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| 15 | IN THE UNITED STATES | DISTRICT COURT |
| 16 | FOR THE DISTRICT | OF ARIZONA |
| 17 | Roy and Josie Fisher, et al., | CV 74-90 TUC DCB |
| 18 | Plaintiffs | (Lead Case) |
| 19 | v. | RESPONSE TO MENDOZA |
| 20 | United States of America, | PLAINTIFFS' OBJECTIONS TO TUSD'S FINAL REVISED |
| 21 | Plaintiff-Intervenor, | COMPREHENSIVE MAGNET PLAN |
| 22 | v. | CV 74-204 TUC DCB |
| 23 | Anita Lohr, et al., | (Consolidated Case) |
| 24 | Defendants, | |
| 25 | and | |
| 26 | Sidney L. Sutton, et al., | |
| 27 | Defendants-Intervenors, | |
| 28 | | |

Maria Mendoza, et al.

Plaintiffs,
United States of America,

Plaintiff-Intervenor,
v.

Tucson Unified School District No. One, et al.

Tucson Unified School District #1 ("TUSD"), by and through undersigned counsel, responds to Mendoza Plaintiffs' Objection to TUSD's Final Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan (ECF 1813) as follows.

Defendants.

I. Introduction

On January 16, 2015, the Court entered an order requiring TUSD to file a Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan in four months ("Comprehensive Magnet Plan Order"). *See* ECF 1753. The Comprehensive Magnet Plan Order also required that TUSD, in consultation with the Special Master, work with its schools to prepare individual improvement plans during the three months following the order. Between February and May 2015, the District worked closely with the Special Master and his Implementation Committee member, Dr. Rebecca Montaño, to finalize the Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan and its individual plans. *See* Declaration of M. Taylor ("Taylor Decl.") ¶ 2. To permit a lengthy period of time for feedback and comment, TUSD provided revised individual magnet school plans to the Special Master on March 13, 2015. Taylor Decl. ¶ 3. The time spent reviewing magnet issues and conferring with the superintendent, assistant superintendent, district administrators and principals is reflected in both the invoices of the Special Master (7.9 hours in February, 10.9 hours in March, 2.5 hours in April and 20 hours in May on the Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan) and of Dr. Montaño (15 hours in February, 13.5 hours in March, 2.5 hours in April and 3.2 hours in May on the Revised

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Comprehensive Magnet Plan). See Taylor Decl. ¶¶ 4-5, Ex. A, Special Master Invoices, Ex. B, Dr. Montaño Invoices.

On May 15, 2015, TUSD filed the Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan and the individual magnet school plans. See ECF 1803. Following further collaboration, on June 11, 2015, TUSD filed the board-approved Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan. On June 18, 2015, the Mendoza and Fisher Plaintiffs filed objections to the plan. See ECF 1808. In an effort to address the objections raised by the Plaintiffs, and in consultation with the Special Master, TUSD has made further revisions to the Comprehensive Magnet Plan. The nature of these revisions may require further board approval. A redlined version of the revised Plan with the further revisions is attached to Martha Taylor's declaration as Exhibit C. As discussed below, the Mendoza Plaintiffs' objections have been addressed either by: (1) modifications to the Comprehensive Magnet Plan which address the Mendoza objections; or (2) the Special Master, after considering the objections, recommending that no revisions be made. Accordingly, TUSD requests the Court to enter an order approving the Plan so that TUSD may move forward with implementation.

II. The Mendoza Plaintiffs' Objection to the USP-Compliant Deficit Model **Strategies is Largely Moot.**

The Mendoza Plaintiffs attempt to imply there is a USP requirement for asset model strategies. There is not. The Mendoza Plaintiffs offer no expert testimony or evidence to support that deficit model strategies should not be used (or what TUSD programs they are defining as deficit model strategies). Instead, the Mendoza Plaintiffs rely heavily on a quote from the Special Master explaining a benefit of asset model strategies. However, they inexplicably omitted the last of the three sentences of the Special Master's magnet memoranda where he also explained the benefits of deficit model strategies:

There are good reasons for focusing attention on building the skills and dispositions of students who are falling behind and need to achieve at higher levels. So, when is a strategy a deficit strategy? Some of the most successful programs for bringing students up to speed use small group instruction and individual tutoring... Excellent teachers almost always use student grouping

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for specific purposes that relate to student learning needs, student interests, particular curriculum goals and other considerations. This allows teachers to reduce the teacher-student ratio for periods of time and engage in individualized instruction more.

See 1815-8 at 3 (attached to Fisher Objection). Accordingly, to the extent deficit model strategies are used, the Special Master does not reject that as an available strategy.

The Mendoza Plaintiffs' primary objection to use of deficit model strategies is the Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan's reliance on paraprofessionals. ECF 1813 9-10. The Special Master's only expressed concern was to request that the District "[a]ffirm that the use of paraprofessionals to implement interventions for struggling students should be significantly limited in ways that that embody the principles outlined above." ECF 1815-8 at 5. This issue is most because the District subsequently confirmed that paraprofessionals will not be used to provide remediation for students who are underachieving. See Taylor Decl. ¶ 8, Ex. E, Special Master 6/23/15 Email "Changes in the CMP".

III. The Comprehensive Magnet Plan Complies With This Court's Order

A. The Comprehensive Magnet Plan Includes Transportation

The Mendoza Plaintiffs object to the Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan based upon the erroneous assumption that the Plan lacked adequate student transportation to ensure that students could take advantage of the magnet programming. However, the District already has created a comprehensive transportation plan as part of the USP requirements. This plan includes magnet schools. Nevertheless, the District has further amended the Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan to include transportation for extended day programs. See Further Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan, Ex. C; see also Taylor Decl. ¶ 8, Ex. E, Special Master 6/23/15 Email "Changes in the CMP" (confirmation that "transportation will be provided to all students who are involved in activities beyond the school days when individual magnet school plans call for such learning activities.")

B. The Mendoza Plaintiffs' Objections to Benchmarks Are Moot

Individual magnet school plans that identified goals and benchmarks not as high as the current school academic performance measures were modified. See Further Revised

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Comprehensive Magnet Plan, Ex. C. Accordingly, this issue is moot. See Taylor Decl. § 8, Ex. E, Special Master 6/23/15 Email "Changes in the CMP" (confirmation that "goals for individual schools must be at least as high as the current school measures of academic performance.")

C. The Mendoza Plaintiffs' Request that the Comprehensive Magnet Plan Specify Theme/Feeder Patterns Should be Rejected.

Each TUSD magnet school has a magnet "theme." Many of these themes (for example, Fine Arts or STEM) can be found at each grade level (elementary, K/8, middle, and high school). As students move to a new grade level, they may have the opportunity to "pipeline" into another school that continues their magnet theme. Pipeline students obtain priority in lottery admissions for oversubscribed schools, for example. The Mendoza Plaintiffs contend the Comprehensive Magnet Plan is flawed because it does not list by site the magnet pipelines available to students. The revised Plan already addresses comprehensive magnet programs that have specific themes for Kindergarten through twelfth grade but does not list specific schools. Magnet theme pipelines long have been set forth for public reference in an attachment to District policy. See TUSD Policy JFB, Exhibit JFB-E2. These theme-based pipeline patterns do not need to be duplicated in the Comprehensive Magnet Plan.

Moreover, the likely changes to come in magnet programming suggest that it is inadvisable to identify the feeder pattern within the current plans. The Special Master aptly explains the reasoning:

It is desirable to identify feeder patterns for schools with common themes at different grade levels. But to insist on the identification of such patterns in this version of the CMP seems problematic. A year from now it is likely that a number of current magnets will no longer have magnet status. Given the array of themes (and the weakness of some of the themes), it is not clear what the patterns would be. And, having studied magnet schools to some extent, I am less convinced than those who did the magnet school study for TUSD that pipelines have a significant effect on family choice. Indeed, as I have noted in other commentary about magnet schools, location, racial and socioeconomic composition, and perceptions of school quality often trump themes (some themes are seen as proxies for school quality—such as STEM).

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See ECF 1815-7 at 2. The Special Master did not recommend TUSD make any revisions in this regard and TUSD agrees none are needed.

IV. The Mendoza Plaintiffs Have Failed to Point to Any USP "Inconsistencies"

The Tully Magnet is Consistent with the USP

No doubt recognizing the applicable legal standard – that a District's implementation strategies should be invalidated only where they violate the Constitution or court order the Mendoza Plaintiffs' posture their objection to the Tully plan as an argument that the GATE magnet is "inconsistent" with the USP. However, they cite no USP provision which explicitly or implicitly prohibits this strategic choice to strengthen the Tully magnet program by revising its theme. The Mendoza Plaintiffs complain that a GATE program cannot be a magnet program and that the removal of the testing requirement will stigmatize Tully students. TUSD believes that students will benefit from this program and that the Mendoza Plaintiffs are splitting hairs regarding whether ALE programs and magnet programs must always be mutually exclusive. International Baccalaureate (IB) programs are both ALEs and magnet themes in the District. There is no limitation in the USP or elsewhere in law that tracks or supports the Mendozas' legal theory.

The Special Master agrees the GATE program at Tully has merit: "There is good reason to believe that, given quality teaching, almost all students would benefit from the types of instruction and curricula found in GATE programs. Similarly, the practice of opening up AP courses to all students is generally seen to be a success." ECF 1815-8 at 2. Indeed, the Special Master's only recommendation to TUSD regarding Tully was to enhance funding for Tully. ECF 1815-8 at 5. TUSD has done this. See Tully Improvement Plan, ECF 1803 at 228 (\$234,467.27 budget); see amended Tully Improvement Plan, ECF

See United States v. South Bend Community School Corp., 511 F. Supp. 1352, 1360 (N.D. Ind. 1981); see also Mendoza v. United States, 623 F.2d 1338, 1345 (9th Cir. Ariz. 1980)("If the school officials present a plan which will correct the violations found, and it does not infringe upon other rights in the process, the District Court must approve that remedy even if the Court does not believe it was the most desirable plan which could have been selected.")

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1816 at 95 (\$ 276,461.75 budget). The Special Master has approved the amended Tully Improvement Plan. See Taylor Decl. ¶ 7, Ex. D, Special Master 6/20/15 Email "CMP R&R" ("On the site plans, Tully looks fine. . . ")

В. **Dual Language Magnets Are Not Currently Effective Tools for Integration**

The Mendoza Plaintiffs object that the Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan does not add additional dual-language programs. In doing so, they rely on a partial USP quote, which does not require additional dual language programs. USP § II.E.3.i states (in full) that the District must:

(i) consider how, whether, and where to add new sites to replicate successful programs and/or add new magnet themes and additional dual language programs, focusing on which geographic area(s) of the District are best suited for new programs to assist the District in meeting its desegregation obligations;

ECF 1713 at 10 (emphasis added).

Accordingly, the District must consider whether to add more dual language programs in order to assist its desegregation efforts. Here, TUSD determined that dual language programs were not likely to assist the District in meeting its desegregation obligations because existing dual-language schools have not been effective instruments for integration. In fact, the magnet status for one of the District's most successful dual language programs – Davis Elementary – is in jeopardy precisely because of the school's failure to meet integration targets. The choice not to pursue integration via new dual language magnets is well-reasoned and within the District's discretion to make.

The Special Master concluded the same:

The Mendoza plaintiffs object to the District's decision not to implement additional dual language programs. This is certainly a legitimate concern but it does not seem to be an issue that should be resolved in the context of the CMP. There are two dual language schools that are magnets. Neither is integrated. Other Districts have found dual language programs to be effective instruments for integration. TUSD has not. If neither Davis nor Roskruge, both of which have good reputations, cannot be integrated it seems reasonable for the District to conclude that adding another dual language magnet would

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not result in increasing the number of students who have the opportunity to attend an integrated school.

See ECF 1815-7 at 4. The Special Master did not recommend TUSD make any revisions in this regard.

C. Ochoa Is No Longer a Lighthouse School

TUSD has agreed to no longer designate Ochoa as a lighthouse school. See Further Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan, Ex. C (Ochoa as lighthouse removed). Accordingly, this issue is resolved. See Taylor Decl. 8, Ex. E, Special Master 6/23/15 Email "Changes in the CMP". ("Ochoa will not be a lighthouse school. . . . ")

V. Individual Magnet School Improvement Plans Have Been Filed and Set For **Briefing By Agreement of the Parties.**

The Mendoza Plaintiffs object to the Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan because the individual magnet school improvement plans were not attached. However, the individual plans were filed on June 19, 2015. See ECF 1816. As explained therein, the individual plans were not filed concurrently with the Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan because, although there were no substantive programmatic changes, they needed to have the accurate cost estimates vetted for each plan as part of the 910(G) budgeting process. See ECF 1816. The Special Master and parties have arrived at a revised briefing schedule to address the individual plans. See ECF 1817. It is hoped the Court will have approved the proposed schedule by the time of this filing. Because the Mendoza Plaintiffs' objections were made without having seen the individual plans, TUSD will address any comments they may have regarding them pursuant to the revised briefing schedule after the Mendoza Plaintiffs have reviewed them.

VI. Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, TUSD respectfully requests that the Mendoza Plaintiffs' non-mooted objections be overruled and that the Court enter an order permitting TUSD to proceed with implementation of the Further Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan filed herewith.

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DATED this 26th day of June, 2015.

RUSING LOPEZ & LIZARDI, P.L.L.C.

s/ J. William Brammer, Jr. J. William Brammer, Jr. Oscar S. Lizardi Michael J. Rusing Patricia V. Waterkotte Attorneys for Tucson Unified School District No. One, et al.

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ORIGINAL of the foregoing filed via the CM/ECF Electronic Notification System and transmittal of a Notice of Electronic Filing provided to all parties that have filed a notice of appearance in the District Court Case, as listed below.

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