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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 (Lead Case)
18	Plaintiffs	(Lead Case)
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19	V.	RESPONSE TO MENDOZA
		PLAINTIFFS' COMMENTS AND OBJECTIONS TO THE
20	v.	PLAINTIFFS' COMMENTS AND OBJECTIONS TO THE INDIVIDUAL MAGNET SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT
20 21	v. United States of America,	PLAINTIFFS' COMMENTS AND OBJECTIONS TO THE INDIVIDUAL MAGNET SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PLANS
20 21 22	v. United States of America, Plaintiff-Intervenor,	PLAINTIFFS' COMMENTS AND OBJECTIONS TO THE INDIVIDUAL MAGNET SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT
20 21 22 23	v. United States of America, Plaintiff-Intervenor, v.	PLAINTIFFS' COMMENTS AND OBJECTIONS TO THE INDIVIDUAL MAGNET SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PLANS CV 74-204 TUC DCB
20 21 22 23 24	v. United States of America, Plaintiff-Intervenor, v. Anita Lohr, et al.,	PLAINTIFFS' COMMENTS AND OBJECTIONS TO THE INDIVIDUAL MAGNET SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PLANS CV 74-204 TUC DCB
20 21 22 23 24 25	v. United States of America, Plaintiff-Intervenor, v. Anita Lohr, et al., Defendants,	PLAINTIFFS' COMMENTS AND OBJECTIONS TO THE INDIVIDUAL MAGNET SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PLANS CV 74-204 TUC DCB
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	v. United States of America, Plaintiff-Intervenor, v. Anita Lohr, et al., Defendants, and	PLAINTIFFS' COMMENTS AND OBJECTIONS TO THE INDIVIDUAL MAGNET SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PLANS CV 74-204 TUC DCB

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Maria Mendoza, et al. Plaintiffs, United States of America. Plaintiff-Intervenor. v. Tucson Unified School District No. One, et al. Defendants.

Tucson Unified School District #1 ("TUSD"), by and through undersigned counsel, responds to Mendoza Plaintiffs' Comments and Objections to the Individual Magnet School Improvement Plans in the TUSD Comprehensive Magnet Plan (ECF 1822) as follows.

I. Introduction

On June 30, 2015, the Mendoza Plaintiffs (the "Mendozas") filed objections to the individual Magnet school plans TUSD filed on June 19, 2015 (ECF 1816). The Department of Justice and the Fisher Plaintiffs did not file objections to the individual plans. As described herein, many of these objections had been addressed previously in TUSD's June 26 response (ECF 1819) to the Mendoza Plaintiffs' June 18 objections to the CMP (ECF 1813). The remaining objections raise errors that TUSD has corrected (in the case of teaching assistants and academic measures) or are based on what appears to be misunderstanding of the individual plans. This response is based upon the declaration of Martha Taylor ("Decl. Taylor") and the revised school plans attached thereto.

II. The Mendoza Objections Are Fundamentally Improper.

It is axiomatic – and has been oft-repeated in this case – that judicial oversight is constrained to evaluate District policymaking only for compliance with the USP and the Constitution. This Court has correctly stated that it "is not here to act as a 'super school board' and is mindful of its role; the Court does not intend to micro-manage programmatic

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decisions by the District and will defer to reasonable proposals by the District." See ECF 1477. Once again, however, Mendozas ask this Court to breach that boundary and dive deep down into the weeds of educational policy. They ask this Court to intervene and resolve disputes about whether Gifted and Talented Education is better conceived of as a magnet school theme or an "Advanced Learning Experience." They suggest that the Court should decide what goals should be set on what time frames and be the arbiter of whether certain intervention strategies constitute a "deficit model." It is telling that the Mendoza objection contains not a single citation to legal authority.

Likewise, the objection cites no USP mandate or prohibition that is implicated by the site plans.² The USP directed creation of a Comprehensive Magnet Plan containing certain specific elements, including: a process for changing themes, boundaries, or admissions priorities, addition of new magnets that will enhance integration/educational opportunity, provide necessary training and support to magnet school personnel, include student engagement strategies for students in the plaintiff classes, and set goals for integrating magnet schools. USP § II(E)(3)(vii-xi). Nowhere does the USP direct the outcomes Mendozas demand. The Court must decline the invitation to cross the Rubicon.

In its Order directing revisions to the CMP and the preparation of individual site plans, the Court did not suggest it intended to travel the path the Mendozas suggest. Court wrote:

¹ See also Anderson v. Canton Mun. Separate School District, 232 F.3d 450, 454 (5th Cir. 2000); Morgan v. McDonough, 689 F.2d 265, 276 (1st Cir. 1982); United States v. South Bend Community School Corp., 511 F.Supp. 1352 (N.D. Ind. 1981); Richmond Welfare Rights Org. v. Snodgrass, 525 F.2d 197, 207 (9th Cir. 1975); Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Bd. of Ed., 402 U.S. 1, 12 (1971), quoting Brown v. Bd. of Ed., Brown II, 349 U.S. 249, 299 (1955).

Mendozas do cite the USP's "focus on access and support for participation in Advanced Learning Experiences and the requirements for culturally relevant and multicultural courses" as evidence that it conceptually favors asset model strategies (Obj. at p. 7, fn. 6) but nothing more.

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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the District, in consultation with the Special Master, shall work with its schools to prepare the Improvement Plans over the next three months, which shall identify clear and specific annual bench marks for attaining magnet status by SY 2016-17. The Special Master shall monitor compliance by each school regarding its Improvement Plan. The Special Master shall file reports as necessary with the Court identifying any failure to attain a requisite benchmark, and may accordingly recommend eliminating a magnet school or program, or recommend that the school should be given more time and how much more time should be allowed for the school to reach the missed improvement bench mark. The parties will have 30 days from the filing date of any recommendation that magnet status be withdrawn to file a Response. The Special Master shall file a Reply within 15 days of the filing date of any Response.

ECF 1753 at 18 (emphasis added). Nowhere does the court suggest endless litigation and/or the oversight-by-committee invited by the Mendoza filing. As noted in the District's Response to the Mendoza objection to the Revised CMP (ECF 1819 at 2-3), staff spent some 70 hours over a four month period consulting with the Special Master and his Implementation Committee to create the plans and revise the CMP. Thereafter, compliance monitoring is entrusted to them. The District asks that the Court – consistent with the legal authority noted above – allow the process that it put in place to move forward without further costly litigation.

III. The Mendoza Objections Fail Substantively

For the reasons discussed above, the Mendozas' request for judicial intervention on topics like the use of teaching assistants, the selection of magnet themes, and the selection of strategies for student discipline, is improper. Should the Court choose to review those objections on the merits, however, they should be rejected.

A. **TUSD Revised the Use of Teaching Assistants in the Davis Plan**

The Mendozas object to the use of teaching assistants in the Davis after-school program geared towards the academic bottom 25% of the student body because the CMP provides that that teaching assistants will not be used to support struggling students. TUSD Tucson, Arizona 85718
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has corrected this. *See* Decl. Taylor ¶ 2, Ex. A-1, Revised Davis Plan at p.8 ("Teacher Assistants will be used to support classroom management and will not be providing intervention instruction for students.")

B. Transportation Will Be Provided

The Mendozas' objection that transportation is subject to a "minimal fee" and subject to receipt of a grant misconstrues the CMP and re-raises a resolved issue. *See* ECF 1819 at 4 (TUSD brief clarifying transportation will be provided). The minimal fee does not refer to transportation – but rather a fee related to an after school program. Additionally, although the CMP refers to a grant, it does not state anywhere that free transportation is contingent upon receipt of the grant as the Mendozas suggest. Indeed, the CMP states that transportation will be provided (ECF 1819-1 at 35) and the Special Master already confirmed for the Plaintiffs that TUSD agreed to provide transportation (ECF 1819-1 at 108).

C. The Academic Goals Have Been Revised

TUSD already has agreed to modify individual school goals and benchmarks to ensure they are not lower than current performance. *See* ECF 1819 at 4-5 (TUSD brief) and ECF 1819-1 108 (Special Master confirming agreement to Plaintiffs). TUSD appreciates that the Mendozas have noted three schools (Cholla, Ochoa and Roskruge) where TUSD had not revised that criteria. TUSD now has corrected this goal for these three schools. *See* Decl. Taylor, ¶ 2, Exs. A-2 – A-4, revised Cholla, Ochoa and Roskruge plans. TUSD also revised the Tucson High plan for the same reason. *See* Ex. A-5.

³ The Mendozas further complain in a footnote that they do not understand why some schools have more ambitious goals than others (*i.e.*, Borton's goal to move from a C to an A versus Bonillas' goal to move from a C to a B). The Mendozas do not request any modification to the CMP or relief from the Court in the context of this complaint. However, to clarify, there is no "one-size fits all" approach to setting goals. TUSD reviewed the goals of each school on an individual basis and sought to assign realistic goals based upon the individual circumstances of the school. For various reasons it may take longer for one school (Bonillas) to move from a C to an A than another school (Borton).

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D. There is Nothing Wrong With The Magnet Themes

TUSD already has addressed the Mendozas' objections concerning asset model strategies. See ECF 1819 at 3-4. Furthermore, despite their claim the magnet themes are not "rich" enough, TUSD has not abandoned the development of robust themes. As teachers work in Professional Learning Communities (PLCs), they will be learning more about theme content and working on theme integration along with how to deliver instruction. The Magnet Coordinator, Leadership, and Magnet Department will be monitoring the progress of themes. The Mendozas focus much of their objection on the revision to the Holladay plan because of the removal of expensive art integration consultants from the plan. Holladay does not need consultants to retain its theme, and indeed, has designated fine arts teachers in drama and music and a magnet coordinator developing integrated fine arts curriculum with the teachers.

E. 2015-16 Funding Has Increased For Ochoa, Robison, Holladay & Utterback.

The Mendozas object that certain magnet schools are allotted less funds than they were in the original draft school plans submitted to the parties in the July 2014 CMP (the subject of the Court's January 2015 CMP order). In doing so, they ask this Court to compare the funding in the June 2015 school plans with earlier drafts of the 2014 school plans. However, the preliminary budgets set forth in the 2014 school plans were extremely early figures and they had not yet been vetted in connection with the final 2015-16 budget. Moreover, all budgeting of the school plans reflects TUSD's best efforts to stretch limited dollars in a way that makes conceptual sense. In any event such a comparison creates an inaccurate impression because when comparing the June 2015 school plans to the budgeted funding of the prior school year, funding for those schools has increased significantly from the prior year:

	Ochoa	Robison	Holladay	Utterback
2014-15	\$116,989	\$119,009	\$173,113.	\$332,693
2015-16	\$178,046	\$170,396	\$337,831	\$449,693
Difference	+\$61,057	+\$51,387	+\$164,718	+\$117,000

F. Tully Magnet Is Consistent With the USP

TUSD already has addressed the Mendozas' objections concerning Tully. *See* ECF 1819 at 6-7. TUSD sees this theme as an opportunity to do something creative and different, and perceives the Tully magnet as an opportunity to make an amazing school that is truly unique for Tucson. Although students who tested into GATE will be admitted to Tully, they will be in classrooms with a heterogeneous mix of students receiving gifted and talented instruction. The District is willing to try this progressive approach using other gifted and talented themed magnet schools as examples and resources. This theme is consistent with the USP, and the Court should defer to TUSD's proposal.⁴

G. ELL Strategies Are Addressed Elsewhere.

The Mendozas object that Carrillo, Robison and Ochoa do not specify strategies for success of ELL students as provided in the CMP. The CMP addresses ELL engagement. *See* ECF 1819-1 at 33. Additionally, TUSD already requires teachers to have a Structured English Immersion (SEI) endorsement to work in classrooms, ensuring teachers are proficient in working with ELL students. The work teachers will do in Professional Learning Communities and in Learning Centered Professional Development will address all effective strategies for ELL students. The first instruction a student receives includes SEI strategies as does the small group instruction. Those schools that did not obtain sufficient

⁴ 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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points for ELL for the AZLearns Letter Grade have specific actions in their school plans addressing both teacher learning and providing services for struggling learners and learners in the lower 25%, including ELL students.

H. Goals In School Plans for Reducing Achievement Gaps Are Consistent With the CMP

The Mendozas note that certain school plans contain data contemplating reduction of achievement gaps with white students even when that group is not the highest performing group. Individual schools studied their respective achievement gaps. In some schools, they chose to address the lower 25% instead of listing the ethnicity of the students. For some schools, there are only one or two students of an ethnicity and therefore are included in the lower 25%. The closing of the achievement gap will be addressed as sites provide services to the lower 25%. The highest performing ethnic group of most magnet school is "White" with the exception of Cholla where "Hispanic" is the highest performing group.

I. Alternative Funding Will Support Disciplinary Strategies at Safford

The Mendozas object to the removal of strategies addressing disciplinary issues at Safford. The strategies are no longer included within the Safford plan because Title I funding has become available for this purpose for a Dean of Students to assist with behavioral issues. Accordingly, the strategies will be implemented using separate funding because behavioral issues remain a priority at Safford.

IV. Conclusion

In the first instance, the Court should decline the Mendoza invitation into the weeds of school-by-school educational planning. In the alternative, the objections should be rejected on the merits. TUSD respectfully requests that the Court enter an order permitting TUSD to proceed with implementation of the Further Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan filed on June 26, along with the revised school plans filed herewith.

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DATED this 7th day of July, 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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