#### TUCSON UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT 1 LEGAL DEPARTMENT 1010 E. TENTH STREET **TUCSON, AZ 85719** (520) 225-6040 Robert S. Ross (State Bar No. 023430) Robert.Ross@tusd1.org Samuel E. Brown (State Bar No. 027474) 5 Samuel.Brown@tusd1.org 6 P. Bruce Converse (#005868) bconverse@dickinsonwright.com Timothy W. Overton (#025669) toverton@dickinsonwright.com **DICKINSON WRIGHT PLLC** 1850 N. Central Avenue, Suite 1400 Phoenix, Arizona 85004-4568 courtdocs@dickinsonwright.com Phone: (602) 285-5000 10 Fax: (844) 670-6009 11 Attorneys for Tucson Unified School District No. 1 12 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 13 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA 14 Roy and Josie Fisher, et al., 4:74-cv-00090-DCB 15 Plaintiffs, (Lead Case) v. 16 **Tucson Unified School** 17 District No. 1, et al., 18 Defendants. 19 Maria Mendoza, et al. **CV 74-204 TUC DCB** 20 (Consolidated Case) Plaintiffs, v. 21 22 **Tucson Unified School** District No. 1, et al., 23 Defendants. 24 25 TUSD RESPONSE TO THE SPECIAL MASTER'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION WITH RESPECT TO THE THREE YEAR PLUS PIP AND 26 **MAGNET PLANS [ECF 2378]** 27 28

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The Tucson Unified School District, No. 1 ("TUSD" or the "District") hereby submits this Response to the Special Master's Report and Recommendation (R&R) [ECF 2378] related to the District's 3-Year Plus Integration Plan and Outreach and Recruitment Addendum [ECF 2270]. In his R&R, the Special Master recommended that the District work with him to modify its plans for building on the success it has had in the last two years in promoting integration (a) by redefining integration, and (b) by developing new academic criteria to be used to evaluate magnet schools.<sup>1</sup>

# A. Definition of Integration

In his R&R, the Special Master assumed that the primary goal of the plan is to increase the number of schools that are "integrated" using the USP definition. Because he believes that the USP definition of "integration" is flawed, he suggested changing the USP definition of "integrated." [R&R, ECF 2378 at 2:16-20.] The District created plans for all non-magnet schools – even those that are nowhere close to the USP definition of integration – to continue its efforts to promote integration and to increase the integration of TUSD schools, even where such increases would not result in an increase in the number of integrated schools using the USP definition. Thus the real goal of the plan is to promote and increase integration as a whole, without regard to any particular definition.

There is no "end point" to the District's effort, as implied by a particular definition; the District is committed to a continuing effort to promote integration and diversity, not merely as a remedy for any past discrimination but because of its inherent value in preparing students for success. In that regard, the value of integration and diversity is not merely improved academic performance, or meeting some number of integrated schools. Indeed, as integration approaches practical limits given residential demographics and other external factors, the District believes that continued efforts to promote integration and diversity are

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Special Master states that previous discussions of academic criteria incorrectly imply "that the Special Master and the District have agreed on the academic criteria for magnet schools." [R&R, ECF 2378 at 4:2-6]. However, the CMP academic criteria that are the subject of these discussions were "taken directly from the Court-adopted guidelines from December [2018], as recommended by the Special Master in November [2018]." [ECF 2326 at 2-3].

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No particular definition, or any particular result using a definition, is a requirement or condition for unitary status. Accordingly, the District does not believe that the issue of the definition of integration in the USP should slow or delay consideration of unitary status.

This Court's September 2018 Order is clear that progress towards integration is more important than a specific defined percentage:

...that does not mean that racial percentages other than +/- 15% are not relevant at schools which are neither Integrated nor Racially Concentrated. In other words, it is relevant whether schools are more or less trending towards integration or racial concentration. It is relevant whether schools are +/- 15%, +/- 20%, or +/- 25%, with every percentage decrease in racial concentration and percentage increase towards integration being a good thing.

[ECF 2123 at 16, fn. 5.] In his 2016-17 SMAR, the Special Master recognized that the current USP definition of integration "understate[d] the number of students in TUSD who have an opportunity to go to school where very [sic] have substantial opportunity to learn with and from students of races different from their own." [ECF 2111 at 8:11-15.] The Court has recognized that the "District classifies schools as 'highly diverse' if no group is over 70% and two groups, each, make up 25% or more of the student body." [Unitary Order I, ECF 2123 at 16, fn. 5.]. A school that enrolls a critical mass of at least two racial or ethnic groups will serve to provide its students with opportunities to learn with and from people different from themselves, as such school guarantees that at least one in four students is from a different race or ethnicity. Indeed, the vast majority of school districts engaged in Courtordered desegregation efforts over the past sixty-five years have sought to achieve "integration" through the creation of a critical mass of at least two student groups at a single school (Anglo and African American students).

Nonetheless, in response to the Special Master's request as expressed in his most recent R&R, the District has made various suggestions and engaged in a dialog with the Special Master, subject to the overall position expressed above. However, the District is now

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concerned that this issue will provoke further objections, and delay the process. Accordingly, to move the process along, if some change in the definition is needed, the District proposes the following broad definition of school integration (again, subject to its position and previously stated objections):

An integrated school is one that provides students with opportunities to learn with and from people with different backgrounds and experiences than their own.

The District proposes three criteria for measuring progress improving integration, all of which may be used or considered in parallel:

- 1) the current USP definition that measures schools against school-level percentages, with a 70% cap;
- 2) a more conventional definition<sup>2</sup> that measures schools with a critical mass of *at least* two racial or ethnic student groups (25% or greater); and
- 3) a more conventional definition that measures schools whose student populations for all racial and ethnic groups is within 20% of the District average.

Given the Special Master's request to use a more conventional definition of integration, the District proposes that the most reliable and accurate method for measuring improvements in integration is to apply the current measure <u>and</u> two additional, more conventional measures that contribute to an understanding of whether schools are trending towards integration. The additional measures directly address the primary flaw identified by the Special Master, "by the definition of integration in the USP, a school with 39% white students, 39% Latino students, 10% African American students, and 12% other races would not be integrated." [ECF 2378 at 3:11-13.] Again, the goal is not to celebrate an "end point," but to direct limited resources and efforts to those schools with a greater identified need to increase opportunities for students to learn with and from students different from themselves.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The Court has recognized the Special Master's suggestion "that a more conventional definition of integration would result in finding that more than half of the District's students have the benefit of an integrated education." [ECF 2123 at 16, fn.5.]

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### **B. Proposed Academic Achievement Measures for Magnet Schools**

After considerable dialog with the Special Master, the District proposes a series of measures to determine whether a magnet school has met the academic achievement criterion to remain in magnet status. The District proposes using a system of points for meeting each measure, in which six points are possible each year, and a total of 12 points possible over a two-year cycle. A school must earn at least 9 points within a two-year cycle to maintain magnet status. The following three sub-sections would replace sub-section B.2., of the Comprehensive Magnet Plan.<sup>3</sup>

## **School Achievement Profile** [2 points possible]

1. Letter Grade. Did the magnet school earn a letter grade of A or B from the State school grading system? If not, is the magnet school a C or D rated school that made progress (increase of three points or more) towards the next-highest letter grade? Schools making progress must achieve at least a B letter grade within two years. 2 points.

or

- 2. ELA Proficiency Rate: Did students achieve an ELA proficiency rate (as determined by the State) that exceeds the ELA proficiency rate for district students at the same school level (e.g. ES, K8, MS, HS)? 1 point.
- 3. MATH Proficiency Rate: Did students achieve a math proficiency rate (as determined by the State) that exceeds the math proficiency rate for district students at the same school level (e.g. ES, K8, MS, HS)? 1 point.

# Achievement Gaps [2 points possible]

Achievement gaps are defined as the difference between the proficiency rate on mandated state tests of two subgroups of students (African American and white students,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> "B. SUPPORTING EXISTING MAGNET PROGRAMS (Processes and Schedules to Improve Magnet Programs), 2. Student Achievement" [CMP, ECF 2270-2 at 6].

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and Hispanic and white students, by free & reduced lunch where there are ten or more students of each race/ethnicity). Each measure below is worth one half point.

- 4. ELA Achievement Gap: African American Students: Is there an achievement gap in ELA between African American and white students? If not, the magnet school has met this measure. If so, did the magnet school narrow this achievement gap by at least 3% for either group within one year and/or eliminate the gap within two years?
- 5. ELA Achievement Gap: Latino Students: Is there an achievement gap in ELA between Latino and white students? If not, the magnet school has met this measure. If so, did the magnet school narrow this achievement gap by at least 3% for either group within one year and/or eliminate the gap within two years?
- 6. Math Achievement Gap: African American Students: Is there an achievement gap in Math between African American and white students? If not, the magnet school has met this measure. If so, did the magnet school narrow this achievement gap by at least 3% for either group within one year and/or eliminate the gap within two years?
- 7. Math Achievement Gap: Latino Students: Is there an achievement gap in Math between Latino and white students? If not, the magnet school has met this measure. If so, did the magnet school narrow this achievement gap by at least 3% for either group within one year and/or eliminate the gap within two years?

The District may consider improvement of African American and/or Latino students overall within the two-year cycle as a mitigating factor.

# Academic Growth [2 points possible]

Academic growth measures the growth of each school's Minimally Proficient<sup>4</sup> (MP) students as defined by the State. Each measure is worth one point.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Students may fall into one of four categories based on state assessments: minimally proficient, partially proficient, proficient, and highly proficient. Minimally proficient is the lowest category and is defined by the Arizona Dep't of Education and the State Board of Education, who determine the cut-scores for each category.

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8.	ELA Growth Rate: Minimally Proficient Students: Did the percentage of minimally
	proficient students earning one or more years' growth in ELA meet or exceed the
	percentage for district students at the same school level (e.g. ES, K8, MS, HS)?

9. *Math Growth Rate: Minimally Proficient Students:* Did the percentage of minimally proficient students earning one or more years' growth in Math meet or exceed the percentage for district students at the same school level (e.g. ES, K8, MS, HS)?

#### Conclusion

The District has worked with the Special Master as requested, and will comply with any order the Court issues, subject to and without waiving its general objections stated in prior pleadings. The District respectfully requests that the Court acknowledge that the District is in unitary status with respect to the Student Assignment area of the USP.

Respectfully submitted on January 31, 2020.

# TUCSON UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT LEGAL DEPARTMENT

s/ Samuel E. Brown

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# **Certificate of Service**

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.

s/ Samuel E. Brown