduciary District funds excluding the effect of interfund activities. Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which are primarily supported by fees and service charges. The District does not conduct any business-type activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements on pages 17 and 19. Nonmajor funds are aggregated in a single column.

(c) Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary funds. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. The same measurement focus and basis of accounting also apply to trust funds. The agency fund, however, reports only assets and liabilities and therefore has no measurement focus.

Government fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the fiscal period. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay current liabilities. Application of the "susceptibility to accrual" criteria requires consideration of the materiality of the item in question and due regard for the practicality of accrual, as well as consistency in application.

Federal revenues and State apportionments and allowances are determined to be available and measurable when entitlement occurs or related eligible expenditures are incurred. Secured and unsecured property taxes related to debt service and community redevelopment purposes that are estimated to be collectible and receivable within 60 days of the current period are recorded as revenue. Investment income is accrued when earned. All other revenues are not considered susceptible to accrual.

Expenditures for the governmental funds are generally recognized when the related fund liability is incurred, except debt service expenditures and expenditures related to compensated absences which are recognized when payment is due.

(d) Financial Statement Presentation

The District's comprehensive annual financial report includes the following:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis is a narrative introduction and analytical overview of the District's financial activities as required by GASB Statement No. 34. This narrative overview is in a format similar to that in the private sector's corporate annual reports.
- Government-wide financial statements are prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the District's activities. Therefore, current assets and liabilities, capital and other long-term assets, and long-term liabilities are included in the financial statements.
- Statement of net assets displays the financial position of the District including all capital assets and related accumulated depreciation and long-term liabilities.
- Statement of activities focuses on the cost of functions and programs and the effect of these on the District's net assets. This financial report is also prepared using the full accrual basis and shows depreciation expense and unfunded OPEB expense.

(e) Fund Accounting

The District's accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. A description of the activities of the various funds is provided below:

Major Governmental Funds

The District has the following major governmental funds for the fiscal year 2008-2009:

General Fund – The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources relating to educational activities and the general business operations of the District, including educational programs funded by other governmental agencies. The General Fund consists of unrestricted and restricted funds.

District Bonds Fund – This category represents the total of the following building accounts: Building Account – Bond Proceeds (BB Bonds), established to account for bond proceeds received as a result of the passage of Proposition BB; Building Account – Measure K, established to account for bond proceeds received as a result of the issuance of General Obligation Bonds (G.O. Bonds) authorized pursuant to ballot measure "Measure K"; Building Account – Measure R, established to account for bond proceeds received by the passage of Measure R; and Building Account – Measure Y, established to account for bond proceeds received by the passage of Measure Y.

County School Facilities Bonds Fund – This fund is established to account for apportionments received from the 1998 State School Facilities Fund (Proposition 1A), the 2002 State School

Facilities Fund (Proposition 47), the 2004 State School Facilities Fund (Proposition 55), and the 2006 State School Facilities Fund (Proposition 1D).

Debt Service Funds – Debt Service Funds are used to account for all financial resources intended for the repayment of general long-term debt principal and interest. The District maintains the following Debt Service Funds: Bond Interest and Redemption, Tax Override, and Capital Services.

Other Governmental Funds

The District has the following nonmajor governmental funds:

Special Revenue Funds – Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than for Capital Projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The District maintains the following Special Revenue Funds: Adult Education, Cafeteria, Child Development, and Deferred Maintenance.

Capital Projects Funds – Capital Projects Funds are used to account for all financial resources related to the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and equipment other than those financed by the General and Special Revenue Funds. The District maintains the following nonmajor Capital Projects Funds: Building, State School Building Lease-Purchase, Special Reserve, Special Reserve – FEMA-Earthquake, Special Reserve – FEMA-Hazard Mitigation, Special Reserve – Community Redevelopment Agency, and Capital Facilities Account. The District Bonds Fund (BB Bonds, Measure K, Measure R, and Measure Y) and the County School Facilities Bonds Fund (Prop 1A, Prop 47, Prop 55, and Prop 1D) are reported separately as a major fund in fiscal year 2008-2009.

Proprietary Funds

The District has the following Proprietary Funds:

Internal Service Funds – Internal Service Funds are used to account for all financial resources intended to provide self-insurance services to other operating funds of the District on a cost-reimbursement basis. The District maintains the following Internal Service Funds: Health and Welfare Benefits, Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance, and Liability Self-Insurance. The Health and Welfare Benefits Fund was established to pay for claims, administrative costs, insurance premiums, and related expenditures; the Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund and the Liability Self-Insurance Fund were established to pay for claims, excess insurance coverage, administrative costs, and related expenditures.

Under the full accrual basis of accounting that is generally accepted for Internal Service Funds, total estimated liabilities for self-insurance are recorded based on estimated claims liabilities, including the estimated liability for incurred but not reported claims. For the Workers' Compensation and Liability Self-Insurance Funds, the estimates are determined by applying an appropriate discount rate to estimated future claim payments. No discount is applied to estimated Health and Welfare Benefits Fund claims because they are generally paid within a short period of time after the claims are filed.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the District's internal service funds are charges to other operating funds for self-insurance services. Operating expenses include the cost of services including insurance premiums, claims, and administrative costs. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Fiduciary Funds

The District has the following Fiduciary Funds:

Pension Trust Funds –Pension Trust Funds are used to report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, postemployment benefit plans or other employee benefit plans. The District maintains two types of pension trust funds:

> *Annuity Reserve Fund* – The Annuity Reserve Fund accounts for all financial resources used to provide additional retirement benefits to employees who were members of the District Retirement System on June 30, 1972. On November 18, 2003, participant members voted to dissolve the fund and distribute its net assets to the members. As of June 30, 2009, the fund's remaining equity of $473,213 has been transferred to the General Fund.
>
> *Attendance Incentive Reserve Fund* – The Attendance Incentive Reserve Fund is used to account for 50% of funds from salary savings as a result of reduced costs of absenteeism of the United Teachers of Los Angeles (UTLA) represented employees.

Agency Fund - The Student Body Fund accounts for cash held by the District on behalf of student bodies at various school sites.

(f) Budgetary Control and Encumbrances

School districts in California are required by Education Code Section 41010 to follow the California School Accounting Manual in preparing reports to the State. The District, under Assembly Bill 1200 (Chapter 1213/Statutes of 1991), has utilized a dual-adoption budget schedule consisting of a Provisional Budget adopted prior to the State-mandated July 1 deadline and a Final Budget no later than September 8. These budgets are revised by the District's Board during the year to give consideration to unanticipated revenues and expenditures (see Note 4 – Budgetary Appropriation Amendments). Effective with the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the Board elected, on October 28, 2008, to change to a single-adoption budget schedule which requires Final Budget adoption by July 1.

In accordance with the District's Board policy, management has the authority to make routine transfers of budget appropriations among major categories within a fund. Routine budget transfers are summarized and periodically reported to the Board for ratification. Nonroutine transfers may not be processed without prior Board approval.

During the year, several supplementary appropriations were necessary. The original and final revised budgets are presented in the financial statements. Budgets for all governmental fund types are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Budgets are adopted for the General, Special Revenue, Debt Service, Capital Projects, Internal Service, and Pension Trust Funds.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all budgeted funds. The District employs budgetary control by minor (sub) object and by individual program accounts. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations by major object level as follows: Certificated Salaries, Classified Salaries, Employee Benefits, Books and Supplies, Services and Other Operating Expenditures, Capital Outlay, Other Outgo, and Other Financing Uses.

The District utilizes an encumbrance system for all budgeted funds, except Proprietary and Fiduciary Funds, to reserve portions of applicable appropriations for which commitments have been made. Encumbrances are recorded for purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments when they are written. Encumbrances are liquidated when the commitments are paid or liabilities are incurred. All encumbrances expire at June 30; however, a reserve representing incomplete contracts is provided for at year end. Appropriation authority lapses at the end of the fiscal year.

(g) Cash and Investments

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits with the Los Angeles County Treasury and various financial institutions, imprest funds in schools and offices, and cafeteria change funds. The District maintains some cash deposits with various banking institutions for collection clearing, check clearing, or revolving fund purposes. The District also maintains deposit accounts held by various trustees for the acquisition or construction of capital assets, for the repayment of long-term debt, and for the repayment of tax and revenue anticipation notes.

In accordance with State Education Code Section 41001, the District deposits virtually all of its cash with the Treasurer of the County of Los Angeles. The District's deposits, along with funds from other local agencies such as the county government, other school districts, and special districts, make up a pool, which the County Treasurer manages for investment purposes. Earnings from the pooled investments are allocated to participating funds based on average investment in the pool during the allocation period.

All District-directed investments are governed by Government Code Section 53601 and Treasury investment guidelines. The guidelines limit specific investments to government securities, domestic chartered financial securities, domestic corporate issues, and California municipal securities. The District's securities portfolio is held by the County Treasurer. Interest earned on investments is recorded as revenue of the fund from which the investment was made. All District's investments are stated at fair value based on quoted market prices.

(h) Short-term Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided, services rendered, or support to other funds. These receivables or payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the governmental funds balance sheet. Interfund balances within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide statement of net assets.

(i) Inventories

Inventories consist of expendable materials and supplies held for consumption, which are valued at cost, using the average-cost method. Except for food and cafeteria supplies, which are expended when received, inventories are recorded as expenditures when shipped to schools and offices. Balances of inventory accounts are offset by corresponding reservations of fund balance, which indicate that these amounts are not available for appropriation and expenditure.

(j) Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include sites, improvement of sites, buildings and improvements, equipment, and construction in progress, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost unless obtained by annexation or donation, in which case they are recorded at estimated market value at the date of receipt. The District utilizes a capitalization threshold of $25,000.

Projects under construction are recorded at cost as construction in progress and transferred to the appropriate asset account when substantially complete. Costs of major improvements and rehabilitation of buildings are capitalized. Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense when incurred. Equipment disposed of, or no longer required for its existing use, is removed from the records at actual or estimated historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation.

All capital assets, except land and construction in progress, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Improvement of sites	20
Buildings	50
Portable buildings	20
Building improvements	20
Furniture and fixtures	20
Playground equipment	20
Food services equipment	15
Transportation equipment	15
Telephone system	10
Reprographics equipment	10
Broadcasting equipment	10
Vehicles	8
Computer system and equipment	5
Office equipment	5

(k) Contracts Payable

Contracts payable includes only the portion applicable to work completed and unpaid as of June 30, 2009. All significant incomplete portions of contracts are reported as reserved fund balance.

(Continued)

(l) Compensated Absences

All vacation leaves are accrued in the government-wide statements when they are incurred. A liability is reported in the governmental funds only for vested or accumulated vacation leave of employees who have separated from the District as of June 30 and whose vacation benefits are payable within 60 days from the end of the fiscal year. The District, as a practice, does not accrue a liability for unused sick leave since accumulated sick leave is not a vested benefit. Employees who retire after January 1, 1999 who are members of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) may use accumulated sick leave to increase their service years in the calculation of retirement benefits.

In 1995, pursuant to the District/UTLA Agreement (Article XIV, Section 1.2), the District agreed to compensate eligible employees for furlough days taken during the 1992-93 fiscal year to be paid in a lump-sum bonus upon retirement. The amount of bonus corresponds to the percentage that the employee's compensation was reduced in the 1992-1993 school year based on the employee's salary band for that year.

An attendance incentive plan was developed and adopted as part of the collective bargaining agreement between the District and UTLA in fiscal year 1992-1993. The objective of the plan is to reduce the cost of absenteeism by rewarding deserving teachers with cash bonuses based on their unused sick leave at the end of the fiscal year. Funding for the plan comes from the undisbursed balance of certain day-to-day substitute teacher accounts.

Annually, 50% of the savings in the account is disbursed as cash payments to eligible teachers and the remaining 50% is deposited in the Attendance Incentive Reserve Fund, to be disbursed in a lump-sum distribution as employees retire or terminate their employment with the District.

(m) Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective-interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt using straight-line method.

In the fund financial statements, debt issuances including any related premiums or discounts as well as bond issuance costs are recognized during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs are reported as debt service expenditures.

(n) Revenue Limit Sources/Property Taxes

The revenue limit is the basic financial support for District activities. The District's revenue limit is received from a combination of local property taxes and state apportionments. For the fiscal year 2008-2009, the District received local property taxes amounting to \$927.4 million and State aid amounting to \$2,517.5 million.

The county is responsible for assessing, collecting, and apportioning property taxes. Taxes are levied for each fiscal year on taxable real and personal property in the county. The levy is based on the assessed values as of the preceding March 1, which is also the lien date. Property taxes on the secured roll are due on November 1 and February 1, and taxes become delinquent after December 10 and April 10, respectively. Property taxes on the unsecured roll are due on the lien date (March 1), and become delinquent if unpaid by August 31.

Secured property taxes are recorded as revenue when apportioned, in the fiscal year of the levy. The county apportions secured property tax revenue in accordance with the alternate method of distributions prescribed by Section 4705 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code. This alternate method provides for crediting each applicable fund with its total secured taxes upon completion of the secured tax roll, approximately on October 1 of each year. The County Auditor reports the amount of the District's allocated property tax revenue to the California Department of Education. Property taxes are recorded as local revenue limit sources by the District.

The California Department of Education reduces the District's entitlement by the District's local property tax revenue. The balance is paid from the State General Fund, and is known as the State Apportionment. As a result, a receivable has not been recorded for the related property taxes in the general fund as any receivable is offset by a payable on the state apportionment.

The District's base revenue limit is the amount of general purpose revenue, per average daily attendance (ADA), that the District is entitled to by law. This amount is multiplied by the second period ADA to derive the District's total entitlement.

(o) New Accounting Pronouncement

GASB Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations,* became effective for the year ended June 30, 2009. However, except as stated hereinafter, the District did not identify any obligating event that constitutes a liability. Accordingly, no liability was recognized for pollution remediation obligation in the government wide statements, as of June 30, 2009.

In the course of acquiring sites for the construction of new schools, the District has acquired property with known pollution, which the District expects to remediate to prepare the property for use. Although the project unavoidably included pollution remediation activities, the primary objective is school construction. Such pollution remediation outlays are capitalized in the government wide statements when goods and services are acquired.

Older schools buildings in the District are known to have asbestos-containing materials, but the asbestos is encapsulated in the materials and does not pose health hazards unless they are altered in a way that exposes the asbestos. This can occur when a modernization project is undertaken. When this happens, outlays are recognized and capitalized in the government wide statements only when goods and services are acquired.

(p) Restatement

In 1995, pursuant to the District/UTLA Agreement (Article XIV, Section 1.2), the District agreed to compensate eligible employees for furlough days taken during the 1992-93 fiscal year to be paid in a lump-sum bonus upon retirement. The amount of bonus corresponds to the percentage that the employee's compensation was reduced in the 1992-1993 school year based on the employee's salary band for that year. This liability, estimated at $102.6 million as of June 30, 2009, should have been recognized starting in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 when the District implemented GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*. The adjustment was recorded to beginning net assets to recognize this liability, as a result of which, the net assets as of June 30, 2008 has been restated as follows (in thousands):

Net Assets at June 30, 2008, as previously reported	$	5,084,399
Liability for Employee Benefits		102,560
Net Assets at June 30, 2008, as restated	$	4,981,839

(q) Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses in the accompanying basic financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

(2) Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes

Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANs) are short-term debt instruments used to finance temporary cash flow deficits in anticipation of receiving taxes and other revenues. On December 11, 2007, the District issued $600.0 million of 2007-2008 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANs) with an overall weighted true interest cost of 3.2% and total premium of $5.0 million. These notes were retired on their due date of December 29, 2008.

On July 31, 2008, the District issued a total of $500.0 million of 2008-2009 TRANs with an overall weighted true interest cost of 1.5% and total premium of $7.1 million. The principal and interest on the notes are payable at maturity on July 30, 2009.

TRANs – Short-Term Notes Payable
(in thousands)

		Principal		Interest		Total
Beginning balance, July 1, 2008	$	600,000	$	15,599	$	615,599
Additions		500,000		20,868		520,868
Deductions		(600,000)		(22,124)		(622,124)
Ending balance, June 30, 2009	$	500,000	$	14,343	$	514,343

(3) Reconciliation of Government-Wide And Fund Financial Statements

(a) Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets

The accompanying governmental fund balance sheet includes reconciliation between *total fund balances – governmental funds* and *net assets – governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds." The details of the $10,595,676 difference are as follows (in thousands):

Bonds payable	$	(8,223,575)
Certificates of participation (COPs)		(442,655)
Capital lease obligations		(3,008)
Children center facilities revolving loan		(792)
California energy commission loan		(663)
Liability for employee benefits		(233,194)
Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)		(1,653,926)
Arbitrage payable		(11,967)
Legal settlements		(25,378)
Other		(518)
Net adjustment to reduce *total fund balances – governmental funds* to arrive at *net assets – governmental activities*	$	(10,595,676)

(b) Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-Wide Statement of Activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between *total net changes in fund balances – governmental funds* and *changes in net assets of governmental activities* as reported in the accompanying government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense." The details of this $1,802,337 difference are as follows (in thousands):

Capital related expenditures	$	2,126,185
Depreciation expense		(323,892)
Gain on exchange of capital assets		44
Net adjustment to increase net changes in *total fund balances – governmental funds* to arrive at *changes in net assets – governmental activities*	$	1,802,337

Another element of that reconciliation states that "Proceeds of new debt and repayment of debt principal are reported as other financing sources and uses in the governmental funds, but constitute additions and reductions to liabilities in the statement of net assets." The details of this $660,960 difference are as follows (in thousands):

Debt issued or incurred:		
General obligation bonds	$	(950,000)
Certificates of participation		(120,950)
Principal repayments:		
General obligation bonds		228,825
Certificates of participation		178,720
Capital leases		1,956
State school building aid fund payable		286
California energy commission loan		203
Net adjustment to decrease net changes in *total fund balances – governmental funds* to arrive at *changes in net assets – governmental activities*	$	(660,960)

(4) Budgetary Appropriation Amendments

During the fiscal year, only $0.7 million modification was necessary to reduce appropriations for expenditures and other financing uses for the General Fund.

(5) Cash and Investments

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2009 are classified in the accompanying basic financial statements as follows (in thousands):

Statement of net assets:		
Cash and investments	$	4,084,575
Cash and investments held by trustee		67,463
Subtotal		4,152,038
Fiduciary funds:		
Cash and investments		40,176
Total cash and investments	$	4,192,214

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2009 consist of the following (in thousands):

Cash on hand (cafeteria change funds)	$	69
Deposits with financial institutions and LA County Pool (a)		3,599,404
Investments (b)		592,741
Total cash and investments	$	4,192,214

(a) Deposits with financial institutions include cash in the Los Angeles County Pooled Surplus Investment Fund ($3,502,155), cash held by fiscal agents or trustees ($67,463), and cash deposited with various other financial institutions, including imprest funds in schools and offices ($29,786).

School districts are required by Education Code Section 41001 to deposit their funds with the county treasury. Cash in county treasury refers to the fair value of the District's share of the Los Angeles County (County) Pooled Surplus Investment (PSI) Fund.

(b) Investments include funds set aside in a county repayment account for TRANs ($515,000), sinking funds invested by trustees of COPs ($17,760), and specific purpose investments arranged by the District with the County Treasurer for internal service funds that are not needed for daily operations ($59,981).

Except for investments by trustees of COPs proceeds, the authority to invest District funds deposited with the county treasury is delegated to the County Treasurer and Tax Collector. Additional information about the investment policy of the County Treasurer and Tax Collector may be obtained from the web site at http://ttax.co.la.ca.us/. The table below identifies some of the investment types permitted in the investment policy:

	Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Total Par Value	Maximum Par Value per Issuer
A.	Obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities.	None	None	None
B.	Approved Municipal Obligations	5 to 30 years	10% of PSI portfolio	None
C.	Asset-Backed Securities with highest ratings	5 years	20% of PSI portfolio	with credit rating limits
D.	Bankers' Acceptances Domestic and Foreign	180 days	40% of PSI portfolio	with credit rating limits
E.	Negotiable Certificates of Deposits – Domestic & Euro	3 years	30% of PSI portfolio	with credit rating limits
	Negotiable Certificates of Deposits – Euro	1 year	10% of PSI portfolio	with credit rating limits
F.	Corporate and Depository Notes	3 years	30% of PSI portfolio	with credit rating limits
G.	Floating Rate Notes	7 years	10% of PSI portfolio	with credit rating limits
H.	Commercial Paper (CP) rated "A-1" (S&P) and "P-1" (Moody's)	270 days	40% of PSI portfolio	10% per issuer's outstanding CP
I.	Shares of Beneficial Interest – U.S. government obligations		15% of PSI portfolio	
J.	Repurchase Agreement	30 days	$1.0 billion	$500 million/dealer
K.	Reverse Repurchase Agreement	1 year	$500 million	$250 million/broker
L.	Forwards, Futures and Options	90 days	$100 million	$50 million/counterpart
M.	Interest-Rate Swaps in conjunction with approved bonds and limited to highest credit rating categories.			
N.	Securities Lending Agreement	180 days	20% of base portfolio value	
O.	Investment of Bond Proceeds in accordance with Gov. Code 53601(m)	None	None	None

Debt proceeds held by trustees are governed by provisions of debt agreements. The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for such funds:

	Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Total Par Value	Maximum Par Value per Issuer
A.	Obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities.	None	None	None
B.	Commercial Paper (CP) rated "A-1" (S&P) and "P-1" (Moody's)	270 days	None	None
C.	Investment agreements, the provider of which is rated at one of the two highest rating categories	None	None	None
D.	Money market funds	None	None	None

Interest-rate risk is the risk involved with fluctuations of interest rates that may adversely affect the fair value of the investments. The County's investment guidelines target the weighted average maturity of its portfolio to less than 18 months. As of June 30, 2009, 56.2% of district funds in the County PSI Fund does not exceed one year. In addition, variable-rate notes that comprised 3.51% of the County PSI Fund and other investments portfolio are tied to periodic coupon resets eliminating interest-rate risk by repricing back to par value at each rest date.

Credit risk means the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment, as measured by assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. This County's investment guidelines establish minimum acceptable credit ratings issued by any two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. For a short term debt issuer, the rating must be no less than A-1 from Standard & Poor's or P1 from Moody's, while for a long-term debt issuer, the rating must be no less than A from Standard & Poor's or P from Moody's. The County PSI Fund is not rated.

Concentration of credit risk means the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. For District funds in the County pool, the County's investment policy states that no more than 5% of total market value of the pooled funds may be invested in securities of any one issuer, except for obligations of the United States government, and its agencies and instrumentalities. In addition, no more than 10% may be invested in one money market mutual fund. As of June 30, 2009, the County did not exceed these limitations.

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of failure of a depository financial institution, the District will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Cash in the county treasury is not exposed to custodial credit risk since all county deposits are either covered by federal depository insurance or collateralized with securities held by the County. Deposits other than those with the County are also covered by federal depository insurance or collateralized at the rate of 110% of the deposits, although the collateral may not be held specifically in the District's name.

(6) Receivables/Payables

Receivables by Fund at June 30, 2009 consist of the following (in thousands):

	General	District Bonds	County School Facilities Bonds	Debt Service	Other Governmental	Internal Service Funds	Total
Taxes	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 80,453	$ —	$ —	$ 80,453
Accrued grants and entitlements	1,013,209	—	—	—	54,797	—	1,068,006
Other	11,841	7,442	—	2,227	6,260	2,005	29,775
Interest and dividend	8,114	5,012	1,678	126	2,039	4,062	21,031
Total Receivables	$ 1,033,164	$ 12,454	$ 1,678	$ 82,806	$ 63,096	$ 6,067	$ 1,199,265

Payables by Fund at June 30, 2009 consist of the following (in thousands):

	General	District Bonds	County School Facilities Bonds	Debt Service	Other Governmental	Internal Service Funds	Total
Vouchers and accounts	$ 285,906	$ 104,580	$ 54,723	$ 13	$ 23,713	$ 20,612	$ 489,547
Contracts	3,785	89,133	23,241	—	4,991	—	121,150
Accrued payroll	244,262	21	—	—	—	567	244,850
Other	90,051	1,800	—	21	20,613	4,799	117,284
Total payables	$ 624,004	$ 195,534	$ 77,964	$ 34	$ 49,317	$ 25,978	$ 972,831

(7) Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital asset activities follows (in thousands):

	Balance, June 30, 2008	Increases	Decreases	Balance, June 30, 2009
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Sites	$ 2,700,727	$ 268,677	$ —	$ 2,969,404
Construction in progress	2,547,219	1,836,929	(1,568,630)	2,815,518
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	5,247,946	2,105,606	(1,568,630)	5,784,922
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Improvement of sites	468,039	39,924	—	507,963
Buildings and improvements	6,722,084	1,520,916	—	8,243,000
Equipment	1,143,953	38,521	(26,432)	1,156,042
Total capital assets, being depreciated	8,334,076	1,599,361	(26,432)	9,907,005
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Improvement of sites	(277,465)	(15,078)	—	(292,543)
Buildings and improvements	(1,764,978)	(281,175)	—	(2,046,153)
Equipment	(1,021,615)	(27,639)	26,429	(1,022,825)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,064,058)	(323,892)	26,429	(3,361,521)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	5,270,018	1,275,469	(3)	6,545,484
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 10,517,964	$ 3,381,075	$ (1,568,633)	$ 12,330,406

(Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to the following functions (in thousands):

Governmental activities:		
Instruction	$	3,439
Support services – students		138
Support services – instructional staff		4,265
Support services – general administration		236
Support services – school administration		3,341
Support services – business		1,197
Operation and maintenance of plant services		4,678
Student transportation services		609
Data processing services		2,713
Operation of noninstructional services		978
Depreciation – unallocated		302,298
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	$	323,892

(8) Retirement, Termination and Other Postemployment Benefit Plans

The District provides a number of benefits to its employees including, retirement, termination, and postemployment health care benefits.

Retirement Plans

Qualified District employees are covered under either multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plans maintained by agencies of the State of California, a multiple-employer defined contribution retirement benefit plan administered under a Trust and/or single employer retirement benefit plans maintained by the District. The retirement plans maintained by the State are 1) the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), 2) the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS), and 3) the Public Agency Retirement (PARS) which is administered under a Trust. A retirement plan maintained by the District, the Annuity Reserve Fund was dissolved in November 18, 2003 and fully liquidated in June 2009. In general, certificated employees are members of STRS and classified employees are members of CalPERS. Part-time, seasonal, temporary and other employees who are not members of CalPERS or STRS are members of PARS.

(a) California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS)

The District contributes to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund (PERF), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by CalPERS. The plan provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by state statutes, as legislatively amended, within the Public Employees' Retirement Law. CalPERS issues a separate comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. Copies of the CalPERS annual financial report may be obtained from the CalPERS Fiscal Services Division, P.O. Box 942703, Sacramento, CA 94229-2703, or by calling (888) CalPERS (225-7377).

Active plan members are required to contribute 7% (miscellaneous) or 9% (safety) of their monthly salary and the District is required to contribute based on an actuarially determined rate. The actuarial methods and assumptions used for determining the rate are those adopted by the CalPERS Board of Administration. The required employer contribution rates for fiscal year 2008-2009 were 9.428% for miscellaneous and 30.066% for safety members. The District paid the employee's contribution of 9% for most of the safety members, and certain percentages for employees covered under other collective bargaining units. The contribution requirements of the plan members are established by state statute. The following table shows employer and employee contributions for all members for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007.

Schedule of Employer Contributions:

	2009		2008	2007
	Safety	**Miscellaneous**	**Safety and Miscellaneous**	**Safety and Miscellaneous**
District contributions:				
Regular	$ 7,175,111	$ 106,893,794	$ 109,517,246	$ 102,370,126
Annual Savings Recapture – AB 702 Credits	(4,022,217)	28,400,177	25,192,277	23,261,694
Total district contributions	3,152,894	135,293,971	134,709,523	125,631,820
Employee contributions:				
Paid by Employees	372,021	55,910,773	52,009,454	49,849,218
Paid by District	1,887,337	23,289,534	25,856,150	24,068,359
Total employee contributions	2,259,358	79,200,307	77,865,604	73,917,577
Total CalPERS contributions	$ 5,412,252	$ 214,494,278	$ 212,575,127	$ 199,549,397
Percentage of required contributions made	100%	100%	100%	100%

The District's contributions for all members for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were in accordance with the required contribution rates calculated by the CalPERS actuary for each year.

(b) California State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS)

The District contributes to the STRS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system defined benefit pension plan and a tax-deferred supplemental program established and administered by the State Teachers' Retirement Law (Section 22000 et seq.) of the California Education Code. The Teachers' Retirement Fund (TRF) is a defined benefit pension plan under the STRS. At June 30, 2009, there were approximately 1,745 contributing employers (school districts, community college districts, county offices of education and regional occupational programs). The State of California is a nonemployer contributor to the TRF.

The Plan provides defined retirement benefits based on members' final compensation, age, and years of credited service. In addition, the retirement program provides benefits to members upon disability and to survivors upon the death of eligible members. Benefit provisions are established by state statutes, as legislatively amended, within the State Teachers' Retirement Law. STRS issues a separate comprehensive annual financial report that includes a ten-year trend information showing the progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. Copies of the STRS annual financial report may be obtained from California State Teachers' Retirement System, P.O. Box 15275, Sacramento, CA 95851-0275.

Active plan members are required to contribute 8% of their salary (6% to the Defined Benefit (DB) Program and 2% to the Defined Benefit Supplement (DBS) Program). The District is required to contribute based on an actuarially determined rate. The actuarial methods and assumptions used for determining the rate are those adopted by the STRS Teachers' Retirement Board. The required employer contribution rate for fiscal year 2008-2009 was 8.25% of annual payroll. The contribution requirements of the plan members are established by State statute. Contributions to STRS for fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 are as follows:

	Percentage of applicable member earnings	2009	2008	2007
District contributions	8.25%	$ 270,178,492	$ 264,383,052	$ 262,974,286
Employee contributions (including adjustments)	8.00%	278,131,825	268,377,194	258,877,451
Total STRS contributions	16.25%	$ 548,310,317	$ 532,760,246	$ 521,851,737

The District's contributions to STRS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were equal to the required contributions at statutory rates.

Beginning July 1, 2003, the State's contribution to the system is 2.017% of the previous calendar year's teachers' payroll. Subsequent to achieving a fully funded System, the State will contribute only the amount necessary to help fund the normal cost of the current benefit program unless a subsequent unfunded obligation occurs.

(c) Public Agency Retirement System (PARS)

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 requires state and local public agencies to provide a retirement plan for all employees not covered under existing employer pension plans and/or Social Security. These employees are primarily part-time, seasonal, and temporary employees (PSTs). This Act also requires that contributions for PSTs be vested immediately and permits any split of the minimum contributions between employee and employer.

On July 1, 1992, the District joined the PARS, a multiple-employer retirement trust established by a coalition of public employers. The plan covers the District's part-time, seasonal, temporary, and other employees not covered under CalPERS or STRS, but whose salaries would otherwise be subject to Social Security tax. Benefit provisions and other requirements are established by District management based on agreements with various bargaining units. PARS is a defined contribution qualified retirement plan under Section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The minimum total contribution is 7.5% of employees' salaries, of which the District and the employees contribute 3.75% each. The District paid the employee's contribution for certain collective bargaining units. Employees are vested 100% in both employer and employee contributions from the date of membership. Upon resignation, retirement, or death prior to retirement, the employee or the beneficiary will receive 100% of the amount credited to the employee account, including any share of net fund gains or losses after payment of administrative expenses. If at the time of distribution the amount in the employee's account is less than $3,500, it will be paid in one lump sum. If the amount is $3,500 or greater, the employee may elect to receive it in a lump sum or leave it with PARS until the normal retirement age (60) is reached and then receive it as a lump sum.

District employees covered under PARS total 53,636 as of June 30, 2009. The District's contributions to the plan for the last three fiscal years are as follows: 2008-2009 – $6,895,868, 2007-2008 – $8,764,699, and 2006-2007 – $3,472,503.

The District's contributions for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were equal to the required contributions.

(d) Annuity Reserve Fund

The Annuity Reserve Fund is a single-employer defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan bases benefits solely on amounts contributed to the participant's account. All contributions were made when the Fund was established in 1972. Neither the District nor the employees make any additional contributions to the Fund. All of the original 34,031 eligible employees were vested from the date of establishment of the Fund. An employee's pro rata share of the fund is the ratio of his/her contributions to the retirement system, including interest, to the total of the contributions, including interest, of all participants in the fund, calculated as of June 30, 1972.

District employees eligible to receive additional retirement benefits from the fund are those who, as of June 30, 1972 were:

a. Members on the active and retired rolls, including deferred retirees, of the District Retirement System.

b. Probationary or permanent certificated employees of the District, holding membership in the STRS or CalPERS and making contributions to either System on that date.

On November 18, 2003, members voted to dissolve the fund and distribute its net assets to the members. The fund was fully liquidated in June 2009.

Termination Benefits

In fiscal year 2008-2009, the District offered an early retirement incentive program to the following groups of employees: certificated, school-based classified, and organizational unit or division identified classified employees. This was offered to lessen the impact of an anticipated reduction in work force in 2009-2010 school year, The retirement incentive is equal to 40% of 2008-2009 basic salary in effect on February 24, 2009 for certificated employees and May 1, 2009 for classified employees. The basic benefit is paid in the form of an annuity with lifetime monthly payment options or fixed term monthly payments ranging from 5 to 15 years. It was purchased from Pacific Life Insurance Company and is administered by the Public Agency Retirement System (PARS). The benefits are to be funded in five (5) annual District contributions of $10.6 million over a four (4) year period starting in 2009-2010. After discounting the expected future payments to their present value, the total cost of the early retirement incentive is $51.2 million.

In 2008-2009, the District also purchased 2 years of additional service credits for certain employees covered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). The cost of this incentive is estimated at $1.5 million and is expected to be paid in full in 2009-2010.

Postemployment Benefits – Health and Welfare for Retirees

Plan Description

The District administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan. The plan provides other post-employment (health care) benefits, in accordance with collective bargaining unit agreements and Board rules. Certificated and classified employees who retire from the District receiving a STRS/CalPERS retirement allowance (for either age or disability) are eligible to continue coverage under the District-paid hospital/medical, dental and vision plans which cover both active and retired members. The following are the eligibility requirements:

a. Those hired prior to March 11, 1984 must have served a minimum of five consecutive qualifying years immediately prior to retirement;

b. Those hired from March 11, 1984 through June 30, 1987 must have served a minimum of ten consecutive qualifying years immediately prior to retirement;

c. Those hired from July 1, 1987 through May 31, 1992 must have served a minimum of 15 consecutive qualifying years immediately prior to retirement, or served ten consecutive qualifying years immediately prior to retirement plus an additional previous ten years which are not consecutive.

d. Those hired from June 1, 1992 through February 28, 2007 must have at least 80 years combined total of consecutive qualifying service and age.

e. Those hired from March 1, 2007 through March 31, 2009 must have at least 80 years combined total of consecutive qualifying service and age. In addition, the employee must have 15 consecutive years of qualifying service immediately prior to retirement.

f. Those hired on or after April 1, 2009 must have at least 85 years combined total of consecutive qualifying service and age. In addition, the employee must have a minimum of 25 consecutive years of qualifying service immediately prior to retirement.

School Police (sworn personnel) hired on or after April 1, 2009 must have at least 80 years combined total of consecutive qualifying service and age. In addition, the employee must have a minimum of 20 consecutive years of qualifying service immediately prior to retirement. In order to maintain coverage, the retirees must continue to receive a STRS/CalPERS retirement allowance and must enroll in those parts of Medicare for which they are eligible. As of July 1, 2008, approximately 35,000 retirees now meet these eligibility requirements. The plan does not issue a separate financial report.

Funding Policy

The District's contribution obligation for the fiscal year for the health and welfare benefits of District personnel, including the cost of term life insurance coverage and employee assistance for active employees and coverage under health plans for dependents and retirees, generally is subject to an aggregate contribution limit. Determination of this fiscal year contribution obligation limit occurs through discussions with the relevant collective bargaining units and recommendation by the District-wide Health and Welfare Committee, and is subject to approval by the Board of Education.

For fiscal year 2009, the District contributed $267,262,382 to the plan for the cost of total District expenditures for health and medical benefits for retired employees. These expenditures consist of retirees' current-year insurance premiums already paid to the Health Maintenance Organizations, retirees' claims reported to the District but not yet paid, and an estimate for claims incurred but not yet reported to the District.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The District's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the *annual required contribution of the employer (ARC)*, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years.

The following table shows the components of the District's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the District's net OPEB obligation to the plan (in thousands):

Annual required contribution	$	1,088,523
Interest on net OPEB obligation*		—
Adjustment to annual required contributtion*		—
Annual OPEB cost (expense)		1,088,523
Contributions made		(267,262)
Increase in net OPEB obligation		821,261
Net OPEB obligation – beginning of year*		832,665
Net OPEB obligation – end of year	$	1,653,926

* The District has elected to implement GASB Statement No. 45 prospectively. As a result, there are no interests on net OPEB obligation and adjustment to ARC, and beginning liability is set at zero at the beginning of the initial year.

The District's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal year 2008 and 2009 were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
6/30/2008	$ 1,088,523	24 %	$ 832,665
6/30/2009	1,088,523	25	821,261

The District elected for prospective implementation of GASB Statement No. 45 which became effective in fiscal year 2008. Accordingly, comparative data for prior years is not available. Three-year trend information will be presented in future years.

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of June 30, 2007, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was substantially unfunded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was $10.6 billion, and the actuarial value of assets was $0, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of $10.6 billion. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was $4.6 billion, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 229%.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about the future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents information for the most recent actuarial valuation and in future years, multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets, if any, is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs, as applicable, between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, if any, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the June 30, 2007 actuarial valuation, the actuarial method used in estimating the liability is the entry age normal, level dollar cost method which is based on the assumption that the Actuarial Present Value (APV) of employees' expected postretirement benefits accrue on a level basis over their expected working careers, from hire until the date of full eligibility for postretirement medical benefits. The significant assumptions used in the computation include a 5% discount rate and a healthcare cost trend of 9% for HMOs and 11% for PPOs in 2008, ultimately declining to 5% in 2016 and 2014 respectively and remaining at that level thereafter. A healthcare cost trend rate of 5% is assumed for dental and vision. The UAAL is being amortized as a level dollar closed of projected payroll over a 30-year period. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2009 was twenty-eight years.

(9) Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; job-related illness or injury to employees; and natural disasters. The District has established several self-insurance funds (Internal Service Funds) as follows: the Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund, the Liability Self-Insurance Fund, and the Health and Welfare Benefits Fund. These funds account for the uninsured risk of loss and pay for insurance premiums, management fees, and related expenses. The District is self-insured for its Workers' Compensation Insurance Program and partially self-insured for the Health and Welfare and Liability Insurance Programs. Premium payments to Health Maintenance Organizations for medical benefits and to outside carriers for vision services, dental services, and optional life insurance are paid out of the Health and Welfare Benefits Fund.

Excess insurance has been purchased for fire loss damages, which currently provides $1 billion coverage above a $500,000 self-insurance retention and for general liability, which currently provides $45 million coverage above a $3 million self-insurance retention. No settlements exceeded insurance coverage in the last four fiscal years ended June 30, 2009.

The District has implemented an Owner Controlled Insurance Program (OCIP) covering new construction and renovation projects funded by school bonds. Under an OCIP, owners provide general liability and workers' compensation insurance coverage to construction contractors. Because contractors remove insurance costs from their bids, potential savings accrue to the owner. Under the District's program, workers' compensation coverage with statutory limits and primary general liability and excess liability coverage with limits of $100 million have been underwritten by three major insurance carriers.

The District has also purchased environmental insurance coverage for the construction program. Two policies protect certain contractors and the District from losses resulting from environmental related incidents occurring during construction and one policy provides optional coverage to ensure that site cleanup cost overruns are not borne by the District. The limits of coverage on the cleanup cost-cap policy are variable by specific project while the other policies have limits of $50 million each.

Liabilities for loss and loss adjustment expenses under each program are based on the estimated present value of the ultimate cost of settling the claims including the accumulation of estimates for losses reported prior to the balance sheet date, estimates of losses incurred but not reported, and estimates of expenses for investigating and adjusting reported and unreported losses. Such liabilities are estimates of the future expected settlements and are based upon analysis of historical patterns of the number of incurred claims and their values. Individual reserves are continuously monitored and reviewed and as settlements are made, or reserves adjusted, differences are reflected in current operations.

As of June 30, 2009, the amount of the total claims liabilities recorded for medical liability and workers' compensation was $551.8 million. During the fiscal year, the District recorded workers' compensation claims liability at reduced levels as a result of legislative changes and a reduction in open and litigated claims. The actuary used a 3% discount rate for the worker's compensation calculation. Changes in the reported liabilities since July 1, 2007 are summarized as follows:

	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	End of Fiscal Year Liability
2008-2009				
Health and welfare benefits	$ 46,390,000	$ 361,681,219	$ (355,012,219)	$ 53,059,000
Workers' compensation	479,561,962	72,195,742	(80,588,876)	471,168,828
Liability self-insurance	22,749,679	14,665,168	(9,872,367)	27,542,480
Total	$ 548,701,641	$ 448,542,129	$ (445,473,462)	$ 551,770,308
2007-2008				
Health and welfare benefits	$ 39,563,000	$ 332,550,459	$ (325,723,459)	$ 46,390,000
Workers' compensation	509,315,896	58,143,330	(87,897,264)	479,561,962
Liability self-insurance	18,692,425	19,357,716	(15,300,462)	22,749,679
Total	$ 567,571,321	$ 410,051,505	$ (428,921,185)	$ 548,701,641

(10) Certificates of Participation, Long-Term Capital Leases, and Operating Leases

The District has entered into Certificates of Participation (COPs) for the acquisition of school sites, relocatable classroom buildings, a new administration building, furniture and equipment, and for various other construction projects as follows:

On December 9, 1997, the District issued variable rate COPs 1997 Series A in the amount of $91,400,000. Interest is payable monthly and has ranged from 0.10% to 8.75% over the life of the COPs. The interest rate on June 30, 2009 was 0.16%. Principal payments are due annually through 2017. The proceeds are to fund the construction of the Vista Hermosa (formerly known as the Belmont Learning Complex).

On June 10, 1998, the District issued COPs 1998 Series A (1993 Ambassador Refunding) in the amount of $60,805,000. Interest is due semiannually ranging from 4.00% to 5.25%. Principal payments are due annually through 2013. The proceeds from the issuance are to finance an escrow fund to prepay the District's 1993 Refunding COPs, to fund a reserve fund, and to pay the costs associated with the issuance of the certificates.

On May 23, 2000, the District issued COPs 2000 Series A (Qualified Zone Academy Bonds Project) in the amount of $30,446,700, a first-of-its-kind bond under a federal program that offers investors tax credits rather than interest payments. Of this amount, $3,800,000 was issued on behalf of Fenton Avenue Charter School and $3,800,000 for Vaughn Next Century Learning Center. Scheduled payments to a sinking fund are to be made annually through maturity in 2012. The proceeds from the issuance are to pay for the rehabilitation or repair of facilities and the acquisition and installation of equipment at School to Career Academy Programs school sites and at the two charter schools. This issue was partially refunded by COPs 2004 Series B in July 2004. A portion of this issue is being repaid from Measure Y funds.

On October 4, 2000, the District issued COPs 2000 Series B (Multiple Properties Project) in the amount of $172,715,000. Interest is payable semiannually ranging from 4.00% to 5.50% with annual principal payments through 2010. The proceeds are to pay for internet connectivity, portable classrooms, air-conditioning projects, sports facility improvements, and construction at adult schools.

On November 6, 2001, the District issued COPs 2001 Series B (Administration Building Project I) in the amount of $68,890,000. Interest is paid semiannually at 5.00%. Principal payments are due annually beginning 2024 through 2031. The proceeds are to pay for improvements at the District's new administration building. This issue was partially refunded by COPs 2004 Series A in July 2004.

On December 19, 2002, the District issued COPs 2002 Series C (Administration Building Project II) in the amount of $9,490,000. Interest is payable semiannually ranging from 2.00% to 5.00%. Principal payments are due annually through 2031. The proceeds are to fund tenant improvements and Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) upgrades for the 12th floor and painting and lighting upgrades of the garage of the Administration Building. This issue was partially refunded by COPs 2004 Series A in July 2004.

On June 26, 2003, the District issued COPs 2003 Series B (Capital Project I) in the amount of $31,620,000. Interest is payable semiannually ranging from 2.00% to 5.00%. Principal payments are due annually through 2028. The proceeds are used to purchase and equip a turn-key warehouse in the City of Pico Rivera. This issue was partially refunded by COPs 2004 Series A in July 2004.

On July 28, 2004, the District issued COPs 2004 Series A (Refinancing and Refunding Project I) in the amount of $50,700,000. Interest is payable semiannually ranging from 3.00% to 5.00%. Principal payments are due annually through 2014. Proceeds are to refinance certain prior debt service payments and to refund portions of the District COPs. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce General Fund debt service payments in fiscal years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 by $45.0 million with an increase to total debt service payments of $17.8 million over the next ten years. This issue was partially refunded by Measure Y Series D Bonds in February 2006.

On July 28, 2004, the District issued COPs 2004 Series B (Refinancing and Refunding Project I – Federally Taxable) in the amount of $6,925,000. Interest is payable semiannually at 4.25%. The principal payment was paid in full in October 2008. Proceeds are to refund portions of the 2000 Series A (Qualified Zone Academy Bonds) and the 2001 Series C (Beaudry I) COPs. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce General Fund debt service payments in fiscal years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 by $6.5 million with an increase to total debt service payments of $1.1 million over the next four years. This issue was partially refunded by Measure Y Series D Bonds in February 2006.

On May 24, 2005, the District issued variable rate COPs 2005 Series A (Administration Building Project) in the amount of $86,525,000. Interest is paid monthly at a weekly rate payable on the first business day of each month commencing on June 1, 2005 through October 1, 2024. Through June 30, 2009, the interest rate has ranged from 1.95% to 10.00% over the life of the COPs. The 2005 A Certificates were used to refund the 2001C COPs in the amount of $84.5 million, which resulted in a net present value savings of approximately $9.4 million based on an assumed variable rate of 3.05% (15-year average of Bond Member Association (BMA)), semiannual interest payments, and 30/360 semiannual compounding. This issue was fully refunded by COPs 2008 Series A in August 2008.

On May 24, 2005, the District issued variable rate COPs 2005 Series B (Administration Building Project III) in the amount of $21,340,000. Interest is paid monthly at a weekly rate payable on the first business day of each month commencing on June 1, 2005 through October 1, 2031. Through June 30, 2009, the interest rate has ranged from 2.00% to 7.40%. The 2005 B Certificates were to finance certain property improvements of the District and to fund capitalized interest and fees. This issue was fully refunded by COPs 2008 Series B in August 2008.

On May 24, 2005, the District issued variable rate COPs 2005 Series C (Multiple Properties Project) in the amount of $44,225,000. The 2005 C Certificates were initially delivered in a term mode at a rate of 4.00% for a period from the date of delivery through October 1, 2006, payable on April 1 and October 1 commencing October 1, 2005. The Certificate converted to a weekly mode on October 2, 2006. While in a weekly mode, interest is payable on the first business day of each month, maturing on October 1, 2025. Through June 30, 2009, the variable interest rate has ranged from 1.00% to 7.80% over the life of the COPs. The proceeds from the issuance were used to refund the outstanding Refunded 1996 COPs (1996A COPs – ELA/King Drew Refunding) in the amount of $41.95 million as variable bonds. This advance refunding resulted in a net present value savings of $2.9 million based on an assumed variable rate of 3.05% (15-year average of BMA). This issue was redeemed in full in May 2009.

On December 13, 2005, the District issued COPs 2005 (2004-2005 Qualified Zone Academy Bonds) in the amount of $10,000,000. The zero interest tax credit bonds are used for modernizing nine schools to accommodate existing or planned academy programs that address student career pathway/higher education interests. Scheduled payments to a sinking fund are to be made annually through maturity in 2020.

On November 15, 2007, the District issued COPs 2007 Series A (Information Technology Projects) in the amount of $99,660,000. Interest is payable semiannually ranging from 4.00% to 5.00%. Principal payments are due annually through 2017. The proceeds are used to finance acquisition, development and installation of the information technology systems of the District.

On August 6, 2008, the District issued variable rate refunding COPs 2008 Series A (Administration Building Project) in the amount of $97,530,000. Interest is payable monthly and has ranged from 0.12% to 7.30% over the life of the COPs. The interest rate on June 30, 2009 was 0.17%. Principal payments are due annually through 2024. The proceeds are to prepay all of the outstanding Series 2005A Certificates, fund a reserve account for the Series 2008A Certificates, fund portions of reserve accounts for the 2001B and 2002C Certificates and pay cost of issuance incurred in connection with the Series 2008A Certificates.

On August 6, 2008, the District issued variable rate refunding COPs 2008 Series B (Administration Building Project III) in the amount of $23,420,000. Interest is payable monthly and has ranged from 0.15% to 8.00% over the life of the COPs. The interest rate on June 30, 2009 was 0.25%. Principal payments are due annually through 2031. The proceeds are to prepay all of the outstanding Series 2005B Certificates, fund a reserve account for the Series 2008B Certificates, fund portions of reserve accounts for the 2001B and 2002C Certificates and pay cost of issuance incurred in connection with the Series 2008B Certificates.

Other Leasing Arrangements

The District has entered into various lease agreements ranging from three to five years to finance the acquisition of office equipment. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. The future minimum lease payments (principal plus interest) and the net present value of these minimum lease payments (principal only) are detailed in Note 11 – Long-Term Obligations.

The District's operating leases consist of various leased facilities and office equipment (primarily copiers). The leased facilities have varying terms ranging from less than a year to 36 years. Some leases are month to month and a few are year to year. The leases expire over the next 11 years subject to renewal option provisions.

The office equipment lease (primarily copiers) is also under various lease terms that range from less than a year to 5 years. The leases expire during the next 5 years.

The total expenditure for all operating leases amounted to $27,536,570 in 2008-2009. The future minimum commitments for noncancelable operating lease of the District as of June 30, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

		Amount
Fiscal year ending:		
2010	$	24,373
2011		26,291
2012		13,052
2013		9,159
2014		5,675
2015-2019		15,119
2020-2024		2,896
	$	96,565

(11) Long-Term Obligations

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2009 (in thousands):

	Balance, July 1, 2008 (restated)	Additions	Deductions	Balance, June 30, 2009	Due Within One Year	Interest Expense
General Obligation Bonds*	$ 7,500,552	$ 966,644	$ 243,621	$ 8,223,575	$ 259,080	$ 347,361
Certificates of Participation (Note 10)**	501,875	123,859	183,079	442,655	30,314	14,629
Capital Lease Obligations	3,768	1,196	1,956	3,008	1,185	344
State School Building Aid Fund Payable	286	—	286	—	—	—
Children Center Facilities Revolving Loan	792	—	—	792	—	—
California Energy Commission Loan	865	1	203	663	209	33
Liability for Employee Benefits	191,297	135,353	92,064	234,586	12,898	—
Self-Insurance Claims (Note 9)	548,702	453,046	449,979	551,769	174,517	—
Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)	832,665	1,088,523	267,262	1,653,926	—	—
Arbitrage Payable	12,068	—	101	11,967	—	—
Legal Settlements	12,823	12,555	—	25,378	—	—
Total	$ 9,605,693	$ 2,781,177	$ 1,238,551	$ 11,148,319	$ 478,203	$ 362,367

* Net of unamortized premiums and discounts.

** Including unamortized premium.

Future annual payments on long-term debt obligations are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	General Obligation Bonds			Capital Lease Obligations/ Certificates of Participation			Other Loans		Total		
	Principal	Amortization	Interest	Principal	Amortization	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Amortization	Interest
2010	$ 259,080	$ 10,531	$ 376,314	$ 31,499	$ 771	$ 15,956	$ 209	$ 24	$ 290,788	$ 11,302	$ 392,294
2011	228,045	11,387	371,759	29,399	761	14,913	295	16	257,739	12,148	386,688
2012	245,685	12,047	360,945	54,278	736	13,743	304	7	300,267	12,783	374,695
2013	262,045	12,781	349,048	29,800	658	12,500	89	1	291,934	13,439	361,549
2014	268,805	11,338	336,456	30,843	556	11,182	83	—	299,731	11,894	347,638
2015-2019	1,552,495	67,001	1,462,568	114,495	987	39,543	396	—	1,667,386	67,988	1,502,111
2020-2024	2,189,360	37,327	1,006,782	58,935	—	25,648	79	—	2,248,374	37,327	1,032,430
2025-2029	2,133,150	10,223	449,327	57,245	—	15,336	—	—	2,190,395	10,223	464,663
2030-2034	907,555	4,720	89,843	34,700	—	2,508	—	—	942,255	4,720	92,351
	$ 8,046,220	$ 177,355	$ 4,803,042	$ 441,194	$ 4,469	$ 151,329	$ 1,455	$ 48	$ 8,488,869	$ 181,824	$ 4,954,419

The General Obligation Bonds balance of $8,223.6 million, which includes unamortized bond premiums (net of unamortized charges) of $177.4 million, consists of:

(a) six issuances of Proposition BB bonds:

1. Series "A" bonds, sold in July 1997 at $356.0 million par value, of which $18.5 million and $133.2 million were refunded in December 2004 and July 2005, respectively;
2. Series "B" bonds, sold in August 1998 at $350.0 million par value, of which $90.9 million and $151.4 million were refunded in April 2002 and July 2005, respectively;
3. Series "C" bonds, sold in August 1999 at $300.0 million par value, of which $70.8 million, $14.2 million and $124.8 million were refunded in April 2002, December 2004 and July 2005, respectively;
4. Series "D" bonds, sold in August 2000 at $386.7 million par value, of which $101.0 million, $107.2 million and $76.6 million were refunded in April 2002, December 2004 and July 2005, respectively;
5. Series "E" bonds, sold in April 2002 at $500.0 million par value, of which $75.8 million, $231.2 million, and $25.8 million were refunded in December 2004, November 2006 and February 2007, respectively; and
6. Series "F" bonds, sold in March 2003 at $507.3 million par value of which $129.5 million was refunded in January 2007.

(b) four issuances of Measure K bonds:

1. Series "A" bonds, sold in February 2003 at $2.1 billion par value, of which $131.9 million, $330.1 million, and $1.12 billion were refunded in February 2006, October 2006, and January 2007, respectively;
2. Series "B" bonds sold in February 2007 at $500.0 million par value; and
3. Series "C" bonds sold in August 2007 at $150.0 million par value.
4. Series "D" bonds sold in February 2009 at $250.0 million par value.

(c) nine issuances of Measure R bonds:

1. Series "A" bonds at $72.6 million par value, Series "B" bonds at $60.5 million par value, Series "C" bonds at $50.0 million par value and Series "D" bonds at $16.9 million par value, all sold in September 2004 and all of which, except for Series C, were used to partially and fully refund certain certificates of participation;
2. Series "E" bonds, sold in August 2005 at $400.0 million par value;
3. Series "F" bonds, sold in February 2006 at $500.0 million par value; Series "G" bonds sold in August 2006 at $400.0 million par value; and
4. Series "H" bonds sold in August 2007 at $550.0 million par value.

5. Series “I” bonds sold in February 2009 at $550.0 million par value.

(d) six issuances of Measure Y bonds:

1. four issuances of Measure Y bonds sold in February 2006: Series “A” bonds at $56.8 million par value, Series “B” bonds at $80.2 million par value, Series “C” bonds at $210.0 million par value and Series “D” bonds at $47.4 million par value, all of which, except for Series C and $5.7 million of Series D, were used to partially or fully refund certain certificates of participation;
2. In August 2007, Measure Y bonds, Series “E” was sold for $300.0 million;
3. In February 2009, Measure Y bonds, Series “F” was sold for $150.0 million; and

(e) general obligation refunding bonds:

1. 2004 Series “A-1” and “A-2” sold in December 2004 at $219.1 million par value;
2. 2005 Series “A-1” and “A-2” sold in July 2005 at $467.7 million par value, 2006 Series “A” sold in February 2006 at $132.3 million par value;
3. 2006 Series “B” sold in November 2006 at $574.9 million par value;
4. 2007 Series “A-1” and “A-2” sold in January 2007 at $1.289 billion par value; and
5. 2007 Series “B” sold in February 2007 at $24.8 million par value, all of which were used to partially refund certain general obligation bonds as stated above.

In fiscal year 2008-2009, no refunding bond was issued by the District. The total amount of debt outstanding that is considered defeased is $2.9 billion.

The State School Building Aid Fund payable represents loans under the State Education Code Section 16310 for the replacement or rehabilitation of pre-1933 buildings. These loans are repaid with interest at varying rates, as specified by the State Allocation Board at the time of approval of each project application, from annual tax collections received by the Tax Override Fund. Principal and interest are to be paid in 20 equal annual amounts, not to exceed the amount that would be produced by a property tax levy of 4.375 cents per $100 of assessed value. The loan is substantially paid in full as of June 30, 2009.

The Children Center Facilities revolving loan represents loan proceeds from the State Child Development Revolving Fund for the purchase of relocatable buildings, sites and site improvements for child care facilities. The loan, which does not incur interest charges, must be repaid in ten years. Annual repayment will begin when the full amount of the loan is received.

The California Energy Commission has agreed to provide the District with State funding of up to $8 million (at a 3.95% annual interest rate) of which $1.32 million was received in fiscal year 2004-2005. An additional $0.06 million was received in fiscal year 2005-2006. The principal and interest will be repaid in its entirety through energy cost avoidance that the District intends to achieve from its energy project. The project involves use of energy efficient equipment, certain building shell components and improved methods of lighting and lighting controls.

The Arbitrage Payable balance reflects amounts due to the United States Treasury in order to comply with Internal Revenue Code Section 148(f). When the District issues tax-exempt debt, IRS regulations limit the yield that the District can earn on the bond proceeds. If the District earns an amount in excess of the bond yield and does not qualify for a spending exception, the District must remit the excess earnings to the US Treasury. Payments equal to 90% of the calculated excess earnings are due on each fifth anniversary of a bond's issuance date. When a bond issue is retired, all of the remaining excess earnings must be remitted.

The Legal Settlements balance of $25.378 million represents liabilities arising from legal cases that were settled in the subsequent fiscal year but not yet paid.

(12) Interfund Transactions

(a) Interfund Receivables/Payables (Due to/from Other Funds)

Interfund receivables/payables are eliminated on the government-wide statement of net assets but are reported on the fund financial statements. The following is a summary of interfund receivables and payables at June 30, 2009 (in thousands):

Fund Group	Fund	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables
General:	Unrestricted	$ 294,981	$ —
	Restricted	—	274,833
	Total General	294,981	274,833
Special Revenue:	Adult education	—	4,440
	Cafeteria	—	9,020
	Child development	—	6,688
	Deferred maintenance	—	—
	Total Special Revenue	—	20,148
	Total Interfund Receivables/Payables	$ 294,981	$ 294,981

The outstanding balances of interfund receivables and payables result mainly from timing differences between the dates that interfund exchange of services or reimbursable expenditures occur, transactions are recorded and payments between funds are made. Interfund receivables and payables also arise when transfers are made to move revenue collected in one fund to another fund where the resources are spent or accounted for, in accordance with budgetary authorization, including amounts provided as matching funds or for debt service.

(b) Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers are eliminated on the government-wide statement of activities but are reported on the fund financial statements. These consist of transfers from funds receiving revenue to funds through which resources are to be expended. Transfers between funds for the year ended June 30, 2009 were as follows (in thousands):

From	To	Purpose		
General	Health & Welfare	Medicare Part D subsidy	$	12,982
General	Deferred Maintenance	Deferred maintenance allowance 2009		30,000
General	Capital Services	Debt service		26,356
General	Cafeteria	Meals for needy		16,587
General	Special Reserve	Debt service		3
General	Capital Facilities	Capital facilities support		260
Special Reserve	Capital Services	Debt service		123,595
Special Reserve	General	Funding for new financial system		16,871
Special Reserve	General	Funding for capital expenditures		17,246
Special Reserve	Building – Measure Y	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		1
Special Reserve	Building – Measure R	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		1,383
Special Reserve	Building – Measure K	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		6,269
Special Reserve	Building – Bond Proceeds	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		1,034
Special Reserve	CSF – Prop 47	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		355
Special Reserve	CSF – Prop 55	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		3,657
Special Reserve	SSBldg Lease/Purchase	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		100
Special Reserve	Capital Facilities	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		11
Special Reserve – CRA	General	Reimbursement of major maintenance expenditures		4,069
Special Reserve – CRA	Building – Measure R	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		1,129
Special Reserve – CRA	Building – Measure K	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		3,571
Special Reserve – CRA	CSF – Prop 47	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		1,300
Capital Facilities	Capital Services	Debt service		56,461
Capital Facilities	Building – Bond Proceeds	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		2
Capital Facilities	Special Reserve	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		12
Capital Facilities	Building – Measure R	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		24
Capital Facilities	Building – Measure K	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		151
Capital Services	General	Debt service		231
SSBldg Lease/Purchase	Special Reserve	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		1
SSBldg Lease/Purchase	Building – Bond Proceeds	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		60
SSBldg Lease/Purchase	Building – Measure K	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		221
SSBldg Lease/Purchase	County School Facilities	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		8
County School Facilities	Building – Measure R	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		1,265
County School Facilities	Building – Measure K	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		1,364
County School Facilities	Building – Measure Y	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		2
County School Facilities	Building – Bond Proceeds	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		9,480
County School Facilities	CSF – Prop 47	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		360
County School Facilities	CSF – Prop 55	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		30
County School Facilities	SSBldg Lease/Purchase	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		2
CSF – Prop 47	Building – Bond Proceeds	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		5,924
CSF – Prop 47	Building – Measure K	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		1,429
CSF – Prop 47	Building – Measure R	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		62
CSF – Prop 47	Building – Measure Y	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		5
CSF – Prop 47	County School Facilities	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		59
CSF – Prop 47	CSF – Prop 55	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		2
CSF – Prop 47	SSBldg Lease/Purchase	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		40
CSF – Prop 55	Special Reserve	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		44
CSF – Prop 55	Building – Bond Proceeds	Reimbursement of capital expenditures		19,251

Transfers between funds for the year ended June 30, 2009 continued (in thousands):

From	To	Purpose	
CSF – Prop 55	Building – Measure K	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	$ 4,169
CSF – Prop 55	Building – Measure R	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	33,151
CSF – Prop 55	Building – Measure Y	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	26
CSF – Prop 55	County School Facilities	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	259
CSF – Prop 55	CSF – Prop 47	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	219
CSF – Prop 55	Special Reserve – FEMA	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	241
CSF – Prop 1D	Building – Bond Proceeds	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	9,291
CSF – Prop 1D	Building – Measure R	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	19,543
CSF – Prop 1D	Building – Measure K	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	642
CSF – Prop 1D	County School Facilities	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	65
CSF – Prop 1D	CSF – Prop 47	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	398
CSF – Prop 1D	CSF – Prop 55	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	16
Adult Education	General	ROC subsidy	10,600
Adult Education	Building – Measure R	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	3,197
Building	Special Reserve – FEMA	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	229
Building – Measure R	Building – Bond Proceeds	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	40
Building – Measure R	County School Facilities	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	160
Building – Measure R	CSF – Prop 55	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	957
Building – Measure R	Building – Measure K	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	3,528
Building – Measure R	Building – Measure Y	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	50
Building – Measure R	Special Reserve	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	161
Building – Measure Y	General	Reimbursement of deferred maintenance match	30,000
Building – Measure Y	Adult Education	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	3
Building – Measure Y	Capital Services	Debt service	1,904
Building – Measure Y	Building – Measure R	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	4,496
Building – Measure Y	Building – Measure K	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	500
Building – Measure Y	Building – Bond Proceeds	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	4
Building – Measure Y	Special Reserve	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	651
Building – Measure K	CSF – Prop 47	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	116
Building – Measure K	CSF – Prop 55	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	419
Building – Measure K	Special Reserve	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	15,123
Building – Measure K	Building – Measure R	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	5,433
Building – Measure K	Building – Measure Y	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	236
Building – Measure K	Building – Bond Proceeds	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	124
Building – Measure K	Adult Education	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	4
Building – Bond Proceeds	Building – Measure R	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	23,563
Building – Bond Proceeds	Building – Measure K	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	31,060
Building – Bond Proceeds	Building – Measure Y	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	64
Building – Bond Proceeds	County School Facilities	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	2,742
Building – Bond Proceeds	CSF – Prop 47	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	183
Building – Bond Proceeds	CSF – Prop 55	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	21,142
Building – Bond Proceeds	CSF – Prop 1D	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	617
Building – Bond Proceeds	SSBldg Lease/Purchase	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	84
Building – Bond Proceeds	Special Reserve	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	139
Building – Bond Proceeds	Capital Facilities	Reimbursement of capital expenditures	3
Sub-total			588,821
Adult Education	General	Transfer of support costs	7,853
Child Development	General	Transfer of support costs	753
Total			$ 597,427

(13) Fund Equity

The following is a summary of reserved, designated and undesignated fund balances at June 30, 2009 (in thousands):

	General Fund	District Bonds	County School Facilities Bonds	Debt Service	Other Governmental Funds
Reserved for:					
Revolving and impress funds	$ 2,788	$ 3,800	$ —	$ —	$ 84
Inventories	8,665	—	—	—	6,196
General reserve	1	—	—	—	—
Medi-Cal billing option	4,937	—	—	—	—
Cops more program	35	—	—	—	—
School Mental Health-Medi-Cal Rehabilitation	4,470	—	—	—	—
English language learners, teacher training and student assistance	2,238	—	—	—	—
Special education	5,066	—	—	—	—
CAHSEE intensive instruction and services	7,630	—	—	—	—
CAHSEE individual intervention materials	672	—	—	—	—
English learner	3,940	—	—	—	—
Quality education investment act (QEIA)	87,255	—	—	—	—
State Fiscal Stabilization	358,579	—	—	—	—
Ongoing and major maintenance	670	—	—	—	—
Certificates of participation – (cost of issuance)	265	—	—	—	—
Cognitive behavioral intervention theraphy	593	—	—	—	—
California energy comission loan expenditures	397	—	—	—	—
Specially funded programs	77,132	—	—	—	—
Total reserved fund balances	565,333	3,800	—	—	6,280
Designated for:					
Subsequent year expenditures	112,247	729,284	534,745	—	420,402
Economic uncertainties	72,382	—	—	—	—
Total designated fund balances	184,629	729,284	534,745	—	420,402
Undesignated fund balances	—	—	—	554,753	7,895
Total fund balances	$ 749,962	$ 733,084	$ 534,745	$ 554,753	$ 434,577

Reserved fund balances represent those portions not available for expenditure or those portions legally segregated for a specific future use.

Designated fund balances represent those portions segregated to indicate tentative plans for financial resource utilization in a future period.

Undesignated fund balances represent the portion available for appropriation in the next fiscal year.

(14) Contingencies

(a) General

The District has been named as a defendant in numerous lawsuits. These seek, among other things, to require the District to reinstate terminated and laid-off employees, to remedy alleged noncompliance regarding special education schools, and to change existing instructional programs, pupil integration methods, and employment and administration procedures. In certain instances, monetary damages are sought including claims for retroactive pay. Based on the opinion of counsel, management believes that the ultimate outcome of such lawsuits will not have a material effect on the District's financial condition.

(b) Grants

The District has received state and federal funds for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Although such audits could generate expenditure disallowances under the terms of the grants, management believes that any required reimbursement will not be material to the financial statements.

(c) Construction Contracts

The District has entered into various contracts for the construction of facilities throughout the campuses. During fiscal year 2008-2009 the District entered into approximately 307 contracts with a combined value of $584.4 million. The durations of the contracts range from four weeks to three years.

(15) Subsequent Events

On July 28, 2009 Governor Schwarzenegger signed a package of bills amending the 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 California State budgets. The budget amendments were designed to address the State's budget gap of $24 billion that had developed as a result of the deepening recession since the State's last budget actions in February 2009. The July budget package reduced, on a statewide basis, $1.6 billion in 2008-2009 Proposition 98 funding through a reversion of undistributed categorical program balances. The budget language identified 51 specific programs and required the amount associated with these programs that were "unallocated, unexpended, or not liquidated as of June 30, 2009" to be reverted back to the State's General Fund. The July budget package also provided an appropriation in 2009-2010 to backfill $1.5 billion of these cuts to repay the 2008-2009 reversion of the undistributed categorical program balances.

The District recorded the revenue and related receivable associated with its portion of the unallocated, unexpended or unliquidated categorical program balances identified in the July 2009 State Budget package prior to notification by the State that the 2009-2010 re-appropriation should not be accrued. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 33, an adjustment to reduce revenue and the related receivable has been included in these financial statements.

Financing Transactions

On August 13, 2009, the District issued $750 million of Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes that mature on August 12, 2010 that carry a coupon of 2.00%, and had an arbitrage yield of 0.62%.

On September 29, 2009, the District issued $40,728,200 of Certificates of Participation 2009 Series A to finance equipment and capital improvements for the Cafeteria Management System and Newman Nutrition Center. The COPs mature on October 1, 2019 and had an arbitrage yield of 3.92%.

On October 15, 2009, the District issued a total of $1,974.8 million of General Obligation Bonds as follows:

a. Qualified School Construction Bonds for $318.8 million, Measure Y, Election of 2005, Series H
b. Election of 2005, Measure Y Series G, Federally Taxable Bonds for $5.6 million
c. Series KRY, Federally Taxable Build America Bonds for $1,369.8 million and $205.8 million Tax Exempt General Obligation Bonds or a total of $1,575.6 million as: $200 million of Measure K, $400 million of Measure R, and $975.6 million of Measure Y, and
d. Tax Exempt Refunding Bonds Series A for $74.8 million

On January 27, 2010, the District issued $69,685,000 of Refunding Certificates of Participation 2010 Series A to refinance the 1997 Series A Certificates and the 1998 Series A Certificates. The COPs mature on December 1, 2017 and had an arbitrage yield of 3.20%.

On February 18, 2010, the District completed the sale of General Obligation bonds as follows:

a. $491.6 million Series KRY, Tax Exempt General Obligation Bonds
b. $1,250.6 million Series RY, Federally Taxable Build America Bonds
c. $3.8 million Measure Y, Election of 2005, Series I (Taxable)
d. $75 million Tax Exempt Refunding Bonds Series A

This transaction is scheduled to close on March 4, 2010.

SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Schedule of Funding Progress for Postemployment Healthcare Benefits
Year Ended June 30, 2009
(in thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (Entry Age Normal) (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
6/30/2007	$ —	$ 10,563,623	$ 10,563,623	0%	$ 4,609,494	229 %

Note: The District elected for prospective implementation of GASB Statement No. 45 which became effective in Fiscal Year 2007-2008. Accordingly, comparative data for prior years is not available. Three-year trend information will be presented in future years.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

APPENDIX E

BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

THE INFORMATION IN THIS APPENDIX E CONCERNING THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, NEW YORK AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM SOURCES THAT THE DISTRICT AND THE UNDERWRITERS BELIEVE TO BE RELIABLE, BUT THE DISTRICT AND THE UNDERWRITERS TAKE NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY THEREOF.

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the general obligation bonds of the District to be issued as its General Obligation Bonds Series KRY (2010) (Tax-Exempt), General Obligation Bonds Series RY (2010) (Federally Taxable Build America Bonds), General Obligation Bonds Election of 2005, Series I (2010) (Federally Taxable) and 2010 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series A (Tax-Exempt) (collectively, the "Bonds"). The Bonds will be executed and delivered as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered bond certificate will be issued for each coupon and maturity of each Series of Bonds and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has Standard & Poor's highest rating: AAA. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org. Information on these websites is not incorporated herein.

Purchases of the Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of the Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of the Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Certificate documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of the Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. The conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to DTC Participants, by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and by DTC Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Any failure of DTC to advise any DTC Participant, or of any DTC Participant or Indirect Participant to notify a Beneficial Owner, of any such notice and its content or effect will not affect the validity of the redemption of the Bonds called for redemption or of any other action premised on such notice. Redemption of portions of the Bonds by the District will reduce the outstanding principal amount of Bonds held by DTC. In such event, DTC will implement, through its book-entry system, a redemption by lot of interests in the Bonds held for the account of DTC Participants in accordance with its own rules or other agreements with DTC Participants and then DTC Participants and Indirect Participants will implement a redemption of the Bonds for the Beneficial Owners.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Paying Agent as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Payments of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District or the Paying Agent, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC (nor its nominee) nor the Paying Agent or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payments of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District or the Paying Agent, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

THE DISTRICT, THE COUNTY, THE PAYING AGENT OR THE UNDERWRITERS CAN NOT AND DO NOT GIVE ANY ASSURANCES THAT DTC, THE PARTICIPANTS OR OTHERS WILL DISTRIBUTE PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OF, PREMIUM, IF ANY, AND INTEREST ON THE BONDS PAID TO DTC OR ITS NOMINEE AS THE REGISTERED OWNER, OR WILL DISTRIBUTE ANY REDEMPTION NOTICES OR OTHER NOTICES, TO THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS, OR THAT THEY WILL DO SO ON A TIMELY BASIS OR WILL SERVE AND ACT IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT. NEITHER THE DISTRICT, THE COUNTY, THE PAYING AGENT NOR THE UNDERWRITERS ARE RESPONSIBLE OR LIABLE FOR THE FAILURE OF DTC OR ANY PARTICIPANT TO MAKE ANY PAYMENT OR GIVE ANY NOTICE TO A BENEFICIAL OWNER WITH RESPECT TO THE BONDS OR AN ERROR OR DELAY RELATING THERETO.

The District may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Bond certificates will be printed and delivered.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District or the Paying Agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

In the event that the book entry system is discontinued as described above, the requirements of the New Money Resolutions and the Refunding Resolution, as applicable, will apply.

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APPENDIX F

**PROPOSED FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL
TAX-EXEMPT SERIES KRY BONDS, TAXABLE SERIES RY BONDS AND
TAXABLE SERIES I BONDS**

Upon the delivery of the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, Taxable Series I Bonds and Taxable Series RY Bonds, Sidley Austin LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, proposes to render its final approving opinion with respect to the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, Taxable Series I Bonds and Taxable Series RY Bonds in substantially the following form:

March 4, 2010

Board of Education
Los Angeles Unified School District
Los Angeles, California

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(County of Los Angeles, California)

\$478,575,000 General Obligation Bonds Series KRY (2010) (Tax-Exempt)	\$1,250,585,000 General Obligation Bonds Series RY (2010) (Federally Taxable Build America Bonds)	\$3,795,000 General Obligation Bonds Election of 2005, Series I (2010) (Federally Taxable)

Members of the Board of Education:

We have acted as bond counsel to the Los Angeles Unified School District (the "District") in connection with the issuance of \$478,575,000 Los Angeles Unified School District (County of Los Angeles, California) General Obligation Bonds, Series KRY (2010) (Tax-Exempt) (the "Tax-Exempt Bonds"), \$1,250,585,000 Los Angeles Unified School District (County of Los Angeles, California) General Obligation Bonds, Series RY (2010) (Federally Taxable Build America Bonds) (the "Build America Bonds"), and \$3,795,000 Los Angeles Unified School District (County of Los Angeles, California) General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2005, Series I (2010) (Federally Taxable) (the "Federally Taxable Bonds" and together with the Build America Bonds, the "Taxable Bonds"). The Tax-Exempt Bonds and Taxable Bonds (collectively, the "Bonds") are issued pursuant to provisions of Section 1(b)(3) of Article XIIIA of the California State Constitution, Chapters 1 and 1.5 of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1 of the California Education Code, as amended, and other applicable law, and have been authorized by a minimum 55% vote of the qualified electors of the District pursuant to Measure K, Measure R and Measure Y at elections held on November 5, 2002, March 2, 2004 and November 8, 2005, respectively. The Board of Education of the District adopted a resolution on January 12, 2010 (the "District New Money Resolution"), and the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles (the "County") adopted a resolution on February 2, 2010 (the "County New Money Resolution" and, together with the District New Money Resolution, the "Resolutions") authorizing the issuance of the Bonds.

The District is issuing concurrently with the issuance of the Bonds its $74,995,000 Los Angeles Unified School District (County of Los Angeles, California) 2010 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (the "Refunding Bonds). The Refunding Bonds are being issued pursuant to provisions of Title 5, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 3, Article 9 and Article 11 of the California Government Code, as amended and other applicable law. The Board of Education of the District adopted a resolution on August 25, 2009 (the "Refunding Resolution") authorizing the issuance of the Refunding Bonds.

In our capacity as bond counsel, we have reviewed originals or copies certified or otherwise identified to our satisfaction as being true copies of the District New Money Resolution, the County New Money Resolution, the Refunding Resolution, the Tax Certificate executed and delivered by the District in connection with the issuance of the Tax-Exempt Bonds and the Refunding Bonds (the "Tax Certificate"), certificates of the District, and such other documents, certificates, opinions and matters we have considered necessary or appropriate under the circumstances to render the opinions set forth herein.

We have assumed the genuineness of all documents and signatures proposed to us. We have not undertaken to verify independently, and have assumed, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents we reviewed. We have also assumed the accuracy of all representations and compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the District New Money Resolution, the County Resolution, the Refunding Resolution and the Tax Certificate, including (without limitation) covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to assure that future actions or omissions will not cause the interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Based on the foregoing, and subject to the limitations and qualifications herein specified, as of the date hereof, and undercurrent law, we are of the opinion that:

1. The District New Money Resolution has been duly adopted by the Board of Education of the District and constitutes a valid and binding obligation of the District enforceable against the District in accordance with its terms.

2. The County New Money Resolution has been duly adopted by the County and constitutes a valid and binding obligation of the County enforceable against the County in accordance with its terms.

3. The Bonds constitute valid and binding general obligations of the District, payable from the proceeds of a levy of *ad valorem* taxes on all property subject to such taxes in the District, which taxes are unlimited as to rate or amount.

4. Assuming continuing compliance by the District with certain covenants in the District New Money Resolution, the Refunding Resolution and the Tax Certificate and the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), regarding the use, expenditure and investment of the proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Bonds and the Refunding Bonds and the timely payment of certain investment earnings to the United States, interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds is not includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with such covenants and requirements may cause interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds to be included in federal gross income retroactive to the date of issuance of the Tax-Exempt Bonds.

5. Interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds is not treated as an item of tax preference in calculating the federal alternative minimum taxable income of individuals and corporations. Interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds, however, is included as an adjustment in the calculation of federal corporate alternative minimum taxable income and may affect a corporation's alternative minimum tax liability.

6. Interest on the Taxable Bonds is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

7. Interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of California.

In rendering the opinions set forth above, we have relied upon certifications and representations of the District with respect to certain material facts solely within the knowledge of the District, without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

The Code contains other provisions that could result in tax consequences as to which we express no opinion as a result of ownership of the Tax-Exempt Bonds. Further, certain requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the District New Money Resolution, the County Resolution, the Refunding Resolution, the Tax Certificate or other documents pertaining to the Tax-Exempt Bonds and the Refunding Bonds may be changed, and certain actions may be taken under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents with the approval of counsel nationally recognized in the are of state and local obligations. No opinion is expressed herein as to the effect on the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds of any change to the aforementioned requirements and procedures or of any action taken or not taken after the date of this opinion without our approval. Other than as described herein, we have not addressed and we are not opining on the tax consequences to any person of the investment in, or receipt of interest on, the Bonds.

With respect to the opinions expressed herein, the rights of the owners of the Bonds and the enforceability thereof are subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, moratorium and other laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles (regardless of whether such enforceability is considered in equity or at law), to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases, and to the limitations on legal remedies against school districts in the State of California.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions. Such opinions may be adversely affected by actions taken or events occurring, including a change in law, regulation or ruling (or in the application or official interpretation of any law, regulation or ruling) after the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether such actions are taken or such events occur, and we have no obligation to update this opinion in light of any such actions or events.

Respectfully submitted,

APPENDIX G

PROPOSED FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL
2010 GENERAL OBLIGATION REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES A

Upon the delivery of the Refunding Bonds, Sidley Austin LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, proposes to render its final approving opinion with respect to the Refunding Bonds in substantially the following form:

March 4, 2010

Board of Education
Los Angeles Unified School District
Los Angeles, California

$74,995,000
LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(County of Los Angeles, California)
2010 General Obligation Refunding Bonds
Series A

Members of the Board of Education:

We have acted as bond counsel to the Los Angeles Unified School District (the "District") in connection with the issuance of $74,995,000 Los Angeles Unified School District (County of Los Angeles, California) 2010 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series A (the "Refunding Bonds"). The Refunding Bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of Title 5, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 3, Article 9 and Article 11 of the California Government Code, as amended (the "Act") and other applicable law. The Board of Education of the District adopted a resolution on August 25, 2009 (the "Refunding Resolution") authorizing the issuance of the Refunding Bonds.

The District is issuing concurrently with the issuance of the Refunding Bonds its $478,575,000 Los Angeles Unified School District (County of Los Angeles, California) General Obligation Bonds, Series KRY (2010) (Tax-Exempt) (the "New Money Bonds"). The New Money Bonds are being issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 1(b)(3) of Article XIIIA of the California State Constitution, Chapters 1 and 1.5 of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1 of the California Education Code, as amended, and other applicable law, and have been authorized by a minimum 55% vote of the qualified electors of the District pursuant to elections held on November 5, 2002, March 2, 2004 and November 8, 2005. The Board of Education of the District adopted a resolution on January 12, 2010 (the "District New Money Resolution"), and the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles adopted a resolution on February 2, 2010 (the "County Resolution" and, together with the District New Money Resolution, the "New Money Resolutions") authorizing the issuance of the New Money Bonds.

In our capacity as bond counsel, we have reviewed originals, or copies certified or otherwise identified to our satisfaction as being true copies of the Refunding Resolution, the District New Money Resolution, the County Resolution, the Tax Certificate executed and delivered by the District in connection with the issuance of the Refunding Bonds and the New Money Bonds (the "Tax Certificate"), certificates of the District, and such other documents, certificates, opinions and matters as we have considered necessary or appropriate under the circumstances to render the opinions set forth herein.

We have assumed the genuineness of all documents and signatures proposed to us. We have not undertaken to verify independently, and have assumed, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents we reviewed. We have also assumed the accuracy of all representations and compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the Refunding Resolution, the District New Money Resolution, the County Resolution and the Tax Certificate, including (without limitation) covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to assure that future actions or omissions will not cause the interest on the Refunding Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Based on the foregoing, and subject to the limitations and qualifications herein specified, as of the date hereof, and under current law, we are of the opinion that:

1. The Refunding Resolution has been duly adopted by the Board of Education of the District and constitutes a valid and binding obligation of the District enforceable against the District in accordance with its terms.

2. The Refunding Bonds constitute valid and binding general obligations of the District, payable from the proceeds of the levy of ad valorem taxes on all property subject to such taxes in the District, which taxes are unlimited as to rate or amount.

3. Assuming continuing compliance by the District with certain covenants in the Refunding Resolution, the District New Money Resolution and the Tax Certificate and the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), regarding the use, expenditure and investment of proceeds of the Refunding Bonds and the New Money Bonds and the timely payment of certain investment earnings to the United States, interest on the Refunding Bonds is not includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with such covenants and requirements may cause interest on the Refunding Bonds to be included in federal gross income retroactive to the date of issuance of the Refunding Bonds.

4. Interest on the Refunding Bonds is not treated as an item of tax preference in calculating the federal alternative minimum taxable income of individuals and corporations. Interest on the Refunding Bonds is, however, included as an adjustment in calculating federal corporate alternative minimum taxable income and may therefore affect a corporation's alternative minimum tax liability.

5. Interest on the Refunding Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of California.

In rendering the opinions set forth above, we have relied upon certifications and representations of the District with respect to certain material facts solely within the knowledge of the District, without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

The Code contains other provisions that could result in tax consequences as to which we express no opinion, as a result of ownership of the Refunding Bonds. Further, certain requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Refunding Resolution, the District New Money Resolution, the County Resolution, the Tax Certificate or other documents pertaining to the Refunding Bonds and the New Money Bonds may be changed, and certain actions may be taken under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents with the approval of counsel nationally recognized in the area of state and local obligations. No opinion is expressed herein as to the effect on the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Refunding Bonds of any change to the aforementioned requirements and procedures or of any action taken or not taken after the date of this opinion without our approval. Other than as described herein, we have not addressed and we are not opining on the tax consequences to any person of the investment in, or receipt of interest on, the Refunding Bonds.

With respect to the opinions expressed herein, the rights of the owners of the Refunding Bonds and the enforceability thereof are subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, moratorium and other laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles (regardless of whether such enforceability is considered in equity or at law), to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases, and to the limitations on legal remedies against school districts in the State of California.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions. Such opinions may be adversely affected by actions taken or events occurring, including a change in law, regulation or ruling (or in the application or official interpretation of any law, regulation or ruling) after the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether such actions are taken or such events occur, and we have no obligation to update this opinion in light of such actions or events.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX H

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

This Continuing Disclosure Certificate (the "Disclosure Certificate") is executed and delivered by the Los Angeles Unified School District (the "District") in connection with the issuance of its Bonds, which are being issued pursuant to the New Money Resolutions and the Refunding Resolution. The District covenants and agrees as follows:

Section 1. Purpose of the Disclosure Certificate. This Disclosure Certificate is being executed and delivered by the District and the Dissemination Agent for the benefit of the Holders and Beneficial Owners of the Bonds and in order to assist the Participating Underwriters in complying with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2 12(b)(5).

Section 2. Definitions. In addition to the definitions set forth in the New Money Resolutions, which apply to any capitalized term used in this Disclosure Certificate unless otherwise defined in this Section, the following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

"Annual Report" shall mean any Annual Report provided by the District pursuant to, and as described in, Sections 3 and 4 of this Disclosure Certificate.

"CUSIP Numbers" shall mean the Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedure's unique identification number for each public issue of a security.

"Beneficial Owner" shall mean any person who (a) has the power, directly or indirectly, to vote or consent with respect to, or to dispose of ownership of, any Bonds (including persons holding Bonds through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries), or (b) is treated as the owner of any Bonds for federal income tax purposes.

"Bonds" shall mean, collectively, the (i) $478,575,000. Los Angeles Unified School District (County of Los Angeles, California) General Obligation Bonds Series KRY (2010) (Tax-Exempt); (ii) $1,250,585,000 Los Angeles Unified School District (County of Los Angeles, California) General Obligation Bonds Series RY (2010) (Federally Taxable Build America Bonds) (the "Taxable Series RY Bonds"); (iii) $3,795,000 Los Angeles Unified School District (County of Los Angeles, California) General Obligation Bonds Election of 2005, Series I (2010) (Federally Taxable); and (iv) $74,995,000 Los Angeles Unified School District (County of Los Angeles, California) 2010 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series A (Tax-Exempt) (the "Refunding Bonds").

"County" shall mean the County of Los Angeles, California.

"County New Money Resolution" shall mean the resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County on February 2, 2010, at the request of the Board of Education of the District pursuant to the District New Money Resolution.

"Dissemination Agent" shall mean Digital Assurance Certification, L.L.C., or any successor Dissemination Agent designated in writing by the District and which has filed with the District a written acceptance of such designation.

"District New Money Resolution" shall mean the resolution of the Board of Education of the District adopted on January 12, 2010 requesting the Board of Supervisors of the County issue the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, Taxable Series RY Bonds and the Taxable Series I Bonds.

“EMMA System” shall mean the MSRB’s Electronic Municipal Market Access system.

“Holder” shall mean either the registered owners of the Bonds, or if the Bonds are registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company or another recognized depository, any applicable participant in such depository system.

“Listed Events” shall mean any of the events listed in Section 5(a) of this Disclosure Certificate.

“MSRB” shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of the MSRB contemplated by this Disclosure Certificate.

“New Money Resolutions” shall mean, collectively, the District New Money Resolution and the County New Money Resolution.

“Official Statement” shall mean the Official Statement dated February 18, 2010, as amended on March 1, 2010 with respect to the Tax-Exempt Series KRY Bonds, Taxable Series I Bonds, the Taxable Series RY Bonds and the Refunding Bonds.

“Participating Underwriters” shall mean any of the original underwriters of the Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with offering of the Bonds.

“Refunding Resolution” shall mean the resolution adopted by the Board of Education of the District on August 25, 2009 authorizing the issuance of the Refunding Bonds.

“Rule” shall mean Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

Section 3. Provision of Annual Reports.

(a) The District shall, or shall cause the Dissemination Agent to, not later than 240 days following the end of the District’s fiscal year (currently ending June 30), commencing with the report for the 2009-10 Fiscal Year (which is due not later than February 25, 2011), provide to the MSRB through its EMMA System an Annual Report which is consistent with the requirements of Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate. The Annual Report may be submitted as a single document or as separate documents comprising a package, and may cross-reference other information as provided in Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate; provided, that the audited financial statements of the District may be submitted separately from the balance of the Annual Report and later than the date required above for the filing of the Annual Report if they are not available by that date. If the District’s fiscal year changes, it shall give notice of such change in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5(c).

(b) Not later than fifteen (15) days prior to said date, the District shall provide the Annual Report to the Dissemination Agent (if other than the District). If the District is unable to provide to the MSRB through its EMMA System an Annual Report by the date required in subsection (a), the Dissemination Agent shall send a notice of such fact to the MSRB through its EMMA System.

(c) The Dissemination Agent shall:

(i) determine each year prior to the date for providing the Annual Report the EMMA System; and

(ii) (if the Dissemination Agent is other than the District) file a report with the District certifying that the Annual Report has been provided pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate, stating the date it was provided and that it was provided to the MSRB through the EMMA System.

Section 4. Content of Annual Reports. The District's Annual Report shall contain or include by reference the following:

(a) Audited financial statements of the District for the preceding fiscal year, prepared in accordance with the laws of the State of California and including all statements and information prescribed for inclusion therein by the Controller of the State of California. If the District's audited financial statements are not available by the time the Annual Report is required to be filed pursuant to Section 3(a), the Annual Report shall contain unaudited financial statements in a format similar to the financial statements contained in the final Official Statements, and the audited financial statements shall be filed in the same manner as the Annual Report when they become available.

(b) To the extent not included in the audited financial statement of the District, the Annual Report shall also include the following:

(i) Adopted general fund budget of the District for the current fiscal year.

(ii) District average daily attendance.

(iii) District outstanding debt.

(iv) Information regarding total assessed valuation of taxable properties within the District, if and to the extent provided to the District by the County.

(v) Information regarding total secured tax charges and delinquencies on taxable properties within the District, if and to the extent provided to the District by the County.

(vi) Information regarding total assessed valuation and parcels by land use.

(vii) Information regarding the assessed valuation per parcel of single family homes.

(viii) Information regarding the largest local secured taxpayers.

(c) Any or all of the items listed above may be included by specific reference to other documents, including official statements of debt issues of the District or related public entities, which have been submitted to the MSRB through its EMMA System. If the document included by reference is a final official statement, it must be available from the MSRB. The District shall clearly identify each such other document so included by reference.

(d) The descriptions contained in clause (b) above of financial information and operating data constituting to be included in the Annual Report are of general categories or types of financial information and operating data. When such descriptions include information that no longer can be generated because the operations to which it related have been materially changed or discontinued, or due to changes in accounting practices, legislative or organizational changes, a statement to that effect shall be provided in lieu of such information. Comparable information shall be provided if available.

Section 5. Reporting of Significant Events.

(a) Pursuant to the provisions of this Section 5, the District shall give, or cause to be given, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds, if material:

(i) principal and interest payment delinquencies.

(ii) non-payment related defaults.

(iii) modifications to rights of Holders.

(iv) optional, contingent or unscheduled bond calls.

(v) defeasances.

(vi) rating changes.

(vii) adverse tax opinions or events affecting the tax-exempt status of the Bonds.

(viii) unscheduled draws on the debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties.

(ix) unscheduled draws on the credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties.

(x) substitution of the credit or liquidity providers or their failure to perform.

(xi) release, substitution or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds.

The District notes that items (viii), (ix), (x) and (xi) are not applicable to the Bonds and that item (vii) is not applicable to the Taxable Series RY Bonds and the Taxable Series I Bonds.

(b) Whenever the District obtains knowledge of the occurrence of a Listed Event, the District shall as soon as possible determine if such event would be material under applicable federal securities laws.

(c) If the District determines that knowledge of the occurrence of a Listed Event would be material under applicable federal securities laws, the District shall promptly file a notice of such occurrence with the EMMA System of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. Notwithstanding the foregoing, notice of Listed Events described in subsections (a)(4) and (5) need not be given under this subsection any earlier than the notice (if any) of the underlying event is given to Holders of affected Bonds pursuant to the New Money Resolutions and the Refunding Resolution, as applicable.

Section 6. CUSIP Numbers. Whenever providing information to the Dissemination Agent, including but not limited to Annual Reports, documents incorporated by reference to the Annual Reports, Audited Financial Statements and notices of Listed Events, the District shall indicate the full name of the Bonds and the 9-digit CUSIP numbers for the Bonds as to which the provided information relates.

Section 7. Termination of Reporting Obligation. The District's obligations under this Disclosure Certificate shall terminate upon the legal defeasance, prior redemption or payment in full of all of the Bonds. If such termination occurs prior to the final maturity of the Bonds, the District shall give notice of such termination in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5(c).

Section 8. Dissemination Agent. The District may, from time to time, appoint or engage a Dissemination Agent to assist it in carrying out its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate, and may discharge any such Agent, with or without appointing a successor Dissemination Agent. The Dissemination Agent shall be Digital Assurance Certification, L.L.C. If at any time there is no designated Dissemination Agent appointed by the District, or if the Dissemination Agent so appointed is unwilling or unable to perform the duties of the Dissemination Agent hereunder, the District shall be the Dissemination Agent and undertake or assume its obligations hereunder. The Dissemination Agent (other than the District) shall not be responsible in any manner for the content of any notice or report required to be prepared by the District pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate.

Section 9. Amendment; Waiver. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the District may amend this Disclosure Certificate, and any provision of this Disclosure Certificate may be waived, provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) If the amendment or waiver relates to the provisions of Sections 3(a), 4, or 5(a), it may only be made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature or status of an obligated person with respect to the Bonds, or the type of business conducted; and

(b) The undertaking, as amended or taking into account such waiver, would, in the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of the original issuance of the Bonds, after taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule, as well as any change in circumstances.

(c) The amendment or waiver either: (i) is approved by the Holders of the Bonds in the same manner as provided in the resolution for amendments to the New Money Resolutions with the consent of Holders, or (ii) does not, in the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, materially impair the interests of the Holders or Beneficial Owners of the Bonds.

(d) In the event of any amendment or waiver of a provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the District shall describe such amendment in the next Annual Report, and shall include, as applicable, a narrative explanation of the reason for the amendment or waiver and its impact on the type (or in the case of a change of accounting principles, on the presentation) of financial information or operating data being presented by the District. In addition, if the amendment relates to the accounting principles to be followed in preparing financial statements, (i) notice of such change shall be given in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5(c), and (ii) the Annual Report for the year in which the change is made shall present a comparison (in narrative form and also, if feasible, in quantitative form) between the financial statements as prepared on the basis of the new accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles.

Section 10. Additional Information. Nothing in this Disclosure Certificate shall be deemed to prevent the District from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Disclosure Certificate or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is required by this Disclosure Certificate. If the District chooses to include any information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event in addition to that which is specifically required by this Disclosure Certificate, the District shall have no obligation under this Certificate to update such information or include it in any future Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

Section 11. Default. In the event of a failure of the District to comply with any provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the Dissemination Agent may (and, at the request of any Participating

Underwriter or the Holders or Beneficial Owners of at least 25% of aggregate principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding, shall) or any Holders or Beneficial Owners of the Bonds may take such actions as may be necessary and appropriate, including seeking mandate or specific performance by court order, to cause the District to comply with its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate; provided that any such action may be instituted only in the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles or in the U.S. District Court in the County of Los Angeles. A default under this Disclosure Certificate shall not be deemed an Event of Default under the New Money Resolutions, and the sole remedy under this Disclosure Certificate in the event of any failure of the District to comply with this Disclosure Certificate shall be an action to compel performance.

Section 12. Duties, Immunities and Liabilities of Dissemination Agent. The Dissemination Agent shall have only such duties as are specifically set forth in this Disclosure Certificate, and the District agrees to indemnify and save the Dissemination Agent, its officers, directors, employees and agents, harmless against any loss, expense and liabilities which it may incur arising out of or in the exercise or performance of its powers and duties hereunder, including the costs and expenses (including attorneys fees) of defending against any claim of liability, but excluding liabilities due to the Dissemination Agent's gross negligence or willful misconduct. The obligations of the District under this Section shall survive resignation or removal of the Dissemination Agent and payment of the Bonds.

Section 13. Beneficiaries. This Disclosure Certificate shall inure solely to the benefit of the District, the Dissemination Agent, the Participating Underwriters and Holders and Beneficial Owners from time to time of the Bonds, and shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

Dated: ______________, 2010

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

By:____
Megan K. Reilly
Chief Financial Officer

DIGITAL ASSURANCE CERTIFICATION, L.L.C., as Dissemination Agent

By:____
Name: ________________________________
Title: ________________________________

APPENDIX I

THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY TREASURY POOL

The Treasurer and Tax Collector of the County of Los Angeles (the "Treasurer") manages, in accordance with California Government Code Section 53600 et seq., funds deposited with the Treasurer by County school and community college districts, various special districts and some cities. State law generally requires that all moneys of the County, school districts and certain special districts be held in the County's Treasury Pool (the "Treasury Pool") as described below. The composition and value of investments under management in the Treasury Pool vary from time to time, depending on the cash flow needs of the County and the other public agencies invested in the Treasury Pool, the maturity or sale of investments, purchase of new securities and fluctuations in interest rates generally.

Los Angeles County Pooled Surplus Investments

The Treasurer has the delegated authority to invest funds on deposit in the County Treasury (the "Treasury Pool"). As of December 31, 2009, investments in the Treasury Pool were held for local agencies including school districts, community college districts, special districts and discretionary depositors such as cities and independent districts in the following amounts:

Local Agency	Invested Funds (in billions)
County of Los Angeles and Special Districts	$10.274
Schools and Community Colleges	12.244
Independent Public Agencies	2.033
Total	$24.551

Of these entities, the involuntary participants accounted for approximately 91.72%, and all discretionary participants accounted for 8.28% of the total Treasury Pool.

Decisions on the investment of funds in the Treasury Pool are made by the County Investment Officer in accordance with established policy, with certain transactions requiring the Treasurer's prior approval. In Los Angeles County, investment decisions are governed by Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 53600) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the California Government Code, which governs legal investments by local agencies in the State of California, and by a more restrictive Investment Policy developed by the Treasurer and adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on an annual basis. The Investment Policy adopted on March 31, 2009, reaffirmed the following criteria and order of priority for selecting investments:

1. Safety of Principal
2. Liquidity
3. Return on Investment

The Treasurer prepares a monthly Report of Investments (the "Investment Report") summarizing the status of the Treasury Pool, including the current market value of all investments. This report is submitted monthly to the Board of Supervisors. According to the Investment Report dated January 29, 2010, the December 31, 2009 book value of the Treasury Pool was approximately $24.551 billion and the corresponding market value was approximately $24.641 billion.

An internal controls system for monitoring cash accounting and investment practices is in place. The Treasurer's Compliance Auditor, who operates independently from the Investment Officer, reconciles cash and investments to fund balances daily. The Compliance Auditor's staff also reviews each investment trade for accuracy and compliance with the Board adopted Investment Policy. The County Auditor-Controller's Office performs similar cash and investment reconciliations on a quarterly basis and regularly reviews investment transactions for conformance with the approved policies. Additionally, the County's outside independent auditor annually accounts for all investments.

The following table identifies the types of securities held by the Treasury Pool as of December 31, 2009.

Type of Investment	% of Pool
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	46.53
Certificates of Deposit	16.55
Commercial Paper	33.85
Bankers Acceptances	0.00
Municipal Obligations	0.00
Corporate Notes & Deposit Notes	3.07
Asset Backed Instruments	0.00
Repurchase Agreements	0.00
Other	0.00

The Treasury Pool is highly liquid. As of December 31, 2009 approximately 45.34% of the investments mature within 60 days, with an average of 544.93 days to maturity for the entire portfolio.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT (County of Los Angeles, California) • General Obligation Bonds Series KRY (2010) (Tax-Exempt), General Obligation Bonds Series RY (2010) (Federally Taxable Build America Bonds), 2010 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series A (Tax-Exempt) and General Obligation Bonds Election of 2005, Series I (2010) (Federally Taxable)

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