1 2 3 4 5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 6 DISTRICT OF ARIZONA 7 8 Roy and Josie Fisher, et al., 9 Plaintiffs, 10 v. 11 United States of America, 12 Plaintiff-Intervenor, 13 CV 74-90 TUC DCB (Lead Case) v. 14 Anita Lohr, et al., 15 Defendants, 16 and 17 Sidney L. Sutton, et al., 18 Defendants-Intervenors, 19 20 Maria Mendoza, et al., 21 Plaintiffs, 22 United States of America, **CV 74-204 TUC DCB** 23 Plaintiff-Intervenor, (Consolidated Case) 24 v. 25 Tucson Unified School District No. One, et al., 26 Defendants. 27 28

SPECIAL MASTER'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION RELATING TO TRAINING FOR THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Introduction

On May 22, the District filed, at direction of the Court, a supplemental notice and report of compliance for the professional learning plan for enhancing the ability of teachers and administrators to use technology to facilitate student learning (ECF 2220). In this filing, the District requested that it be awarded unitary status with respect to Section 1X, B of the USP. On June 5, 2019, the Mendoza plaintiffs filed an objection to the provisions of the District's notice and report of compliance (ECF 2228).

The District's May 22 filing is a substantial improvement of its original proposals on how it would address the elements of the completion plan for training in the use of technology. But there is work to do before the Court awards partial unitary status for this aspect of the USP. The Mendoza plaintiffs objected that the District has not adequately addressed the following issues that were dealt with by the Special Master in his March 27, R&R on this topic:

- 1. An evaluation of the efficacy of teacher technology liaisons (TTL)¹.
- 2. The need to enhance the ability of professional staff to use technology to facilitate effective instruction.
- 3. The training of school administrators.

The Mendoza plaintiffs also object to the absence of information about the supervision and professional development of the TTL.

The Special Master believes that it is not necessary for the Court to direct the District to specify how TTL are supervised in the absence of evidence that there is a problem in this regard.

¹ TTL are full time teachers who are paid a modest stipend to provide assistance to their colleagues in the schools in which they themselves teach.

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27 28 The USP specifies that the Superintendent is responsible for how the staff is organized. Specification by the Court would limit the flexibility of the Superintendent's authority to organize the work of the District.

Recommendations

Evaluation. It seems likely that the District did not propose an evaluation system because the approach suggested by the Special Master was complicated and would delay the support provided to teachers in what would've been control schools. However, the District proposes to collect a significant amount of information about services provided in each school by the TTL as well as how the teachers in each school use technology in instruction. This will allow the District to conduct a "natural experiment" using data it proposes to collect for administrative purposes. The Court should require the District to provide the outlines of an evaluation of TTL and indicate that this process will be to appropriate professional development, when necessary.

A greater focus on instruction. In its initial proposals for courses available for teachers, there were few courses and that would help teachers use technology to enhance instruction. The most recent filing addresses this shortcoming but in most cases the courses involved are not subject specific. Teachers will find that the general information about using technology without specification of subject matter will place demands on them that many teachers will not effectively pursue. The Court should require, using the concept of "content pedagogy," the provision of courses about how to use technology in the subject matter that particular teachers teach (such as American government or biology, etc.).²

² There are many technology-based lesson plans available at little or no cost online that could be modified by District staff. In research in which the special master collaborated, some teachers developed lessons that focused on a local curriculum. These resources were shared and the developers were recognized and rewarded for their work.

Administrator training. In its May 22 filing, the District describes what it does to provide professional learning for school administrators as being "... in connection with the administration and management of school operations." But school administrators must evaluate teachers with respect to their use of technology to facilitate student learning. This need not involve the extent of training that teachers receive but the Court should require the District to prepare administrators to make judgments about how teachers employ technology. For example, principals should have the capability to rate teachers on computer use as follows: "The teacher ensures that all students have the opportunity to learn more demanding content." The technology specialists of the district can design the appropriate curriculum for school level administrators.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Willis D. Hawley Special Master

Dated: August 5, 2019

³ Research has shown that lower achieving students sometimes spend more time on the computer than their higher achieving peers because teachers have students use software involving basic skills rather than complex problem-solving. A

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE I hereby certify that on August 5, 2019, I electronically submitted the foregoing 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. Andrew H. Marks for Dr. Willis D. Hawley, Special Master