



Colorado State Model Educator Evaluation System:

Practical Ideas for Evaluating General Education Teachers of Bilingual Learners

Developed by:

Higher Educators in Linguistically Diverse Education (HELDE)

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Foreword

****PLEASE NOTE: The purpose of this document is to highlight possible approaches for districts and BOCES to consider when constructing their approach to evaluating general education teachers of bilingual learners. CDE will be collecting on-going feedback to improve this guidance.***

Following the passage of Senate Bill 10-191, the Great Teachers and Leaders act, the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) began creating the state's evaluation system and requirements for all educators whose positions require them to hold a state license. During the first two years of development of the new system (2010 to 2012), CDE staff members focused on the processes and materials for evaluating teachers and principals. Those processes and materials were pilot tested during the 2012-13 school year, and a validation study was conducted based on data collected during the 2013-14 school year.

Throughout the development, pilot testing, and validation study activities, CDE heard from groups of teachers and their evaluators whose positions require them to fulfill unique roles and responsibilities who expressed concerns that the teacher materials do not provide adequate guidance evaluating staff members in such positions. They have requested additional guidance regarding evidence/artifacts that may be used by such specialized teachers. In addition, they have asked about specific practices to "look-for" to guide their classroom observations and help ensure that all licensed teachers receive fair, valid, and reliable evaluations.

In response to such requests, CDE initiated the development of a set of implementation briefs written by practitioners for practitioners. They are intended to provide informal advice to teachers and their evaluators to help them understand the evaluation process within their specific context. Unless otherwise noted, the contents of this brief are not policy requirements but merely ideas to help educators make the best use of the state model system for all teachers.

It is CDE's hope that these guides will help everyone involved have a better understanding of how the teachers' rubric and evaluation process may be fairly used to ensure that all teachers, including those in the groups listed above, are evaluated in a manner that is fair, rigorous, transparent and valid.

Acknowledgements

The many contributions of the Higher Educators in Linguistically Diverse Education (HELDE) group are gratefully acknowledged. HELDE members generously gave their time and expertise to write this brief as a service to their colleagues. It is their hope that the brief will be used as an informal set of suggestions and ideas to help teachers in general education classrooms working with bilingual students and their evaluators better understand the Colorado State Model Educator Evaluation System and how it applies to them. HELDE members who contributed to the development of this brief include:

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Colorado State Model Educator Evaluation System: Practitioner Ideas for Evaluating Teachers

Introduction

Colorado's S. B. 10-191 requires schools, school districts, and the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) to evaluate all licensed educators with state approved quality standards and elements at least annually. This requirement applies to evaluating the performance of principals, assistant principals, teachers and special services providers. The Colorado State Model Educator Evaluation System, developed in response to the passage of S. B. 10-191, requires all teachers, including those in non-traditional classroom roles, to be evaluated using the same processes and materials used for classroom teachers. Throughout the development and pilot testing of the evaluation system, teachers in non-traditional classroom roles have expressed questions about the applicability of the evaluation system for educators such as themselves. Because of the content they teach and their responsibilities, the teacher evaluation materials may not provide evaluators opportunities to review and rate all facets of the educator's work. This practical ideas guide is intended to help these types of educators and their evaluators maximize the flexibility options built into the system to ensure a fair, valid and reliable evaluation for all educators. Educators across Colorado generously gave their time and expertise to write this practical ideas guide as a service to their colleagues. It is their hope that the brief will be used as an informal set of suggestions and ideas to better understand the Colorado State Model Educator Evaluation System and how it applies to them.

The Colorado State Model Educator Evaluation System

The evaluation system focuses on continuously improving educator performance and student results. To support school districts in implementing the evaluation requirements, the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) developed a model system that provides consistent, fair and rigorous educator evaluations, saves district resources and enables them to focus on improving teaching, learning and leading. Districts are not required to use the State Model System, but if they choose not to, then they are required to create their own system that meets all state laws and regulations.

The basic purposes of this system are to ensure that all licensed educators:

- Are evaluated using multiple, fair, transparent, timely, rigorous and valid methods.
- Are assessed through two main avenues: measuring student learning (50%) and evaluating teacher professional practices (50%).
- Receive adequate feedback and professional development support to provide them a meaningful opportunity to improve their effectiveness.
- Are provided the means to share effective practices with other educators throughout the state.
- Receive meaningful feedback to inform their professional growth and continuous improvement.

Successful implementation of the Colorado State Model Educator Evaluation System is dependent upon attending to the following priorities, or guiding principles for the evaluation system:

1. Data should inform decisions, but human judgment is critical.
2. The implementation of the system must embody continuous improvement.
3. The purpose of the system is to provide meaningful and credible feedback that improves performance.
4. The development and implementation of educator evaluation systems must continue to involve all stakeholders in a collaborative process.
5. Educator evaluations must take place within a larger system that is aligned and supportive.

The Colorado State Model Educator Evaluation System uses a meaningful process for educator evaluation. The year-long cycle includes regular conversations between the evaluator and person being evaluated; it is not a one-time event or observation, but rather a process that focuses on continuous improvement of the skills, knowledge and student outcomes of the person being evaluated. S. B. 10-191 requires that at least one observation be conducted annually for non-probationary teachers and at least two for probationary teachers. Districts may choose to conduct additional observations in order to provide high quality feedback and/or to confirm the accuracy of final professional practices ratings prior to finalization.

The State Model System evaluation process connections include, but are not limited to:



How to Interpret the State Model Teacher Rubric Components for General Education Teachers Working with Bilingual Learners

Supporting language development requires safe spaces for students to learn and take risks with language. Teachers who value and embrace the linguistic, cultural and other forms of student diversity can help to create safe, productive learning environments. Teachers holding high expectations for student learning while also providing scaffolds and supports for students to develop and attain academic language proficiency and grade level content knowledge create such environments. Members of the education community should recognize that bilingualism is a strength, not a limitation, and should value it accordingly.

While students with disabilities may also be bilingual learners, not all bilingual learners are members of the “special needs population.” Further, a great deal of care and expertise are needed to accurately identify and support bilingual students with disabilities. General education teachers working with bilingual learners can assist with the accurate identification and support of students living at the intersection of bilingualism and disability through high quality instruction within the Response to Intervention (RTI) framework by providing high quality instruction and appropriate interventions, as needed, within Tiers 1 and 2. Such instruction is sociocultural in nature, providing strong opportunities for students to engage in safe, supportive and collaborative learning environments where language and literacy development opportunities are rich and meaningful while maintaining the rigor of grade level content and expectations.

General education teachers who work with bilingual students can support their students by drawing on school and community resources to support students’ academic, linguistic, cultural and social backgrounds. Further, teachers should develop assessment abilities in their work with bilingual learners that allow for students to demonstrate their knowledge and skills despite their developing English language proficiencies. Focusing on student’s strengths, abilities, and linguistic assets, general education teachers of bilingual learners can provide excellent learning opportunities, particularly in collaboration with school and district CLDE specialists, to ensure that all bilingual learners are experiencing high quality instruction in the general education classroom.

General education teachers CLDE and their evaluators should keep the following guiding principles in mind as they determine professional practices ratings for general education teachers working with bilingual learners:

- Research indicates that on average it takes five-seven years to develop academic language in English so it is expected that students will need sufficient time and support. It may also take more than one year to progress through language development levels as measured by the ACCESS for ELLs (Assessing Comprehension and Communication in English State-to-State for English Language Learners) assessment.
- Bilingual learners may and should be encouraged to use their first language or a combination of their first language and English as they develop academic language to demonstrate skills and knowledge they possess in meeting the Colorado Academic Standards (CAS). Such practices support English language and literacy development and should be welcomed into the general education classroom.
- A body of evidence that demonstrates student growth over time is preferable to a snapshot summative measure because language acquisition emerges through developmental stages. EL’s generally acquire basic interpersonal communication skills well before they attain the higher level cognitive academic language proficiency skills required for success with tasks involving abstract language or in academic classes taught entirely in English.. For this reason, multiple methods and measures must be used to provide students with adequate opportunities to demonstrate their learning and growth in both language acquisition and grade level content knowledge.

- For the entire evaluation process, we recommend that evaluators of general education teacher working with bilingual learners, if they themselves are not CLDE Specialists or have a CLDE or the CLDE Bilingual endorsement or similar background expertise, collaborate with CLDE Specialists in the school or district to understand the work teachers engage in with bilingual learners. This collaboration will enable evaluators to understand what to expect of teachers working with bilingual learners and what they observe in classrooms where high quality learning for bilingual learners is occurring. Further, this collaboration will provide important information to support the ongoing development and professional learning of general education teachers working with bilingual learners.
- Evaluators of general education teachers of bilingual learners should:
 - Be familiar with the classroom context(s) in which the teacher works.
 - Have a good understanding of the school or district English language development program and how this program is expected to be supported and/or implemented in the general education classroom.
 - Have a good understanding of the language proficiency levels of students and their cultural and academic backgrounds, experiences, and skills.
 - Understand meaningful language production and assessment practices for students at the various levels of language proficiency.
- There is a difference between developing literacy skills as a monolingual student and developing literacy skills as a bilingual student. Therefore, evaluating general education teachers of bilingual learners in literacy classrooms on Standard I, Element B, the standards related to literacy development, should take this into account.
- Instruction, evaluation and all educational interactions should support the concept that language and culture cannot be separated. Further, language and culture influence cognitive development. For this reason, worldviews differ based on home language and culture and may or may not conform to established schooling beliefs, behaviors, values, or customs within the educational environment. Evaluating teacher effectiveness without considering the diversity of a classroom community and how that diversity may impact the way students engage with one another and the teacher has the potential to produce biased and unfair results.

An Example of the Goal-Setting Conference for a General Education Teacher of Bilingual Learners

“Renée,” a 3rd grade teacher at “Anywhere Elementary,” meets with her principal for a beginning-of-the year goal-setting meeting. Before this meeting, Renée has assessed her own performance by using the Colorado State Model Educator Evaluation System’s Rubric for Evaluating Colorado Teachers and by thinking about her preparation and commitment to bilingual students.

Renée, in the conversation with her evaluator, sets a goal regarding her work during the upcoming year. Many teachers, particularly teachers of students who are bilingual, are still learning how to engage in assessment practices that consider language acquisition and content knowledge development. For that reason, Renée chooses to focus on Standard III, Element B: “Teachers use formal and informal methods to assess student learning, provide feedback, and use results to inform planning and instruction.”

Renée and her evaluator discuss these standards and elements, particularly from the perspective of what these should look like for her bilingual students. They spend a few minutes talking about what it will look like in her classroom for Renée to be Level 3, 4, or 5 on these standards and elements. This is an important opportunity for Renée’s evaluator to learn about the students in Renée’s class(es) in terms of their language levels (in English and other languages they speak), their academic backgrounds, their interests, their families and communities. Renée’s evaluator will benefit greatly from knowing as much as possible about her students as well as about Renée’s perspectives on improving her work on these three standards.

Considering this conversation, Renée should set a goal for herself regarding her work on this particular standard/element and her ongoing development as a general education teacher of bilingual learners. An example of the overall goals Renée might set for herself is:

“I will use various types of informal and formal assessment practices in my classroom to ensure that I have a comprehensive understanding of the skills and abilities of my students regardless of their language proficiency levels. I will also explore ways to allow all of the linguistic skills and abilities my students bring to my classroom to be utilized in formal and informal assessments. I will use the data I collect on my students to plan for instruction and differentiate learning opportunities so students can grow in language and grade level content knowledge development.”

Now that Renée has written out her goals aligned to the standard, she and her evaluator should collaboratively decide how to measure Renée’s growth in these areas and how she will document and demonstrate her effectiveness.

For example, some measurable action steps related to some of Renée’s goals could be:

1. At least once a week, I will assess students using more than one language domain (i.e., writing and speaking) to ensure my assessments are capturing students’ knowledge and skills in the content areas.
2. At least once a week, I will analyze the results of the multi-domain assessments to explore if and where students need more language development support to express their content language knowledge.

Renée and her evaluator should also decide how her work will be documented. For instance, Renée could let her evaluator know when she is conducting assessments. Her evaluator may choose to observe the assessment process and Renée’s skill in implementing it. Renée could collect results of these tests and analyze the results over time, showing how her work has changed as she has learned more about students and the multi-modal assessment approach. Together, the evaluator and Renée can make a reasonable plan that supports her ongoing growth as a general education teacher of bilingual learners and provides evidence of that development. For instance, they could seek out professional learning opportunities for Renée to support her in meeting her goals.

Except for the evidence required by S.B. 10-191 and described in Exhibit 1, additional evidence/artifacts are not necessary unless the evaluator and person being evaluated have differing opinions about final ratings. In such a case, additional evidence about performance on the specific rating(s) in question may be considered. During the final evaluation conference, the evaluator and teacher should agree on the evidence needed to support the rating(s) each believes is correct. Such evidence can include documents, communications, analyses, or other types of materials that are normally and customarily collected during the course of conducting their everyday activities.

Exhibits 1 and 2 may prove to be useful for evaluating general education teachers like Renée. Evaluators may find them helpful as they think about the work of general education teachers and how their knowledge and skills regarding bilingual student learning can be evaluated accurately. They may also help general education teachers of bilingual learners develop their own roadmaps to success as they complete their self-assessments, participate in the

evaluation process, and develop professional goals.

Exhibit 1, in the first three rows, provides information about what is required by S.B. 10-191. The fourth and fifth rows of the chart provides ideas for artifacts and other types of evidence that **may** be used to help confirm the accuracy of observations and ratings on non-observable items. It is important to note that these are ideas for evidence/artifacts, but they are not required to be used during the evaluation. Nor should a teacher be expected to collect all of these items. These examples are meant to serve as a catalyst for helping teachers and their evaluators generate a short and focused list of artifacts that may prove beneficial in fully understanding the quality of the teacher's performance. It must be noted that evaluations performed using the state model system may be completed without a consideration of any artifacts.

EXHIBIT 1: Observations, Required Measures and Other Evidence/Artifacts

S.B. 10-191 REQUIRES MULTIPLE MEASURES OF EDUCATOR PERFORMANCE MEASURED ON MULTIPLE OCCASIONS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. This requirement is defined as observations, required measures and optional additional measures (evidence/artifacts). While the teacher rubric serves as the data collection tool for observations, districts and BOCES must determine the method for collecting data regarding required measures and additional evidence/artifacts. This chart serves as a reminder of the required measures that must be discussed annually and evidence/artifacts that may be discussed at the end of the evaluation cycle to confirm the accuracy of ratings.

OBSERVATIONS REQUIRED BY S.B. 10-191:

- **Probationary** - At least two documented observations and at least one evaluation that results in a written evaluation report each year.
- **Non-probationary** – At least one documented observation every year and one evaluation that results in a written evaluation report, including fair and reliable measures of performance against Quality Standards.

The frequency and duration of the evaluations shall be on a regular basis and of such frequency and duration as to ensure the collection of a sufficient amount of data from which reliable conclusions and findings may be drawn. Written evaluation reports shall be based on performance standards and provided to the teacher at least two weeks before the last class day of the school year.

REQUIRED MEASURES:

Include at least one of the following measures as a part of the annual evaluation process.

- Student perception measures, where appropriate and feasible;
- Peer feedback;
- Feedback from parents or guardians;
- Review of lesson plans or student work samples.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE/ARTIFACTS:

Evaluation of professional practice may include additional measures such as those listed below, which are provided as examples of evidence the evaluator and/or educator being evaluated may share with each other to provide evidence of performance in addition to observations and evaluator ratings collected on the rubric.

Documentation of:

- Application of key principles of second language acquisition into teaching practice (e.g., conversational language proficiency is different from academic language proficiency, attention to comprehensible input, providing opportunities for meaningful social interactions for authentic communicative purposes, drawing on the transfer of language and skills from first language(s) to second, creating a safe space for language learning to occur).
- Meaningful collaboration with CLDE specialists and teachers to support student learning and experts in mathematics.
- Conversations with colleagues to plan for next steps, seek alternative teaching methods, further understand students across contexts (e.g., P.E. vs. Language Arts)
- Holding high and challenging expectations for all bilingual learners.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE/ARTIFACTS:

Evaluation of professional practice may include additional measures such as those listed below, which are provided as examples of evidence the evaluator and/or educator being evaluated may share with each other to provide evidence of performance in addition to observations and evaluator ratings collected on the rubric.

Culturally and linguistically relevant outreach and engagement efforts:

- Drawing on community resources to support student learning.
- Exploring and using community funds of knowledge (e.g., through home visits, engagement in relevant local community groups, developing relationships with respected community leaders and elders)
- Exploring and using information regarding students' lived past experiences (linguistic, academic, and social) to support in-school learning (e.g., family interview, student interview, community sponsors (non-profit and religious organizations), drawing and making connections between students' experiences, skills, and academic learning goals).
- Exploring and using information regarding students' lives outside of school to support in-school learning (e.g., through student surveys, visiting important places in students' lives outside of school, drawing connections between students' lives and interest and academic learning goals).
- Communication with families around student learning in languages the families or significant adults in the students' lives will understand (this may be with the assistance of translators and interpreters).
- Getting to know parents at non-school sponsored community events (e.g., church activities, sporting events)
- Setting up meetings at locations and times most convenient for parents.
- Thoughtful collaboration with local community and religious organizations to better work with parents and families.
- Parent outreach and engagement with culturally and linguistically diverse families, parents, and communities.
- Advocacy in collaboration with and for students, families and communities that are culturally and linguistically diverse (e.g., ensuring translation services are available for families during school meetings, knowing families well to be able to represent their interests in school meetings and decision making processes).

Lesson plans demonstrating:

- Alignment with Colorado's English Language Proficiency (CELP) Standards and Colorado Academic Standards (CAS).
- Established logical instructional sequence building on and/or activating prior knowledge and experiences.
- Explicit teaching of content-specific language structures and discourse expectations.
- Explicit teaching of academic language and sheltering of content.
- Guided reading.
- Differentiation based on the linguistic and academic skills that acknowledge the strengths and opportunities of students.
- Learning objectives linked to evidence of student's meeting those objectives.
- Analysis of the instructional task (breaking down task to component parts) to determine what modifications need to be made for English learners.
- Instructional groupings that consider students' linguistic and academic performance, behaviors, and skills.
- Actively involving students in learning, selecting opportunities that ELs can participate.
- Explicitly stating expectations, "***what is it they are expected to demonstrate?***".
- Maintaining high standards, ***same standard with accommodations and scaffolds.***
- Collaboration with content teachers and CLDE specialists.

Student work:

- Communicating and collaborating with other students on their teams.
- Linking content-specific language and knowledge to students' skills and experiences outside of school.
- Linking content-specific language and knowledge to students' prior academic and cultural experiences outside of Colorado/U.S.A.

- In multiple languages and product formats (e.g., video, essay, posters, websites).
- Demonstration of content skill/task/competency attainment in one or more language domains: reading, writing, speaking and listening.
- Speaking, reading, writing, and listening in multiple languages.
- Audio or video of students reading, writing, speaking, and listening to have enhanced and more comprehensive data points regarding student language and literacy development.
- Materials created by students or co-constructed by teachers and students that use multiple languages, represent various cultural backgrounds and affirm the multiple identities of the students in the classroom. Also, materials from the local community and a description of how they were used in the class (e.g., signs in languages other than English, newspapers in languages other than English, etc.).
- Produced using various technology tools and potentially in multiple languages.
- Across varying levels of English proficiency showing complex thinking and strong cognitive engagement with content.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE/ARTIFACTS:

Evaluation of professional practice may include additional measures such as those listed below, which are provided as examples of evidence the evaluator and/or educator being evaluated may share with each other to provide evidence of performance in addition to observations and evaluator ratings collected on the rubric.

Monitoring Student Progress:

- Student language portfolios.*
- Established student trajectories based on a similar comparable peer group (e.g.; NEP, LEP, language background, time in program, etc.).
- Assessments of student work across all language domains (reading, writing, speaking, and listening) that are both formative and summative.
- Audio and video of students' language development linked to lesson plans or other evidence of student learning that was inspired by the assessment results.
- Number and percent of bilingual students selected for National Junior Honor Society and National Honor Society.
- Student English Language Development Plan.
- Roles and responsibilities of students to monitor their own progress.
- "Progress" has been defined and clearly articulated to students.

Classroom environment featuring:

- Rules and routines charts in multiple languages
- Respect between and among all members of the classroom community (i.e., students do not focus on points of difference among and between each other, rather support each other in meaningful learning).
- Culturally and linguistically responsive classroom norms, routines, and procedures co-constructed by teacher and students.
- Classroom materials that embrace and affirm the diversity in the classroom (e.g., famous pictures and quotes from influential women of color, in languages other than English).
- Problem solving protocol and evidence of its use in the classroom with students.
- Roles and responsibilities of students when working in teams.

Data charts and interpretations linked to lesson plans and student work.

- Data charts and student work can include assessments conducted in languages other than English.
- Data charts should account for the level of English proficiency of a student when the assessment was conducted in English.[see above related to trajectories based on similar peer group]
- Data charts can use data from multiple types of assessments that provide students with development English language proficiencies to illustrate their knowledge and skills in a variety of ways.
- Students should participate in the analysis of their growth and setting plans for their ongoing development in English, biliteracy, and grade level content development.

Leadership locally, regionally and nationally:

- Mentoring or assisting other teachers or building professionals, particularly as it relates to working with culturally and linguistically diverse students, families and communities
- Proposal and/or implementation of new ideas for class, school or district improvement. Sharing new learning in various forums (e.g., staff meetings, parent teacher conferences, professional learning communities).
- Participation on Child Study Team, MTSS, IEP, or similar committees to problem solve and plan interventions.
- Attend and, where possible, present at conferences such as the Colorado Association of Bilingual Education, Colorado Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages, National Association of Bilingual Education, National Council of Teachers of English, and National Council of Teachers of Math.
- Action research projects that include independent reading and research on the topic and a detailed bibliography

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE/ARTIFACTS:

Evaluation of professional practice may include additional measures such as those listed below, which are provided as examples of evidence the evaluator and/or educator being evaluated may share with each other to provide evidence of performance in addition to observations and evaluator ratings collected on the rubric.

- **Teacher reflection journal**
- **Student survey data regarding teaching/classroom environment collected at various times across the year linked to evidence of how the data impacted instructional practices**

* This practice is common in Europe and is accredited by the Council of Europe. The portfolio is kept with students and is routinely updated as they advance through the grades. Its sections may include a language biography (something even monolingual students can write) that describes their experiences in different languages and with different cultures, a language passport with different types of rubrics and charts for students to record their varying competencies across different languages, and a language dossier with samples of student work in varying languages that provides opportunities for students to display and celebrate their linguistic accomplishments. Examples of language portfolios can be found by googling "language portfolio."

Again, evidence/artifacts listed in Exhibit 1 are examples of items that **may** be used to demonstrate proficiency on any given standard. The evaluator and/or teacher being evaluated may use additional evidence/artifacts to address specific issues that need further explanation or illustration during the end-of-year performance discussion. The evaluator and/or teacher may also use other evidence/artifacts to provide the rationale for specific element or standard ratings. CDE built flexibility into the use of artifacts and/or other evidence. The items listed above are provided as ideas for general education teachers of bilingual learners and their evaluators.

Exhibit 2 provides ideas for the evaluator during the observation process. The "physical evidence/demonstration (what to look for)" lists suggest behaviors and activities that may be found in classrooms where the teacher demonstrates proficiency on the Teacher Quality Standards.

Exhibit 2: Teacher Quality Standards and Examples of Practices that May be Evident During Classroom Observations of General Education Teachers of Bilingual Learners

QUALITY STANDARD I Teachers demonstrate mastery of and pedagogical expertise in the content they teach. The elementary teacher is an expert in literacy and mathematics and is knowledgeable in all other content that he or she teaches (e.g., science, social studies, arts, physical education, or world languages). The secondary teacher has knowledge of literacy and mathematics and is an expert in his or her content endorsement area(s).	
Elements	Practices that May be Observed During Observations
<p>ELEMENT A: Teachers provide instruction that is aligned with the Colorado Academic Standards and their district’s organized plan of instruction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students have access to meaningful and challenging learning opportunities that are differentiated based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ English proficiency level/ELP assessment (ACCESS, MODEL, et) score ➤ Biliteracy goals. ➤ Linguistic and academic strengths and skills ➤ ➤ Student strengths in language domains ➤ Teachers’ thoughtful planning and delivery of instruction to accommodate the students’ needs (maximizing opportunities, modeling (appropriate tasks, language, and register), appropriate assessments, valuing culture and native language)
<p>ELEMENT B: Teachers develop and implement lessons that connect to a variety of content areas/disciplines and emphasize literacy and mathematical practices.</p>	<p>In literacy instruction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students using native languages. • Environmental print in more than one language. • Grouping configurations that support both first and second language development. • Oral rehearsal opportunities before, during, and after reading. • Respect for students in the silent receptive stage of language development. • Contextualized focus on vocabulary development and disciplinary literacy. • Culturally and linguistically responsive classroom materials (e.g., reading materials available in languages other than English). • Pillars of literacy (e.g., phonological awareness) taught and learned in meaningful, age appropriate contexts. • Review prior lessons or skills that will support student learning/ understanding • Present organized, rigorous, relevant, and applicable lesson(s)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach students strategies for seeking additional information to understand and further develop their content knowledge • Model appropriate tasks, language, and register • In math instruction: • Models and scaffolds for students regarding mathematical language development and use. • Explicit teaching of language structures and discourse expectations in mathematics. • Contextualized mathematical and language learning in students' lives outside of school. • Collaboration with CLDE Specialists and experts in mathematics. • Review prior lessons or skills that will support student learning/ understanding • Present organized, rigorous, relevant, and applicable lesson(s) • Teach students strategies for seeking additional information to understand and further develop their content knowledge • Model appropriate tasks, language, and register Interdisciplinary connections: • Explicit teaching of academic language across content areas. For instance, a teacher could teach the word "table" and help students understand the different ways it is used in different content areas (a table in mathematics is different than a table in geography). • Explicit teaching of the varying cultural perspectives across and within various academic disciplines. • Use of culturally and linguistically relevant and diverse texts. • Explicit teaching of concepts that cut across content areas (e.g., cycles, structure and function). • Review prior lessons or skills that will support student learning/ understanding • Present organized, rigorous, relevant, and applicable lesson(s) • Teach students strategies for seeking additional information to understand and further develop their content knowledge • Model appropriate tasks, language, and register
<p>ELEMENT C: Teachers demonstrate knowledge of the content, central concepts, inquiry, appropriate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit teaching of academic language, including vocabulary instruction, but also going beyond to

<p>evidence-based instructional practices, and specialized characteristics of the disciplines being taught.</p>	<p>develop academic language skills at the sentence and discourse level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Differentiation based on linguistic and academic strengths and skills. • Sheltering content and making it accessible to students at varying levels of English proficiency. • Collaboration with CLDE Specialists.
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QUALITY STANDARD II Teachers establish a safe, inclusive and respectful learning environment for a diverse population of students

Elements	Practices that May be Observed During Observations
<p>ELEMENT A: Teachers foster a predictable learning environment characterized by acceptable student behavior and efficient use of time in which each student has a positive, nurturing relationship with caring adults and peers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiated participation formats (e.g., small groups, partners, rehearsing language production with supports). • Students and teacher using native languages. • Co-constructed classroom routines, norms and behaviors that are culturally and linguistically responsive. • Various scaffolds and supports for students' successful participation in dialogue (e.g., resources on the wall, sentence stems). • Explicit teaching of and holding students accountable for adhering to the culturally and linguistically responsive co-constructed classroom norms and routines. • Relationship-building among and between students and teacher. • Classrooms geared towards language development should have more student talk versus teacher talk and, therefore, may be "noisy." Lots of talk and interaction among and between students and teachers is desirable for language acquisition. This is true even when students use social forms of English or other languages to explore and discuss content.
<p>ELEMENT B: Teachers demonstrate an awareness of, a commitment to, and a respect for multiple aspects of diversity, while working toward common goals as a community of learners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students and teacher use native languages. • Environment that embraces and affirms the diversity in the classroom (e.g., pictures, quotes, materials, resources, student work, etc. that represent the various gender, racial, linguistic, cultural, religious, ability, and other potential identities students have). • Diversity affirming approaches to problem solving (i.e., co-constructed problem solving protocols, listening to students before reprimanding for behaviors, etc.). • Students and teacher use greetings, songs, transitions, labels (e.g., table names), and rules and routines charts, in the languages represented by the students in the classroom. • Explicitly teaching varied perspectives on a topic. For instance, in history learn about an event from the perspectives of all of the groups involved. In math, explore the different kinds of thinking about problem solving related to various cultural perspectives. In science, demonstrate a difference in scientific thinking and processes across various cultures.

<p>ELEMENT C: Teachers engage students as individuals, including those with diverse needs and interests, across a range of ability levels by adapting their teaching for the benefit of all students.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students and teacher use students' native languages. • Differentiated learning and assessment opportunities for students based on language proficiency levels, interests, and academic background. • Collaboration with other teachers and specialists. • Language objectives tied to the instruction occurring in the class.
<p>ELEMENT D: Teachers work collaboratively with the families and/or significant adults for the benefit of students.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student work displayed or made available to the observer that demonstrates collaboration with families and significant adults in the lives of students, including work in languages other than English. • Communications with parents/families, those in person or those sent home with students, are in a format that can be understood by the parent/family.

QUALITY STANDARD III Teachers plan and deliver effective instruction and create an environment that facilitates learning for their students

Elements	Practices that May be Observed During Observations
<p>ELEMENT A: Teachers demonstrate knowledge about the ways in which learning takes place, including the levels of intellectual, physical, social, and emotional development of their students.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of key principles of second language acquisition (Lucas & Villegas, 2011, p. 57): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conversational language proficiency is fundamentally different from academic language proficiency. ➤ Students need comprehensible input that is just beyond their current level of proficiency as well as the opportunity to create meaningful output. ➤ Students learn language skills through social interaction for authentic communicative purposes. ➤ Concepts and skills learned in the first language transfer to the second language. ➤ Anxiety regarding using a second language can interfere with learning. ➤ Provides instruction that is cognitively demanding and adjusts for the language demands of learning experiences. • Students collaborating and using multiple languages. • Differentiated learning and assessment opportunities for students based on language proficiency levels. • Supports for bilingualism and bi-literacy development by allowing students to use multiple languages and providing resources and/or instruction and assessment in multiple languages. • Access to all content areas.
<p>ELEMENT B: Teachers use formal and informal methods to assess student learning, provide feedback, and use results to inform planning and instruction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments meaningfully linked to student language proficiency levels. • Monitoring of student learning throughout the lesson that impacts the instructional direction of the lesson. • Multiple forms of assessment across all language domains (reading, writing, speaking, and listening) and multiple scores on multiple assessments to make important decisions about students (e.g., using more than just DIBELS to put bilingual students in low reading groups, or using more than COG-AT scores to include or exclude students from gifted and talented programs). • Multiple opportunities for students to display their learning growth (in both content and language development) through the use of oral assessments, pictures, symbols, and various assessment products. • Standards-based instruction is delivered through an inquiry approach to learning.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age and language proficiency level appropriate student “ownership for monitoring their own progress, setting learning goals, and applying teacher feedback to improve performance.” Teacher may ask students in the younger grades to self-monitor orally, in their first language, or through the use of pictures and/or symbols. These same approaches may also be valuable for older students at lower levels of English proficiency. • Collaborate and consult with CLDE Specialists to modify and adapt assessments for English proficiency levels and cultural backgrounds. • Informal, formative assessments such as: small group guided reading sessions, warm-ups, collaborative work with student groups, exit tickets, questioning, and observation of student language use and engagement in learning tasks.
<p>ELEMENT C: Teachers integrate and utilize appropriate available technology to engage students in authentic learning experiences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students have access to materials in multiple languages that support their content and language development. • Inductive explorative experiences with technology, particularly for students with limited access to hardware and software outside of school.
<p>ELEMENT D: Teachers establish and communicate high expectations and use processes to support the development of critical-thinking and problem-solving skills.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students engaging in age appropriate, content related complex thinking tasks, even if they are at lower levels of English proficiency. • Opportunities for students to explore content and ideas from varying perspectives and worldviews. • Students at beginning levels of English are allowed access to and instructed in grade-level Colorado academic standards in all subject areas. • Students at intermediate levels of English proficiency are pushed to express complex thinking and problem solving abilities in both English and their home language. • Opportunities for students to recognize the “gifted” side of bilingualism. • Bilingual students have access to honors, AP, gifted and talented and other accelerated curricula.
<p>ELEMENT E: Teachers provide students with opportunities to work in teams and develop leadership.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sentence stems or other linguistic scaffolds to support students in effective team work. • Cultural scaffolds for supporting effective team work and the development of leadership skills. • Clear expectations around working in teams (e.g., roles, responsibilities, purpose). • Students engage in self-assessments, which allow students to monitor their participation and leadership responsibilities in group work.

<p>ELEMENT F: Teachers model and promote effective communication.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible learning objectives for all students regardless of language proficiency level. • Print-rich environment with scaffolds to support student language development.
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*The practices included in these tables are examples only and should not be considered requirements or an all-inclusive list. They are provided to help the evaluator and teacher understand how teacher quality standards may be met through responsive instruction for bilingual learners.

Practices that “May be Observed During Observations” are not provided for Standard IV (Teachers Demonstrate Professionalism) because this standard is best evaluated through an examination of artifacts and evidence such as the items listed in Exhibit 1.

Conclusion

The evaluation of general education teachers of bilingual learners presents unique challenges for both evaluators and the teachers who are being evaluated. The most common concern regarding such evaluations is that the full range of responsibilities is not reflected in the Rubric for Evaluating Colorado Teachers.

This guide addresses the first concern by explaining how teachers and their evaluators can take advantage of the flexibility built into the Rubric for Evaluating Colorado Teachers to address the unique responsibilities of general education teachers of bilingual learners. The exhibits in this guide are designed to be helpful in understanding how evaluation requirements may look for teachers of bilingual students.

It is CDE’s hope that this brief will prove helpful to teachers of bilingual learners and their evaluators by providing them with real-life examples of evidence/artifacts, what to look for in observations, and ways in which general education teachers of bilingual learners may discuss their performance with their evaluators.

Resources

- Alternate ACCESS (for bilingual students with disabilities) <http://www.wida.us/assessment/alternateaccess.aspx>
- Brisk, M. E. (2014). *Engaging students in academic literacies: Genre-based pedagogy for K-5 classrooms*. Routledge.
- Colorado Association of Bilingual Education (COCABE)
<http://www.cocabe.org/> (affiliate of NABE: <http://www.nabe.org/>)
- Colorado Affiliate of Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (CoTESOL)
<http://www.colorado.edu/iec/cotesol/> (affiliate of TESOL: <http://www.tesol.org/>)
- Cummins, J. (2005). ELL students speak for themselves: Identity texts and literacy engagement in multilingual classrooms. *Educational Leadership Journal*.
- eCALLMS: Supporting Linguistically Responsive Teaching (CU Denver) <http://ecallms.ucdsehd.net/> (Free online collaborative professional development for teachers regarding second language acquisition and academic language learning in mathematics and science)
- Gibbons, P. (2009). *English learners, academic literacy, and thinking: Learning in the challenge zone*. Heinemann.
- Hurley, S. R. & Tinajero, J. V. (2000). *Literacy assessment of second language learners*. Pearson.
- Iddings, J. & de Oliveira, L. (2014). *Genre pedagogy across the curriculum: Theory and application in U.S. classrooms and contexts*. Equinox Publishing.
- National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition (NCELA)
<http://www.ncela.us/>
- O'Malley, J. M. & Pierce, L. V. (1996). *Authentic assessment for English language learners: Practical approaches for teachers*. Addison-Wesley.
- Understanding Language: Language, Literacy, and Learning in the Content Areas (Stanford University)
<http://ell.stanford.edu/>.
- Zwiers, J. (2007). *Building academic language: Essential practices for classrooms, Grades 5-12*. Jossey-Bass.
- Zwiers, J. & Crawford, M. (2011). *Academic conversations: Classroom talk that fosters critical thinking and content understandings*. Stenhouse Publishers.