

FRIDAY'S REPORT

To The Board of Education

Culver City HS
 CENTAURS v Redondo Beach SEAHAWKS
 Homecoming Game
 October 7, 2022
 Centaurs 28 - Seahawks 0



Key Agenda Items (Board Meeting 10/11/2022)

(1) **Item 11.6 Brookwood@ Presentation:**

Board Info:

- Culver City Unified School District staff and Brookwood© Advisors will present a proposed plan to review current CCUSD-owned properties.
- The proposed plan will set in motion a 4-5 month long fact-finding study to review each CCUSD-owned property, and to explore potential future uses that could provide long-term revenue for the District.
- The potential long-term revenue stream could possibly be used to supplement instructional and afterschool programs, increase social services to students and families, and expand support for staff (i.e., subsidizing healthcare costs, providing childcare programs, providing subsidies for faculty and staff housing, maintaining long-term competitive salaries, assisting staff to obtain college/credentialing goals college/credentialing objectives, etc.)
- The proposed study would engage input from all key stakeholders (Board representatives, Union leaders, Student leaders, Community leaders, Site Principal representative and District administrative staff.) The study's findings and recommendations will be presented as an action item to the Board for consideration in late-February/early-March 2023.
- The contract to start this proposed study will be presented as an action item at the next Board meeting (October 25, 2022.)

Possible Additional Tasks: The proposed study would also

- Review potential re-configuration/disposition options that will both maximize revenue in the long term and that can realistically be achieved.
- Explore the opportunities that are available to enhance and accelerate the attainment of the Board's objectives for long term

sustainable income.

- Manage a high-level due diligence effort necessary to determine the underlying value of the real estate in the marketplace and the opportunities the holdings present for future ongoing funding and support for students, families and faculty and staff. •
- Review of CCUSD 2019 Facility Masterplan to assess future solutions.
- Review of title (to provide clarity on the legal encumbrances and physical easements that may exist on the land).
- Conduct preliminary environmental analysis.
- Conduct market study to serve as a baseline to establish market rates (including anticipated supply and demand, rental rates, absorption, etc.)
- Consult with traffic engineers (to identify key Level of Service considerations, safety issues, and likely traffic mitigation measures that may be required for the work, as well as parking criteria).
- Consult with civil engineers to understand the existing capacity of wet and dry utilities.
- Conduct preliminary geotechnical review for soils conditions, likely foundation requirements for a multi-story building, sites' seismic stability, architectural, and landscape.
- Review current and proposed legislation that may affect the Education Code and Government Code for the State regarding the development of the District revenue-producing holdings, limitations on and opportunities for structuring capital, construction procurement strategies, etc.
- Explore pathways to permit-ready by meeting with public works for utilities, planning and zoning regulatory agencies, the Fire Marshal for specific site requirements, and if needed, meet with the appropriate state agencies if project review can and should be undertaken through the Division of State Architect.

(2) **Item 11.2 Enrollment Report:**

CCUSD preliminary enrollment numbers (2021-22 to 2022-23) show a modest increase:

	2022-23	2021-22	Differences
K-5	3059	2987	+ 2.41 %
6-8	1587	1554	+ 2.12
9-12	2151	2153	- 0.09
iAcademy	2	104	- 98.0
TOTAL K-12	6799	6763	+ 0.53
—			
Preschool	162		
Adult School	333		

(3) **Item 11.3 California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress:**

Please see attach PPT

(4) **Item 11.4 First Reading of Revised Board Policy 6146.1 - High School Graduation Requirements:**

Please see attached PDF

(5) **Item 11.5 First Reading of BP/AR 5117 Inter-district Attendance:**

Please see attached PDF

UPDATES:

(6) **Superintendent's On-Going Focus Areas ([LINK](#))**

(7) **FYI News** For Your Information, Here Are Today's Political and Education News Provided by the LACOE Governmental Relations Office // Articles from October 3, 2022 – October 7, 2022 ([LINK](#))

Topics:

For Historic Black Community, Crenshaw/LAX Line is 'A Blessing and a Curse'
 More Than 100,000 Retired California Teachers Receive Pension Boosts Due to Inflation
 California Inflation Relief Payments Start Friday. Here's How Long It Might Take to Reach You
 Voters Support Newsom's Mental Health Plan and Back Mandatory Kindergarten, Poll Shows
 School-Related Ballot Measures to Watch This Midterm Election
 Senators Call for Stronger Rules for Students with Disabilities
 We Can Do More to Provide High-Quality Education to Students in Juvenile Detention
 California Removes Hurdles to Building Teacher Housing
 No Widespread, Systemic Release of Confidential Data in LAUSD Cyberattack, Carvalho Says

(8) **More Than 100,000 Retired California Teachers Receive Pension Boosts Due to Inflation**

By: Wes Venteicher – Sacramento Bee October 7, 2022

Soaring inflation this year triggered special pension boosts for about 112,000 retired California teachers, the California State Teachers' Retirement System announced Thursday. The teachers' retirement system provides a unique benefit that preserves retirees' "purchasing power." When inflation reduces the value of their pension dollars by more than 15 percent, the system makes a permanent adjustment, pushing retirees' purchasing power back up to 85 percent. The inflation rate CalSTRS used for the fiscal year that ended in June was 8.3 percent, according to the retirement system's announcement.

That pushed the purchasing power of about 50,000 retirees below 85 percent for the first time, triggering new adjustments for them, according to the announcement. Only teachers who retired before 2005 were eligible for the adjustments, which showed up on this month's pension checks. CalSTRS' announcement said the system has "one of the strongest anti-inflation programs operated by any public pension system in the nation."

At CalPERS, most retirees are receiving cost-of-living increases of either 1.2 percent or 2 percent this year, with a small group receiving up to 4.7 percent. Every CalSTRS retiree receives a 2 percent increase every year, calculated based on their original benefit amount (it's not compounded). And

Enrollment

District Demographics

Student Group	Total	Percentage
English Learners	660	9.3%
Foster Youth	20	0.3%
Homeless	79	1.1%
Socioeconomically Disadvantaged	1,914	27%
Students with Disabilities	653	9.2%

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Percentage
African American	819	11.6%
American Indian	10	0.1%
Asian	751	10.6%
Filipino	109	1.5%
Hispanic	2,624	37.1%
Two or More Races	848	12%
Pacific Islander	21	0.3%
White	1,829	25.8%

CCUSD 2021-22

Total Enrollment (adjusted) 7076

SED 27% EL 9.3% FY 0.3% SWD 9.2%

CCUSD 2021-22 Enrollment by Ethnicity

Name	Total	African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Filipino	Hispanic or Latino	Pacific Islander	White	Two or More Races	Not Reported
Culver City High	2,228	15.3%	0.2%	10.0%	1.6%	37.2%	0.3%	25.1%	9.3%	1.0%
Culver City Middle	1,586	12.4%	0.1%	9.1%	1.5%	40.7%	0.4%	24.2%	11.1%	0.5%
El Marino Elementary	795	3.9%	0.0%	17.2%	1.6%	34.7%	0.0%	19.7%	22.1%	0.6%
El Rincon Elementary	590	20.7%	0.2%	9.8%	3.4%	26.8%	0.5%	22.0%	15.1%	1.5%
Farragut Elementary	553	5.6%	0.2%	14.8%	1.6%	18.4%	0.2%	40.3%	17.4%	1.4%
La Ballona Elementary	556	5.2%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	62.8%	0.5%	12.9%	8.1%	2.5%
Linwood E. Howe Elementary	556	6.1%	0.0%	5.2%	0.5%	33.6%	0.0%	39.0%	12.9%	2.5%
Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	12	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	41.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%

Report Totals

Name	Total	African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Filipino	Hispanic or Latino	Pacific Islander	White	Two or More Races	Not Reported
Culver City Unified	6,876	11.4%	0.1%	10.4%	1.5%	37.1%	0.3%	25.4%	12.5%	1.2%
Los Angeles County	1,336,558	6.9%	0.2%	7.8%	2.1%	65.9%	0.3%	13.0%	2.9%	0.9%
Statewide	5,892,240	5.1%	0.5%	9.5%	2.3%	55.9%	0.4%	21.1%	4.3%	1.0%

next year, teachers who retired before 1999 will receive yet another adjustment as the result of Senate Bill 868, which Governor Gavin Newsom signed Sept. 30.

The law provides a 15 percent increase for teachers who retired before Jan. 1, 1980; 10 percent for those who retired between January 1, 1980 and December 31, 1989; and 5 percent for those who retired between January 1, 1990 and December 31, 1998. The law is meant to improve benefits for teachers who missed out on enhanced benefits that kicked in in 1999, according to CalSTRS' announcement. The increases from the bill will take effect in July of next year, according to the announcement.

(9) California Inflation Relief Payments Start Friday. Here's How Long It Might Take to Reach You

By Brianna Taylor – Sacramento Bee, October 7, 2022

Roughly 90 percent of the direct deposits for California's "Middle Class Tax Refund" are expected by the end of October — some as early as October 7.

Those who will receive debit cards might

have to wait a bit longer for their payment.

Residents who filed their 2020 taxes may receive a one-time payment of up to \$1,050. Payments will extend through early next year. Direct deposits will be issued first, starting Friday through October 25, according to the Franchise Tax Board. The second round of direct deposits should hit accounts between October 28 and November 14. Debit cards will be mailed between October 25 through January 15.

(For more details please click on this [LINK](#).)

(10) **School-Related Ballot Measures to Watch This Midterm Election**

By Libby Standard – EducationWeek, October 6, 2022



Upcoming Events

- (1) 10/10/22: Indigenous Peoples' Day;
- (2) 10/11/22: Board of Education Meeting;
- (3) 10/12/22: CCUSD Supt, CCFT and ACE presidents visiting CCHS and El Rincon ES;
- (4) 10/13/22: EHRAC: Paper Tigers Documentary Screening Event Discussion @2PM;
- (5) 10/14/22: Weekly Superintendent and Members of the Board meetings;

CSBA
Coast2Coast Federal Advocacy Trip
April 24-26, 2023
Washington, D.C.
[\(LINK\)](#)

CCUSD Daily Report of COVID19 Cases 10/07/2022 [\(LINK\)](#)

COVID-19 CCUSD Daily Case Report (by date reported to CCUSD)												
	18-Aug			19-Aug			22-Aug			23-Aug		
	Staff	Students	Non-Emp	Staff	Students	Non-Emp	Staff	Students	Non-Emp	Staff	Students	Non-Emp
OCD							1					
EM										1	1	
ER											2	
FR							1	2				
LB										1	1	
LH					2							
MS											2	
HS				1	3			5			7	
DO												
AS												
MOT												
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	5	0	3	7	0	2	13	0
	6-Sept			7-Sept			8-Sept			9-Sept		
	Staff	Students	Non-Emp	Staff	Students	Non-Emp	Staff	Students	Non-Emp	Staff	Students	Non-Emp
OCD												
EM												
ER												
FR												
LB												

[...]

States Hope to Establish Funding for New Programs

Ballot measures in Colorado and California call for more funding to establish specific education programs.

Colorado's Proposition FF will ask voters to approve income tax deduction caps that would create a fund for the state's proposed Healthy School Meals for All program. The program would have

Colorado join California, Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont in offering free school meals to all students regardless of income status. The program would provide free meals to around 60,000 more children in the state, according to Healthy School Meals for All Colorado, the campaign sponsoring the proposition. But it doesn't sit well with some conservative lawmakers, who argue that the state shouldn't cover the cost of free meals for students from wealthy families. Currently, the state's free and reduced-price meals program follows federal guidelines with families having to make at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty line to qualify for free or reduced-price meals.

"If some family with two working parents is making \$150,000, why would their children need free lunch?" said State Rep. Richard Holtorf, a Republican. "It's not right. They should pay for their lunch because they can."

California's Proposition 28, which would use nearly \$1 billion from the state's general fund for arts and music education, has faced less opposition. The proposition would establish a grant program that gives schools full control of how to spend the money to meet their arts and music education needs, said Austin Beutner, a former superintendent of the Los Angeles Unified School District and leader of the Vote Yes on 28 campaign.

The proposition has received no formal opposition and is backed by celebrities, including Dr. Dre, John Lithgow, and Issa Rae. Beutner's own experience playing cello and later guitar throughout school helped him develop a sense of belonging that drove the push to expand options for California students.

"Almost everyone I've ever met, whether it's art, music, dance, theater, animation, filmmaking, whatever form of creative expression, I think everybody's got a story where it starts with a sense of belonging," he said. "You build on it, develop a desire to be at school, attendance improves, you develop a sense of accountability and a way to think critically about solving problems or creating new ideas, new sounds, or new images."

(For more details please click on this [LINK](#).)

(11) **Senators Call for Stronger Rules for Students with Disabilities** By Annie Ma – Los Angeles Times, October 5, 2022

Two Democratic senators urged the Education Department on Wednesday to strengthen regulations against quietly excluding kids from class because of behaviors related to a disability — a practice known as informal removal.

Since the pandemic began, parents of children with disabilities say the practice is on the rise, denying their kids the legal right to an education. Disability rights advocates and legal experts say the removals likely circumvent protections for these children, who are not supposed to be disciplined because of their disability.

In a report Tuesday, the Associated Press and the Hechinger Report documented the effect of these informal removals on children and families. In interviews with 20 families in 10 states, parents said they were called repeatedly, sometimes less than an hour into the school day, to pick up their children. Some said they left work so frequently they lost their jobs.

The Education Department in May said it intended to strengthen protections for students with disabilities. It's considering regulatory amendments to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which protects people from being discriminated against based on their disability.

The department also issued guidance to schools in July advising against discriminatory practices in discipline for students with disabilities. That guidance defined informal removals as an action taken by school staff in response to a child's behavior that removes the child for part or all of the school day, or even indefinitely.

In a letter to the Education Department, U.S. Sens. Richard J. Durbin and Tammy Duckworth, both Democrats from Illinois, urged that the practice be formally defined in regulation and included as a form of prohibited, discriminatory action.

"Informal removals not only restrict children's personal growth and decrease their likelihood of graduating, but they also are discriminatory," the letter said. "Federal and state laws and regulations, including Section 504, were intended to eliminate the segregation of students with disabilities."

Students are protected by federal law from being repeatedly taken out of the classroom for disability-related behaviors. After 10 suspensions, families of disabled children are entitled to a review of whether the behaviors are a result of the child's disability. If so, schools are supposed to make adjustments, such as providing additional accommodations or considering a change in placement.

But when the removals are not recorded, those protections are not always triggered, and families may not know they have recourse. The department's July guidance made clear students

who are informally removed have the same rights as those who are officially suspended, including to the review process.

The senators noted formal removals, such as documented suspensions and expulsions, lead to a loss of 11 million instructional hours per year. Many schools have promised to cut down on suspensions, since kids can't learn as well when they aren't in class.

But because informal removals are not recorded, the full scope of their effect on children remains unclear.

"In some cases, informal removals may result in students with disabilities missing months and even years of classroom instruction," the senators wrote. "Missing school also deprives children of other important services, such as access to free lunch, referrals to outside services, medical care, evaluation services, access to a library and playground, extracurricular activities, and a sense of community and belonging."

(12) **California Removes Hurdles to Building Teacher Housing** By Diana Lambert- EdSource. October 4, 2022

Newly signed legislation loosening zoning requirements will soon make it easier for California school districts to build affordable housing for their teachers and other staff.

It is the latest in a series of bills passed by lawmakers over the last seven years to remove hurdles around building teacher housing. The new legislation, part of a suite of 41 housing bills signed by Governor Gavin Newsom last week, will allow staff housing to be built on any property owned by a school district without requiring the district to request zoning changes from city or county officials.

It will be in effect from January 1, 2024 to January 1, 2033.

"Teachers and staff are leaving because the skyrocketing cost of living and stagnant salaries make it almost impossible to afford living in the communities where they teach," said Assemblyman Richard Bloom, the author of the legislation. "We are hemorrhaging talented teachers, which ultimately negatively impacts the quality of a public education for our kids. We can do better. AB 2295 gives school districts an essential tool in addressing staffing challenges by utilizing properties they already own."

A 2021 joint study by the Center for Cities and Schools and the Turner Center for Housing Innovation at UC Berkeley, and CityLab at UCLA found that the state's school districts own more than 150,000 acres of land and that 75,000 acres could be developed into affordable housing. At 30 units per acre there could be 2.3 million units of housing, according to the report.

There are workforce housing developments in Santa Clara, Los Angeles and Daly City, but more than 40 other districts are considering similar projects, according to the report.

The added flexibility comes with restrictions. The project must have at least 10 housing units and be on a vacant parcel in an

area that is already largely developed. It also must be adjacent to a parcel zoned residential.

These housing projects also will be exempt from some federal and state requirements governing the construction and sale of school property, although local building requirements and design standards will still apply as long as they don't conflict with the housing density and 30-foot height permitted by the bill.

The law is meant to keep city and county governments from putting up roadblocks to new projects by adding restrictions over and above the standard zoning, said Troy Flint, spokesman for the California School Boards Association, which co-sponsored the legislation. The bill was signed by Newsom Wednesday.

"I am thrilled that Governor Newsom has signed AB 2295 and demonstrated his support for education workforce housing," said Vernon M. Billy, executive director of CSBA. "Our members across the state have expressed a strong and growing interest in creative efforts to address the teacher shortage."

High rent and house prices have long made it difficult for teachers, especially those at the bottom of the pay scale, to find affordable homes. Even teachers earning average or the highest salaries faced struggles paying the rent, especially in the high-cost coastal and metro areas, according to a 2019 EdSource analysis of the issue.

To address this problem, the bill requires that a majority of the units on the property be affordable to tenants with moderate incomes and at least 30 percent be affordable to lower-income households. Unrented units can be made available to employees of adjacent school districts and then to public employees living within district boundaries.

An Assembly analysis of the bill says moderate incomes are generally no more than 120 percent of the area median income and lower incomes are less than 80 percent of the area median income.

Assembly Bill 2295 is the latest legislation to make it more affordable for teachers to live in California. The Teacher Housing Act of 2016 paved the way for district-provided teacher housing by allowing school districts to provide affordable housing specifically for district employees and their families. Previous state law required that homes or apartments be open to anyone who meets the low-income requirement if they used state and federal low-income housing funds or tax credits.

Assembly Bill 1157, approved by Governor Jerry Brown in 2017, exempted school districts from some requirements related to the sale or lease of property if it will be used for employee housing. Districts no longer have had to convene an advisory committee when they want to sell, lease or rent surplus property because of this piece of legislation. The bill also exempts the district from property tax on the complex.

In recent years eight school districts have attempted to pass school bonds or other local propositions to fund housing for school employees. Six passed, according to the Assembly

analysis of the bill.

Districts see offering housing as a way to give them a competitive edge when competing for teachers and other staff.

"School districts are eager to address these issues by converting unused or underutilized property to affordable housing for school staff but are slowed or stymied by current regulations," according to a statement from the California School Boards Association. "Under existing law, development of surplus school property into education workforce housing can often take seven years to complete. By removing administrative barriers, while still allowing for a robust community engagement process, AB 2295 would shorten that timeline in most cases, making it easier for local educational agencies to build housing on their property."

(13) **No Widespread, Systemic Release of Confidential Data in LAUSD Cyberattack, Carvalho Says**

By Howard Blume, Terry Castleman, Alejandra Reyes-Velarde – Los Angeles Times October 3, 2022

A criminal syndicate largely failed to steal valuable data from the Los Angeles Unified School District in a cyberattack, but a relatively small number of individuals have had their sensitive information released on the dark web, Supt. Alberto Carvalho said Monday.

School district and law enforcement analysts have been able to review about two-thirds of the data that were published Saturday, after Carvalho refused to authorize a ransom payment to the hackers. The overwhelming majority of students, parents and employees can breathe easier, the superintendent said.

"Based on what we have seen, there is at this point no evidence of widespread impact as far as truly sensitive, confidential information," Carvalho said. "The release was actually more limited than what we had originally anticipated."

A Times scan of the documents, which are on the dark web, largely corroborated Carvalho's assessment but also uncovered at least several complaints detailing workplace harassment and personally identifiable information of minors.

The sheer number of files released — thousands — and the lack of discernible file and folder names contribute to a daunting review process for investigators.

Even a cursory review reveals information people might not want disclosed. The Times found records of two disciplinary actions against building and grounds workers, from 2008 and 2009. There's also an incident report from June 2022 made against a plant manager detailing possible workplace harassment.

(For more details please click on this [LINK](#).)