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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.	OBJECTION TO REPORT AND
20	United States of America,	RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE REVISION
21	Plaintiff-Intervenor,	OF TUSD'S 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, objects to Special Master's Report and Recommendations Regarding the Revision of TUSD's Comprehensive Magnet Plan ("R&R")(ECF 1825) as follows. This objection is supported by the declaration of Martha Taylor ("Decl. Taylor").

Defendants.

### I. Introduction

The Plaintiffs' magnet objections, and resulting R&R, raise issues outside the scope of permissible judicial review. The case authority<sup>1</sup> is clear that this Court is constrained to evaluate District policymaking only for compliance with the Constitution, the USP and this Court's prior orders. Indeed, this Court has made it clear 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 decisions by the District and will defer to reasonable proposals by the District." ECF 1477. Unfortunately, the Plaintiffs continue to burden this Court (and taxpayer dollars) with time-consuming and costly objections that have nothing to do with the Comprehensive Magnet Plan's compliance with the Constitution, USP or this Court's

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).

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Accordingly, Plaintiffs' magnet objections, and the resulting R&R, should be denied on this basis alone.

Furthermore, TUSD respectfully submits that this Court should instruct Plaintiffs to limit objections filed with the Court to those within the permissible scope of judicial review. If left unfixed, Plaintiffs will continue to ask the Court to micro-manage programmatic decisions within the school district. This is a disservice to the public both in terms of expense (taxpayers pay for every word of the objections and resulting recommendations) and in terms of slowing down the finalizing of plans as they remain in limbo pending judicial resolution of non-USP related objections.<sup>2</sup>

In any event, TUSD has already addressed the vast majority of the recommendations in the R&R, and therefore the R&R should be denied on this additional basis. The R&R fails to acknowledge the revisions TUSD made in its June 26 further Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan ("June 26 plan")(ECF 1819-1, redline version of June 26 plan begin. at p. 26).3 The June 26 plan reflects the agreements TUSD had reached with Plaintiffs following extensive collaboration which has mooted the majority of the R&R.<sup>4</sup>

Additionally, the recommended revisions regarding ELL strategies for Carrillo, Robison and Ochoa are both unnecessary and inappropriate because they do not relate to

TUSD anticipates further programmatic policy objections to be submitted shortly by Plaintiffs in connection with the 2015-16 budget filed on July 15 and principal evaluation plans.

A "clean" copy of the June 26 plan without redlines is attached hereto. See Decl. Taylor ¶ 2, Ex. A.

The Compressive Magnet Plan was already the subject of extensive collaboration and then litigation prior to this Court's January 16, 2015 order requiring a Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan. Following the January 16 order, TUSD administration spent months working with the Special Master and his Implementation Committee member, Dr. Montaño, to revise the plan in accordance with the January 16 order. 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 Comprehensive Magnet Plan). See ECF 1819.

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magnet themes or issues and would be redundant of existing ELL strategies reflected in the Dropout and Retention Plan approved by the Special Master and Plaintiffs.

## II. The Recommendations of The Special Master Exceed The Scope of Judicial Authority.

As stated above, the Plaintiffs and Special Master continue to invite this Court into areas in which well-established case law directs it not to tread. They seek the power of the federal judiciary to dictate details of educational strategy, while pursuing through litigation every discretionary judgment call with which they do not agree. The District respectfully submits that this costly and litigious process must be stopped, and asks the Court to provide some limiting direction to the parties regarding the limits of judicial intervention in accordance with the oft-cited case law on this topic.

The R&R does not suggest that TUSD's June 26 plan is unconstitutional or violates a USP mandate. Compare 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."). Just as the Special Master is not empowered to "act as a super school board" when evaluating a desegregation plan, neither is the Court given such authority. See Webster Eisenlohr, Inc. v. Kalodner, 145 F.2d 316, 319 (3rd Cir. 1944) (master appointed pursuant to Rule 53 "operates as an arm of the court" and therefore "the master's function can go no further than to aid in the court's discharge of its duties").

The USP establishes a detailed framework for magnet plan development. See USP § II.E.3. Nowhere in his R&R does the Special Master charge that the June 26 plan or the

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individual school improvement plans violate either the USP or this Court's January 16, 2015 order requiring a Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan.<sup>5</sup>

### III. The Comprehensive Magnet Plan Requires No Further Revision

The Special Master reports the agreements reached to resolve Plaintiffs' objections are not reflected in the "June 19 plan" attached as Exhibit H to his R&R.6 See R&R at 16. However, recommendations (a-h) are moot because they are reflected in the June 26 plan and/or the individual school improvement plans. See ECF 1819-1 at 26 (June 26 plan); ECF 1816 (school plans). Each of the Special Master's recommendations (a-h) and "clarifications" (1-5) require no further revisions and are addressed as follows:

## Recommendations

## "Ochoa Elementary School will not be a lighthouse school."

All references to Ochoa Elementary School as a lighthouse school have been removed from the Ochoa plan (ECF 1816 at 74-80) and the June 26 plan (ECF 1819-1 at 30).

The R&R mischaracterizes TUSD's prior response to the Mendozas' objections to the school plans (ECF 1824) by claiming that the DOJ and TUSD repeatedly attempt to "narrow the range of issues that the plaintiffs and the Special Master can address." R&R at 17. TUSD simply asks this Court to review the June 26 plan and Plaintiffs' objections thereto in accordance with the applicable legal standards under the USP, this Court's prior orders and the applicable case law (summarized above). The Mendozas' objections to the school plans (ECF 1816) were not permitted by the magnet order (ECF 1753 at 18) but nonetheless ask the Court to engage in policy-making decisions unrelated to compliance with the USP, this Court's prior orders, and the Constitution.

It is not clear what "plan" the Special Master refers to here. TUSD's June 19 filing attached only the revised individual school plans (ECF 1816). However, Exhibit H to the R&R appears to be the text of an email from Richard Foster to the Special Master, the Special Master's list of stipulations, and TUSD's July 7 response to the Mendoza Plaintiffs' Comments and Objections to the Individual School Improvement Plans (ECF 1824). None of these documents point to any version of the CMP.

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### "Categories will no longer be used." В.

All references to "categories" of schools have been removed from the school plans (ECF 1816) and the June 26 plan (ECF 1819-1 at 30).

C. "Magnet funding will not be continued beyond the year in which funding is withdrawn, but schools that had been magnet schools will be funded as needed to meet student needs. This can exceed formula funding."

The June 26 plan reflects this agreement regarding magnet funding. See ECF 1819-1 at 36 ("If a magnet is eliminated because of lack of progress in improving student achievement, magnet funding will not be continued beyond the year in which funding is withdrawn. However, schools that lose magnet status will be funded as needed to meet student needs. In this case, schools will be allowed to exceed formula funding.")

D. "Recommendations with respect to integration will take place no later than October in each of the two school years remaining, and recommendations relating to academic performance will be made as soon as data from the previous year becomes available."

The Schedule for Magnet Programs in the June 26 plan was revised in accordance with this agreement. See ECF 1819-1 at 36-37.

**E**. "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.'

The June 26 plan reflects the transportation agreement. See ECF 1819-1 at 35 ("After school tutoring and Saturday school will include transportation").8

"There is no "exclusionary option" either now or in the future." F.

All references to "exclusionary option" have been removed from the school plans (ECF 1816) and the June 26 plan (ECF 1819-1 at 30).

Prior drafts of the magnet plan created three categories of magnet school improvement (Excelling, Strategic and Intensive) so that Intensive schools could receive much different support than those categorized as Strategic or Excelling. This was removed to resolve Plaintiffs' objections.

This sentence previously provided that transportation "may" be provided. The redline version filed on June 26 added that it "will" be provided.

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G. "Goals for individual schools must be at least as high as the current school measures of academic performance."

Prior to the July 9 R&R, TUSD filed revised school plans (ECF 1816 on June 19) and further revised plans for Cholla, Ochoa and Roskruge (ECF 1824-1 at 14-56 on July 7) correcting benchmarks to align with this agreement.

"Paraprofessionals will not be used to provide remediation for students H. who are underachieving."

The June 26 plan reflects this agreement regarding paraprofessionals. See ECF 1819-1 at 34 ("Balancing a full classroom and providing small group and individualized learning can be a challenge for the best of teachers. Teacher Assistants in the classroom can provide the support needed so that all students can succeed by providing guidance and direction while the teacher works with small groups or one-on-one.")

## **Clarifications**

"On page 4 of the overall plan, the role of the Special Master in development of the plan is characterized as "supervisory." The Special 1. Master has not dictated any particular strategy nor did the Special Master supervise any personnel. The Special Master did work closely with the District and many of his suggestions were incorporated in the plan."

The phrase "[u]nder the supervision of the Special Master" was removed in the June 26 plan. 10 See ECF 1819-1 at 30.

The District created an exclusionary option for schools that are highly performing but have little chance of integrating. For example, the District had selected Ochoa for this exclusionary option. This option, called Lighthouse, involves creating a lab school environment where highly successful teachers share their expertise and classrooms as models. As a Lighthouse School, Ochoa would have no longer been a magnet school and would have accepted only open enrollment and neighborhood students. The school would have continued to receive magnet funding for three years beginning in 2015-16. This was removed to resolve Plaintiffs' objections.

addition, this proposed "clarification" fails procedurally. recommendation must be made upon a Plaintiff's request for judicial review and include an explanation of the parties' disagreement along with the Special Master's recommendation for resolution. See ECF 1713 at 6-7, USP § I.D.I ("If any disagreements cannot be resolved within (30) days from the date Plaintiffs provide their comments to the district, the Special

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2. "The Special Master does not endorse the establishment of Carrillo as a communication and creative arts school as it suggested he did on page 4. The Special Master has consistently urged that Carrillo be what the District now wants to call a lighthouse school and that it lose its magnet status. There is no reason to add a new theme to a school that may result in diminishing the school's rather extraordinary achievements as an A

The phrase "[u]nder the supervision of the Special Master" was removed in the June 26 plan. See ECF 1819-1 at 30. This removes any suggestion that he endorsed specific aspects of the plan, including establishment of Carrillo as a communication and creative arts school.

3. "On page 5, the plan says that schools show substantial progress towards integration will have until June 2017 to meet the USP integration standards. That is not correct. The Special Master will be making recommendation to the court with respect to the magnet status based on integration no later than October 2015 and then again no later than October 2016. For schools that lose magnet status in the fall of 2016, there would be no way that such a school could change its integration status."

The Special Master can make a recommendation to the Court at any time in his supervisory role, however this does not require a revision to the June 26 plan. Rather, any disputes about magnet status can be resolved at the time they are raised. The plan does envision that a school making substantial progress the first year can and should be given an opportunity to continue its efforts for another year.

4. "On page 6, the plan says that funding for D schools is to be focused on student achievement. While this may make sense, the plan also allows some D schools to use magnet funding to improve their integration status."

Magnet funding at all sites has both academic support components and some components related to student recruitment/marketing (i.e., integration). Revision is not necessary because schools must meet both pillars to retain their status. Although the

Master shall report such disagreements to the Court together with his recommendation concerning how the disagreement(s) should be resolved"), ECF 1510 at 8, lines 4-12, ECF 1510 at 8, lines 14-17, ECF 1529 at 5-10 (same). Accordingly, a request by the Plaintiffs for an R&R and an *unresolved disputed issue* are both prerequisites for an R&R. No Plaintiff requested this clarification regarding supervision of the Special Master.

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"focus" at several underperforming schools can and should be student achievement, given that this is a desegregation case, simply allowing funds to be used to support integration is manifestly permissible.

## "In the June 11 version of the plan, a schedule for briefings, reviews, and comments is described on page 9. This schedule is not correct and should 5. be updated."

The June 26 plan has the revised briefing schedule. See ECF 1819-1 at 36-37.

### IV. **ELL Strategies Are Already In Place**

The Mendoza Plaintiffs object that the plans for three schools (Carrillo, Robison and Ochoa) do not specify strategies for success of ELL students. The Special Master recommends that the Court require TUSD to identify specific strategies for these schools. As described in TUSD's response to the Mendozas' objections to the school plans, ELL strategies are addressed elsewhere. See ECF 1824 at 7-8. Indeed, ELL support is the subject of an entirely separate budget activity code, funded at \$8 million. The ELL support in place was the subject of lengthy collaboration and negotiations with the Special Master and Plaintiffs, and is reflected in the Dropout and Retention Plan dated January 30, 2015 and revised March 13, 2015. See Taylor Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. B. The ELL strategies in place under the Dropout and Retention Plan already apply to Carrillo, Robison and Ochoa. Any order directing a revision to the June 26 plan or school plans would be duplicative of or, depending on its content, inconsistent with the strategies already in place. Accordingly, the ELL recommendation is both unnecessary and inappropriate and should be rejected.

#### V. Conclusion

Neither the Plaintiffs nor the R&R suggest that TUSD's June 26 plan is unconstitutional, violates a USP mandate, or any of this Court's orders. Accordingly, the Court should neither dip its toe, nor take the invited dive, into the waters of school district Plaintiffs' objections and the R&R should be denied on this basis alone. policy-making. TUSD respectfully requests the Court to issue an order instructing Plaintiffs to confine future objections to issues within the scope of permissible judicial review.

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Furthermore, the R&R should be denied on the additional basis that the Comprehensive Magnet Plan requires no further revision for the reasons described above. TUSD requests that the Court also enter an order permitting TUSD to proceed with implementation of the Further Revised Comprehensive Magnet Plan filed on June 26 (a clean version of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A), along with the revised school improvement plans filed on June 19 (as amended by the school plans filed on July 7).

DATED this 20<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2015.

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

s/ J. William Brammer, Jr.

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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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