

1a Applying Knowledge of Content and Pedagogy

	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
Overall Component Determination	The teacher lacks sufficient knowledge of content and pedagogy to support student learning of the content	The teachers' understanding of the content and pedagogy partially supports student learning of the content.	The teachers' understanding of content and pedagogy supports student learning of the content.	The teachers' understanding of content and pedagogy fosters deeper learning, student agency, and intellectual dispositions such as curiosity, reasoning, and reflection.
Critical Attributes				
Disciplinary Expertise	Planning and preparation include content errors or demonstrate a lack of understanding of the content.	Planning and preparation indicate partial understanding of the central concepts of the discipline and their relationship to one another.	Planning and preparation reflect solid understanding of the content and the structure of the discipline being taught.	Planning and preparation reflect extensive knowledge of important concepts and how they relate to one another, as well as recent developments in the discipline.
Pedagogical Content Knowledge	Lessons and unit plans lack consideration for prerequisite knowledge and possible student misconceptions.	Lessons and unit plans include instructional strategies and representations of content that are partially suitable and show some consideration for prerequisite knowledge important to student learning of the content.	Lessons and unit plans include a variety of strategies and representations of content appropriate to the discipline, use a range of pedagogical approaches, and demonstrate understanding of prerequisite relationships among topics and concepts.	In lessons and units planned or adapted, instructional strategies are representations of content are chosen wisely and explicitly for their suitability to the content and their ability to foster high-level intellectual engagement, skill development, and critical thinking.
Knowledge of Interdisciplinary Relationships and Skills	No interdisciplinary relationships are identified in plans or preparation.	Plans and preparation cite some relevant connections to concepts in other disciplines and to skills that transfer across disciplines.	Plans and preparation demonstrate knowledge of interdisciplinary relationships and skills and their real-world application.	Lessons and units planned or adapted focus on connecting concepts to other disciplines, prioritizing skills that transfer across disciplines and emphasizing real-world applications of these concepts and skills.

Considerations

- How do teachers' plans and presentations of content reflect understanding of prerequisite relationships among topic and concepts with the discipline?
- What are some ways teachers present content and utilize discipline-specific learning strategies to support deeper understanding?
- In what ways do teachers help students make connections between disciplines or develop cross-disciplinary skills?

1b Knowing and Valuing Students				
Overall Component Determination	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
		The teacher lacks sufficient knowledge of students to support student learning or development.	The teachers' knowledge of students' identities, as well as their strengths and needs partially supports learning and development.	The teachers' knowledge of students supports learning and development and enables the teacher to build upon student assets.
Critical Attributes				
Respect for Students Identities	The teacher is not aware of or pays little attention to students' race, culture, or identity.	The teacher applies knowledge of students' race, culture, and identities to planning and preparation with limited success.	The teacher successfully incorporates knowledge of students' race, culture, and identities into planning and preparation.	The teacher recognizes and appreciates students' race, culture, and unique identities, designing culturally responsive and affirming learning experiences with them in mind.
Understanding of Students' Current Knowledge and Skills	The teacher does not try to ascertain information about students' varied prior knowledge, skills, or mindsets.	The teacher's understanding of students' varied knowledge and skill levels, as well as mindsets related to learning is applied with limited success.	The teacher's understanding of students' levels of knowledge and skill, as well as their mindsets about learning is applied successfully in planning and preparation.	The teacher's deep understanding of each student's knowledge, skills, and mindsets ensures that students receive appropriate scaffolds, when necessary, meet rigorous outcomes, and are challenged to do their best work.
Knowledge of Whole Child Development	The teacher does not attend to or have understanding of students' cognitive, social emotional, and character development.	The teacher's understanding of students' cognitive, social emotional, and character development is addressed in planning and preparation with limited success.	The teacher's understanding of students' cognitive, social emotional, and character development is successfully incorporated into planning and preparation.	The teacher deeply understands and integrates students' cognitive, social emotional, and character development to model and teach habits and mindsets that promote student assumption of responsibility.
Knowledge of the Learning Process and Learning Differences	The teacher displays insufficient understanding of how students learn and develop in general or of individual differences for students in the class.	The teacher has limited understanding of the learning process and of individual learning differences.	The teacher's accurate understanding of how students learn and learn differently is evident in planning and preparation.	In lessons planned or adapted, the teacher uses extensive knowledge of the learning process and learning differences to design experiences that are engaging and successful.

Considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In what ways are students' identities and cultures incorporated and reflected in learning experiences and environments? • How do teachers use their understanding of students' prior knowledge and experience to support individual learning? • How are students' academic, social, and emotional assets leveraged to promote student success? • In what ways are teachers' knowledge of the learning process and learning differences reflected in planning and preparation?

1c Setting Instructional Outcomes

Overall Component Determination	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
		Instructional outcomes are not identified, are not rigorous, or are inappropriate.	Instructional outcomes are moderately rigorous and are appropriate for most students in the class.	Instructional outcomes are rigorous and appropriate for students.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Value and Relevance	Instructional outcomes are not relevant or meaningful or do not reflect important learning.	Instructional outcomes are somewhat relevant and partially reflect important learning and development.	Instructional outcomes are mostly relevant and reflect important learning and development.	Instructional outcomes consistently reflect important, meaningful, and relevant learning that requires critical thinking.
Alignment to Grade Level Standards	Instructional outcomes do not reflect grade-level standards.	Instructional outcomes partially reflect grade-level standards.	Instructional outcomes mostly reflect grade-level standards.	Instructional outcomes consistently reflect grade-level standards that challenge all students in the class and encourage intellectual risk-taking
Clarity of Purpose	Instructional outcomes are unclear or are stated as activities.	Instructional outcomes are somewhat clear and partially describe what students will learn.	Instructional outcomes are mostly clear and specific, likely to ensure that students understand what they will learn and how.	Instructional outcomes are uniformly clear and specific and support students to extend their thinking.
Integration of Multiple Aspects of Student Development	Instructional outcomes do not reflect a range of purposes.	Instructional outcomes target different types of outcomes beyond academic knowledge and skills with partial success.	Instructional outcomes represent a range of high-priority, developmentally appropriate purposes, including academic, social-emotional, and character development goals.	Instructional outcomes integrate academic, social-emotional, and character development goals rather than treating them separately.

Considerations

- In what ways do instructional outcomes reflect the most relevant and valuable learning for students?
- In what ways do instructional outcomes align with grade-level standards to ensure ambitious instruction for all students?
- How are clear, specific instructional outcomes used to define the purpose of learning experiences?
- What are some examples of teachers integrating academic and developmental goals to extend student learning?

1d Using Resource Effectively				
Overall Component Determination	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
		The teacher is not aware of or does not appropriately or effectively use instructional materials and other resources to support student learning and development.	The teacher understands and uses instructional materials and other resources to support student learning and development, but these resources represent only a narrow band of what is available.	The teacher's knowledge of instructional materials and other resources leads to discerning choices to support learning and development.
Critical Attributes				
Instructional Materials	When instructional materials are provided, the teacher does not use or learn to affectively implement them.	When instructional materials are provided, the teacher implements them with some understanding of their features and design and is sometimes able to recognize and adjust for gaps or deficiencies in the materials.	When instructional materials are provided, the teacher's understanding of the materials supports appropriate choices based on the specific needs of students that increase the effectiveness of the curriculum.	When instructional materials are provided, the teacher uses them wisely, integrating other resources, if appropriate, to support each student's mastery of outcomes, further learning and development, deep intellectual engagement, and autonomy.
	When instructional materials are not provided, the teacher uses inappropriate or ineffective materials of their own choosing that do not support rigorous instruction or engagement.	When instructional materials are not provided, the teacher selects and uses materials that are partially aligned to standards to serve as the core instruction and support student learning and development.	When instructional materials are not provided, the teacher relies on a strong core set of instructional materials aligned to rigorous standards and makes choices based on the specific needs of students that increase the effectiveness of those materials.	When instructional materials are not provided, the teacher identifies a strong core set of instructional materials and uses them wisely, integrating other resources, if appropriate, to support each student's mastery of outcomes, further learning and development, deep intellectual engagement, and autonomy.
Technology and Digital Resources	The teacher does not appropriately access digital resources to support student learning and development.	The teacher uses technology and accesses digital resources that partially support student learning but may be primarily a substitution for other resources.	Technology and other digital resources are used effectively to support equitable student learning and exploration, as well as connection and development.	Technology and other digital resources support intellectual engagement, personalized instructional pathways for student learning and development.
Supports for Students	The teacher does not inquire about or seek out resources to support individual student needs.	The teacher seeks some additional resources and supports aligned to individual needs of students.	The teacher provides resources and supports aligned to students' individual needs and learning differences, allowing each student to access the curriculum and meet learning outcomes.	Resources and supports provided or suggested by the teacher promote student agency and increase efficacy in utilizing resources to support their own learning and development.

Considerations

- How do teachers effectively use instructional materials to meet the needs of individual students and enhance intellectual engagement?
- In what ways do technology and digital resources enhance personalization, connection, exploration, and intellectual engagement?
- What are some ways teachers provide resources and support for students that increase accessibility and promote student agency?

1e Planning Coherent Instruction				
Overall Component Determination	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
		The design of learning experiences does not support student engagement with important content.	Learning experiences are somewhat coherent in structure, within and across lessons, partially supporting students to meet the intended outcomes.	Learning experiences are challenging and engaging; they are designed to meet the needs of students in the class.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Tasks and Activities	Tasks and activities are uninteresting to students, do not challenge them, and/or do not align to instructional outcomes.	Tasks and activities are partially aligned to instructional outcomes and represent a modest level of intellectual challenge.	Tasks and activities are aligned with learning outcomes and provide opportunities for higher-level thinking.	Tasks and activities encourage student agency and create authentic opportunities to engage with meaningful content.
Flexible Learning	There is only a single approach or activity planned for students to learn the content.	There are multiple ways for students to learn the content and a variety of strategies are used with some success during the lesson.	Multiple strategies and approaches are tailored to the needs of various students to accelerate and support their success.	Lessons provide opportunities for students to engage beyond the content of the lesson; and, when appropriate, the teacher works with students to co-design learning experiences.
Student Collaboration	Student groupings are not used or do not support learning.	Students are in groups that are only partially appropriate to the learning activities or goals.	Instructional groups are organized thoughtfully to maximize learning and build on students' strengths.	Collaboration through teacher-designed and student-chosen instructional groups is an essential component of learning and development.
Structure and Flow	Plans for learning are not well structured or sequenced.	Plans for learning are partially well-structured but may not be realistic about time expectations.	Plans for learning are well structured and have a flow that allows for student learning and reflection.	Plans for learning are well structured and have a flow that supports student autonomy in the learning process.

<i>Considerations</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In what ways do aligned tasks and activities provide opportunities for students to meaningfully engage with content? • What are some ways that individualized strategies and approaches are used to support student success? • How do teachers plan thoughtfully organized instructional groups that will build on students' strengths, encourage dialogue, and foster collaboration? • How are lessons and learning experiences arranged and structured to build upon and enhance student learning and autonomy?

<i>1f Designing and Analyzing Assessments</i>				
Overall Component Determination	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
		There is not plan for assessment or the assessments will not provide evidence that students have learned the intended outcomes.	Assessments will partially help the teacher determine whether students have learning or are learning the intended outcomes.	Assessments are planned throughout the instructional process and provide timely and valuable information to teachers and feedback to students.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Congruence with Instructional Outcomes	Assessments are not aligned to instructional outcomes.	Assessments are partially aligned to instructional outcomes but may not assess them completely.	Assessments will fully and fairly provide evidence of student understanding of the content and mastery of outcomes, as well as reveal specific misunderstandings.	Students have varied and multiple opportunities to demonstrate mastery of outcomes; assessments allow for analysis of student misunderstandings, revealing how any why the misunderstanding occurred.
Criteria and Standards	Assessments lack criteria by which student performance can be accurately assessed.	Assessment criteria and standards have been developed, but they are unclear or too vague.	Assessment criteria and standards are established, clear, and fully understood by students.	Assessment criteria and standards are clear; and students have contributed to their development.
Planning Formative Assessments	There are no formative assessments planned.	Some formative assessments are planned and will give a partially accurate picture of student learning throughout the lesson.	Formative assessments will give an accurate picture of student learning, and plans for lessons indicate possible adjustments based on formative assessment data.	Formative assessments will provide accurate and timely information to teachers and students, allowing students to adjust course with minimal teacher guidance.
Analysis and Application	Assessment results are not relevant or used for future planning.	Assessment results are used in future planning for some students, groups of students, or the class as a whole.	Assessment results from prior lessons and units are a key tool used by the teachers in planning future instruction.	Assessment results consistently drive planning and preparation to inform instructional decision making and instructional pathways for students.

<i>Considerations</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are some ways that students are given opportunities to demonstrate their understanding of content? • How are clear assessment criteria and standards developed and understood by students? • How do teachers design formative assessments that allow for adjustments to instruction and support student agency? • How is assessment data analyzed and applied to inform instructional decision-making?

2a Cultivating Respectful and Affirming Environments

	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
Overall Component Determination	Students do not feel safe and valued; learning environments are characterized by negativity, disrespect, inappropriateness, insensitivity, and/or unresolved conflict.	Learning environments are partially characterized by caring and respectful interactions.	Learning environments are characterized by positive developmental relationships that are intentionally nurtured and celebrated.	Students play an active role in creating learning environments characterized by a sense of community, where each member feels safe, valued, and connected.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Positive Relationships	Classroom interactions both between the teacher and students and among students are frequently negative, uncaring, inappropriate, or insensitive to students' identities and developmental levels.	Classroom interactions, both between the teacher and students and among students, are inconsistently caring and respectful, but form a foundation for positive relationships to develop.	Classroom interactions, both between the teacher and students and among students, demonstrate care and respect that honors students' identities, race, and cultural background.	Patterns of interacting in the classroom are culturally responsive; the teacher's own cultural competence and critical consciousness foster positive relationships and students take an active role in developing and sustaining positive relationships.
Sense of Belonging	Some students' verbal or nonverbal communication indicates that they feel isolated, insecure, or not part of the classroom community.	Verbal and nonverbal communication indicates that many students feel part of a classroom community that welcomes and honors their individual identity.	Verbal and nonverbal participation indicates most students participate in a classroom community that reflects their collective identity while honoring individual variations.	Student participation indicates they are co-creating a community that reflects their unique collective identity and interests as a class while honoring individual identity.
Cultural Responsiveness	Learning environments do not reflect the individual racial and cultural identities of students.	Learning environments reflect and honor some elements of students' individual and shared racial and cultural identities.	Learning environments reflect elements of students' racial and cultural identities while recognizing, addressing, and honoring differences between students' and teachers' unique identities.	Students have helped create a unique identity for their class that includes all, celebrates each individual's racial and cultural identity, honors diversity, and acknowledges and addresses racial and cultural dynamics at play in the environment.
Positive Conflict Resolution	Conflict and disrespectful interactions occur in the classroom and are neither addressed nor resolved.	Conflict and disrespectful interactions are addressed by the teacher, with uneven results.	A clear and culturally competent approach to conflict resolution has been established and is used effectively to resolve conflict and restore trust.	Students in the class are responsible for resolving conflict and actively follow established processes or norms for resolving conflict and restoring trust.

Considerations

- How have teachers intentionally nurtured relationships with and among students?
- What evidence indicates that the students feel a sense of shared identity while also feeling celebrated as individuals?
- In what ways do teachers demonstrate cultural competence in creating an inclusive learning environment?
- What are some ways that teachers maintain a positive and respectful rapport while addressing and resolving student conflicts?

2b Fostering a Culture for Learning

	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
Overall Component Determination	The culture of the class is not conducive to learning and does not support development.	The culture of the class is somewhat conducive to learning and development.	The culture of the class is characterized by high expectations and supports students' learning and development.	Students play an active role in establishing a culture that consistently fosters dialogue, reflection, and growth, allowing all students to experience success.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Purpose and Motivation	There is little or no sense of purpose for the work or the reasons for doing it are external demands.	The teacher communicates the importance of content, the ultimate purpose of learning, and the value of personal growth with some success.	The teacher and students demonstrate a belief in the importance of learning and personal growth that motivates them to succeed and flourish.	The teacher and students display dedication to learning the content and a sense of purpose for the learning; both content mastery and personal growth are valued by the teacher and students.
Dispositions for Learning	Student curiosity is ignored or discouraged; students are not asked to think critically or to reason and reflect.	Student curiosity, critical thinking, reasoning, and reflection are occasionally encouraged.	Curiosity, critical thinking, reasoning, and reflection are encouraged and intentionally developed.	Student curiosity, critical thinking, reasoning, and reflection are clearly evident in the classroom and have a direct impact on instruction, student learning, and development.
Student Agency and Pride in Work	Students have little or no agency in learning experiences or classroom life.	Students are given some opportunities to exercise agency, though they may not be taken up or may be infrequent.	Students have multiple opportunities to exercise agency, and autonomy is intentionally developed and celebrated.	Students clearly exercise autonomy in the learning and actively suggest ways to make the classroom more joyful, rigorous, and purposeful.
Support and Perseverance	The teacher conveys that the work is too challenging for all or some of the student or that they lack the perseverance to succeed; students are allowed or expected to quit.	Confidence, resilience, persistence, and teamwork are encouraged, promoting a conviction that with hard work and perseverance all students can master the content.	Confidence, resilience, persistence, and teamwork that support student perseverance are intentionally developed and celebrated.	Students encourage one another to persevere and use strategies to support each other through challenging work.

Considerations

- How do the teacher and students demonstrate their dedication to content mastery and personal growth?
- What evidence indicates that teachers have explicitly modeled and taught the skills that allow students to successfully pursue learning?
- In what ways do students demonstrate their agency in the classroom?
- What are some ways that students and teachers support and demonstrate perseverance through difficult work?

2c Maintaining Purposeful Environments

	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
Overall Component Determination	Student learning and development are hindered by a lack of routines or inefficient classroom procedures.	Classroom routines and procedures, established or managed primarily by the teacher, support opportunities for student learning and development.	Shared routine and efficient procedures are largely student-directed and maximize opportunities for student learning and development.	Students have a voice and play an active role in designing and adjusting routines and procedures that actively create a respectful learning environment and support the growth of each community member.
Critical Attributes				
Productive Collaboration	Students are not productively engaged during group work.	Students are somewhat engaged in group work.	Students are productively engaged during small group work, working purposefully and collaboratively with their peers.	Students play an active role in ensuring their time in groups is used purposefully and meets their individual and group needs.
Student Autonomy and Responsibility	Routines do not support student autonomy or assumption of responsibility.	Routines and procedures partially support student autonomy and assumption of responsibility.	Routines and procedures allow students to operate autonomously and take responsibility for their learning.	Students take responsibility for routines and procedures and take initiative to suggest adjustments that would further support their learning and development.
Equitable Access to Resources and Supports	Resources and supports are not deployed efficiently, effectively, or equitably.	Resources and supports are managed somewhat efficiently and effectively, though students may not have equitable access.	Resources and supports are deployed efficiently and effectively; all students are able to access what they need.	Resources and supports are deployed equitably; students take initiative and accessing resources and identifying additional supports they need.
Non-Instructional Tasks	Non-instructional tasks are not completed or completed inefficiently, resulting in loss of instructional time or potential danger to students.	Non-instructional tasks are completed with some efficiency, but instructional time is lost.	Most non-instructional tasks are completed efficiently, with little loss of instructional time.	Non-instructional tasks are completed seamlessly with no loss of instructional time.

Considerations

- In what ways do teachers thoughtfully and purposefully teach and utilize collaboration in the classroom?
- What evidence indicates that classroom procedures that support student responsibility and autonomy have been taught and are responsive to students' needs?
- How do teachers distribute resources and supports in a way that ensures equitable access for all students?
- How do teachers complete non-instructional tasks so that they do not take away from instructional time?

2d Supporting Positive Student Behavior

	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
Overall Component Determination	There is little evidence of explicit modeling, instruction, or guidance related to positive student behavior.	Positive behavior is modeled by the teacher and occasionally taught explicitly.	Students display positive behaviors, which are modeled by teachers and reinforced to promote reflection	Students consistently and independently display positive behaviors and seek
Critical Attributes				
Expectations for the Learning Community	There are no clear expectations and/or negative behavior is not addressed.	There are expectations established to promote positive behavior but with uneven success.	Expectations have been established and agreed upon.	Students play an active role in establishing and maintaining expectations with regular opportunities for critical reflection both individually and with a group.
Modeling and Teaching Habits of Character	There is no explicit modeling or teaching of habits of character.	Habits of character are modeled or taught but with uneven success.	Habits of character are modeled, explicitly taught, and reinforced to promote learning, ethical behavior, and citizenship.	Students take initiative in explicitly discussing and reinforcing habits of character that contribute to a safe and productive learning environment.
Self-monitoring and Collective Responsibility	Students take no responsibility for their own behavior and do not display awareness of their impact on others.	The teacher encourages students to monitor their own and one another's behavior and emphasizes collective responsibility but with uneven success.	Students successfully monitor their own behavior and attend to their impact on other students.	Students successfully monitor their own behavior and appropriately support one another in demonstrating positive behavior.

Considerations

- In what ways do students demonstrate that clear expectations have been established with their active and continued input?
- What are some ways that teachers model and teach habits of character that develop positive behavior in students?
- What evidence indicates that students monitor and reflect on their behavior and the impact it has on their classmates and their learning?

2e Organizing Physical Space

	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
Overall Component Determination	Learning spaces are unsafe, inaccessible, and/or not conducive to learning and development.	Learning spaces are safe and accessible; the arrangement and use of resources partially supports student learning and development.	Learning spaces are thoughtfully designed to address the needs of individual learners within the context of shared experiences.	Learning spaces are thoughtfully co-designed and modified as needed by members of the learning community to address the needs of individuals and create collaborative, joyful spaces for all to learn and grow.
Critical Attributes				
Safety and Accessibility	The space endangers student safety or is not accessible to all students.	The spaces is generally safe and accessible with some issues that need to be addressed.	The space is safe and accessible to all students.	Modification are made to the environment as necessary by students and teachers to accommodate individual needs.
Desing for Learning and Development	The design of the space is an impediment to learning and development.	The design of the space is not an impediment to learning but does not enhance it.	The design of the space supports student learning and development and is appropriate for the goals and activities.	The design of the space optimizes learning and development and is appropriately adjusted to align to goals and activities.
Co-Creation and Shared Ownership	Students do not help create or arrange the space for learning and demonstrate little pride or ownership in the space.	Students have some voice in creating the space and demonstrate some ownership of it.	Students have a voice in creating the space and demonstrate shared ownership of it.	Students take initiative in designing the space, demonstrate a sense of pride and ownership, and adjust the space as necessary to create a more beautiful and joyful environment.

Considerations

- How do teachers and students modify the learning space as needed to make sure it is safe and accessible?
- What evidence indicates that the learning space has been designed specifically to suit and support the content and the students?
- In what ways is student input applied to create a sense of shared ownership over learning space?

3a Communicating About Purpose and Content

	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
Overall Component Determination	Communication about purpose and content is unclear or confusing and hinders student learning.	Communication about purpose and content is mostly clear and accurate; it partially supports learning.	Communication about purpose and content is accurate and clear to students; it supports their active engagement and learning experiences and model effective use of language.	Communication about purpose and content is rich, nuanced, and relevant to students inviting them to think critically and contribute intellectually; it encourages curiosity and supports student autonomy.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Purpose for Learning and Criteria for Success	The teacher does not convey to students what they will be learning.	The teacher partially explains the purpose of learning but with little elaboration or specificity.	The teacher clearly explains what students will be learning and why, how it is situated within broader purposes, how they will learn it, and what success will look like.	Students are able to explain the purpose and value of what they are learning and connect it to broader purposes, both within the curriculum and their own lives.
Specific Expectations	The teacher's unclear or incomplete explanation of the learning activities hinders student engagement.	Expectations for the learning activities are somewhat clear to students.	The teacher clearly explains and model, if appropriate, the learning activities, consistently supporting and reinforcing student engagement.	The teacher and students anticipate and address possible challenges within the learning activities; student use or suggest other strategies, approaches, or processes for learning.
Explanation of Content	The teacher makes significant content errors or fails to provide clear explanations, affecting student understanding of the content.	The teacher makes minor content errors or provides explanations of the content that are somewhat confusing and only invite minimal participation or engagement by students.	The teacher's explanations of content are accurate, appropriately scaffolded, and relevant to the experiences of students; content is explained in multiple ways to support conceptual understanding.	Students discuss and explain content clearly and precisely; their communication about content and its application demonstrate critical thinking, curiosity, and understanding of its purpose and relevance.
Use of Academic Language	The teacher's communications include incorrect or imprecise use of academic language.	The teacher's use of academic language is generally correct but may need further explanation or be too simplistic to support student learning.	The teacher's content-specific language and vocabulary are accurate, academically rigorous, and well-suited to students and lessons, providing a model to support student development.	Rich and rigorous language and vocabulary are consistently and effectively used by teachers and students.

Considerations

- How do students connect to the purpose and value of learning to grow both academically and personally?
- What are some ways that students show that they understand the expectations associated with learning activities and the process of learning?
- How do students demonstrate that content has been explained in a way that enhances their understanding?
- In what ways do teacher and students use rigorous and accurate language to build content knowledge?

3b Using Questioning and Discussion Techniques

Overall Component Determination	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
	Questioning and discussion are absent or do not support learning and development.	Questioning and discussion, primarily framed and led by the teacher, are used to support student learning and discussion.	Questioning and discussion, framed or led by the teacher and students, effectively support critical thinking, reasoning, and reflection.	Students intentionally use questioning and discussion to develop their own and others thinking, reasoning skills, and habits of reflection.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Critical Thinking and Deeper Learning	Questioning and discussion do not invite student thinking, are of low cognitive challenge, and often have a single correct response.	The teacher frames questions to promote critical thinking and deeper understanding but with uneven success.	Open-ended and higher-level questions and genuine discussions allow students to think critically and offer multiple perspectives, challenging them to deepen understanding.	Students initiate higher-order questions and extend discussions with confidence, applying and developing critical thinking, curiosity, and deeper understanding.
Reasoning and Reflection	Questioning and discussion do not invite or require students to explain their thinking.	Questioning and discussion invite students to explain their thinking and reflect on their learning, but students are only somewhat successful at doing so.	Through questioning and discussion, students have the opportunity to reason, reflect on learning, and justify their thinking, and successfully do so.	Students use questions and discussions to challenge one another's thinking with respect and humility, successfully justify their reasoning, and collaboratively generate new ideas and lines of inquiry.
Student Participation	Questions and discussion are between teacher and select students; student do not engage in dialogue with one another or ask each other questions.	The teacher calls on many students or invites them to respond directly to one another, but only some students answer or participate in the discussion.	The teacher successfully engages students in discussion; students actively participate and ask questions of one another.	Students formulate questions, initiate discussion, and assume responsibility for ensuring that all voice are heard,

Considerations

- How do students demonstrate that questioning and discussion is helping them to think critically and deepen their understanding?
- How does questions and discussion challenge students to justify their reasoning and reflect on their learning?
- In what ways do students respectfully and productively engage each other in dialogue?

3c Engaging Students in Learning

Overall Component Determination	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
	Learning experiences do not require active intellectual engagement by students.	Learning experiences partially engage students intellectually; the activities require students to do some thinking.	Learning experiences support curiosity and exploration and encourage higher-order thinking; students engage in multiple ways and represent their ideas and responses through multiple means.	Students take initiative to increase the challenge or complexity of learning experiences and make suggestions for modifications that increase meaning and relevance.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Rich Learning Experiences	Tasks are inappropriate for students in the class, many students are not engaged in them, or they may only recall or use a single approach.	Students are partially engaged in tasks that require thinking as opposed to only recall; some tasks have multiple correct responses or approaches.	All students engage in activities that support agency and require critical thinking; tasks require high levels of intellectual engagement and students explain their thinking.	Through choices provided by the teacher, or their own initiative, students modify learning tasks to make them more meaningful or challenging.
Collaboration and Teamwork	Student do not collaborate, they do not engage with one another effectively, and/or instructional grouping are inappropriate.	Students collaborate during the lesson in ways that are mostly suitable to the activities and outcomes and partially support learning for each student; they work well together during group activities.	Student collaboration is a key component of learning and engagement in the class, instructional groupings are strategically arranged to support learning and engagement, and effective teamwork is explicitly taught and celebrated.	Students take initiative to collaborate in new or unplanned ways that further their learning; they actively serve as resources for one another and focus on making their learning more engaging and meaningful.
Use of Instructional Materials and Resources	Instructional materials and resources are not use correctly or effectively by the students, are not supportive of their learning, and are not equitably available.	Instructional materials and resources are used by the students with some success to support learning, and student have equitable access to them.	Instructional materials and resources are used effectively to support intellectual engagement and deep learning of the content; they are varied and used to support equitable access to the content.	Students take initiative in using instructional materials and resources by adapting them appropriately for their own needs; they suggest modifications or additions to make them more relevant or challenging.
Opportunities for Thinking and Reflection	The pace of the lesson is too slow or is rushed, or opportunities for thought and reflection are poorly implemented; student do not have time to reflect or consolidate understanding.	The pacing of the lesson provides opportunities for some thought and reflection, allowing students to engage and develop understanding.	The pacing of the lesson supports high levels of intellectual engagement and deeper learning; students have multiple and effective opportunities to think, reflect, and consolidate understanding.	Through opportunities provided by the teacher or their own initiative, students demonstrate autonomy and effective use of strategies for reflection; they are able to identify and advocate for their own need to engage in further processing or reflection in order to consolidate understanding and solidify new learning.

Considerations

- How do students demonstrate agency in making learning tasks more engaging and meaningful?
- What are some ways that teacher ensure that student collaboration is utilized to deepen understanding and further learning?
- In what ways are instructional materials and resources used to support deep learning by all students?
- What evidence indicates that the lesson is structured to allow students multiple meaningful opportunities to think and consolidate understanding?

3d Using Assessment for Learning

	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
Overall Component Determination	Formative assessment is not used during instruction or is not aligned to the instructional purpose of the lesson.	Formative assessment partially supports student learning and development.	The teacher and students use formative assessments to elicit evidence of understanding, analyze progress, and provide constructive feedback.	Students take initiative to analyze their own progress against a clear standard in order to achieve the outcome and identify new opportunities and challenges.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Clear Standards for Success	The teacher does not share assessment criteria, describe what high-quality work looks like, or explain how students will know they are successful.	Students partially understand how they will know they are progressing successfully and how their work will be evaluated.	The standards of high-quality work and success are clear to students and provide the opportunity for self-assessment.	Students and those who support them have an active voice in establishing standards for success that are relevant and ambitious; they clearly understand how their progress is being assessed.
Monitoring Student Understanding	The teacher does not determine whether students are progressing toward mastery of the goals and provides no structured opportunities for students to monitor their own progress.	The teacher's attempts to monitor student understanding and support self-assessment are limited or only partially effective.	The teacher uses questions and assessments to elicit accurate evidence of student understanding and model strategies for self-assessment, allowing students to successfully analyze their own progress toward goals.	Students take initiative to monitor their own understanding through planned tasks, assessments, and strategies of self-assessment to understand their progress, make adjustments, and identify new or alternative pathways and goals.
Timely, Constructive Feedback	Students receive no feedback, or the only feedback given is global or for only a few students.	The teacher provides some feedback, but the feedback is unclear or not oriented toward improvement or mastery.	Students receive timely constructive feedback from the teacher or others that advances learning.	Students make decisions and assume responsibility for their learning using high-quality, improvement-focused feedback from many sources.

Considerations

- In what ways do teachers establish and clearly communicate the standards for high-quality work?
- What evidence indicates that students monitor their own understanding to analyze their progress toward learning goals?
- How do students receive and utilize high quality feedback to advance their learning?

3e Responding Flexibly to Student Needs

	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
Overall Component Determination	The teacher makes no adjustments to learning experiences, even when warranted, and is not responsive to student needs.	The teacher makes some adjustments to learning experiences and is responsive to student needs with partial success.	The teacher's adjustments and responsiveness lead to deeper understanding for students and/or new learning experiences.	Based on self-monitoring and reflection, students voice their needs, ask questions, and make suggestions that lead to adjustments and modifications or spark new learning opportunities.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Evidence-Based Adjustments	The teacher does not recognize, or ignores, evidence of low engagement or lack of student understanding.	The teacher attempts to adjust learning experiences based on evidence, but it is only partially successful.	The teacher effectively adjusts learning experiences based on real-time evidence and students' individual and specific needs.	Students voice their needs and assume responsibility for their learning by making necessary adjustments to the learning experiences with the support and encouragement of the teacher.
Receptiveness and Responsiveness	The teacher brushes aside or does not fully address students' questions or difficulties.	The teacher attempts to incorporate students' questions and respond to their interests, but only minimally or with limited success.	The teacher incorporates students' interests and questions into learning experiences to deepen understanding and encourage curiosity and autonomy.	Students identify new learning opportunities and take the initiative to pursue them on their own, with their peers, or with the support of the teacher or others in the school and beyond.
Determination and Persistence	The teacher does not convey a level of responsibility for student learning and success or is uncertain about how to assist students.	The teacher conveys responsibility and commitment to efficacy but lacks certainty or is only partially successful in responding to student difficulties.	Drawing on a broad repertoire of strategies, the teacher persists in seeking alternative approaches and pathways when students experience difficulty.	Students demonstrate determination and persistence when they experience difficulties; they seek and receive effective support from the teacher and others.

Considerations

- What evidence indicates that teachers make real-time adjustments to learning activities to suit students' individual needs?
- In what ways do teachers incorporate students' questions and interests into the learning experience to deepen understanding and support curiosity?
- What are some ways that teachers and students demonstrate a commitment to success when they experience difficulties?

4a Engaging in Reflective Practice

	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
Overall Component Determination	The teacher does not appear to engage in reflective practice, does not know whether students achieved the outcomes, or misjudges the success of instruction.	The teacher's reflective practice leads to some accurate assessment of student success of instruction but does not follow through with analysis and changes to practice.	The teacher's reflective practice, based on consideration of evidence of student learning and development, leads to an accurate assessment of the success of instruction and results in specific changes and adjustments.	The teacher consistently engages in reflective practice that leads to a thorough and accurate assessment of the success of instruction, exploration of new ideas and approaches, and ongoing changes to practices and mindsets focused on supporting students who need it.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Self-Assessment of Teaching	The teacher does not reflect on experiences or draws inaccurate or incomplete conclusions about their success.	The teacher has a partially accurate but incomplete sense about whether or not instructional practices were successful or had desired impact on student learning and development.	The teacher draws on evidence from the lesson, including student work to assess the effectiveness of specific elements of instruction and their impact on student learning.	The teacher's assessment of the lesson is based on multiple sources of evidence, leads to a thoughtful and accurate analysis of practice, and addresses the specific impact of the design or execution of elements of instruction on student learning and development.
Analysis and Discovery	The teacher does not or is unable to analyze their impact on student success and/or makes no suggestions for growth or improvement.	The teacher analyzes some aspects of their practice but may not consider alternative approaches, recognize the impact of their own mindsets or beliefs, and/or be willing to explore new strategies or ideas.	The teacher analyzes the impact of their own actions and beliefs on student learning, learns about alternative perspectives and approaches, and begins to build new knowledge and skills that enhance learning.	The teacher critically analyzes the impact of practices, values, and beliefs on student learning and consistently focuses on acquiring new knowledge and skills to enhance learning, prioritizing improvement for students who need it.
Application and Continuous Improvement	The teacher does not plan for or consider opportunities to improve practice.	Based on reflection, the teacher has some plans for future action that will better support student learning and development.	Based on reflection, the teacher considers multiple paths forward; communicates a commitment to the success of all students; and plans, practices, and implements improvements.	Based on reflection, the teacher focuses on the best course of action for student success, demonstrates perseverance in the face of challenges, implements new ideas and strategies and continues to reflect on and analyze the results.

Considerations

- How do teachers utilize multiple sources of evidence to analyze their practice and the effectiveness of their instruction?
- What evidence indicates that teachers utilize the results of self-assessment to guide the purposeful acquisition of new knowledge and skills?
- In what ways do teachers utilize self-reflection and new ideas to demonstrate a personal commitment to continuous improvement?

4b Documenting Student Progress

	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
Overall Component Determination	There is no system for documenting student progress, the system is ineffective and inefficient, or it does not provide relevant information to students and those who support them.	The teacher documents some aspects of student progress in a manner that is accessible to students and those who support them.	The teacher documents and celebrates student progress toward mastery, focusing on the attainment of learning and developmental goals; students and those who support them engage in reflection on their progress.	Students monitor progress toward mastery and their own attainment of learning and development goals; they analyze and discuss their progress with the teacher and those who support them.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Student Progress Toward Mastery	The teacher does not adequately track student progress, or the approach is not focused on mastery or aligned to goals.	The teacher tracks student progress toward mastery but it is not comprehensive or may not be useful to students and those who support them.	There is a clear system for tracking progress toward mastery and the teacher communicates understandable and useful information to students and those who support them.	Students are consistently aware of their own progress toward mastery of their goals; they are able to identify, reflect on, and discuss their strengths and needs based on clear evidence of progress.
Shared Ownership	The teacher does not engage students or those who support them in setting, understanding, or monitoring progress toward goals.	The teacher makes attempts to engage students and those who support them in identifying goals and monitoring progress toward them, with partial success.	The teacher engages students and those who support them in setting and monitoring their progress toward their goals; students plan an active role in analyzing and celebrating their success.	Students and those who support them engaged as full partners in setting goals, monitoring progress, and evaluating and celebrating success.
Maintaining Reliable Records	The teacher does not have systems for tracking student learning or other records, or the systems are inaccurate, confusing, or inaccessible.	The teacher has systems for tracking student learning and other records that are accessible to students and those who support them but are partially inaccurate or may not be comprehensive.	The teacher has accurate and accessible systems for tracking student learning and other records; they use these systems efficiently and effectively.	The teacher's systems are consistently accurate and effective; as appropriate, students contribute information and participate in maintaining reliable evidence of their learning and other records.

Considerations

- What evidence indicates that there is a clear system used by students and teachers to track mastery of learning goals?
- How do teachers, students, and those that support them share responsibility and ownership of student progress?
- In what ways do teachers ensure that records are created and maintained in a reliable, accurate, and accessible fashion?

4c Engaging Families and Communities

	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
Overall Component Determination	The teacher does not engage students' families or the community, engages them infrequently, or does so disrespectfully.	The teacher makes some effort to engage families and communities and does so in a respectful manner.	The teacher engages students' families and communities in a respectful and culturally responsive manner, making information readily available and inviting participation in the intellectual life of the classroom.	The teacher's frequent and ongoing engagement of families and communities demonstrates a clear value for the role they play in student learning and is focused on forging partnerships that further the academic and personal success of each and every student.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Respect and Cultural Competence	The teacher is unable to engage families or does so in ways that are disrespectful or demonstrate bias.	The teacher's efforts to engage families and communities are respectful and demonstrate some cultural awareness and a commitment to learn more.	The teacher engages families and communities with respect and cultural awareness, learning and affirming their values and cultural backgrounds.	The teacher, students, and families partner together to support student success in a manner that honors the contributions of all and focuses on meeting the needs of students.
Community Values	The teacher does not take the values of families into account when planning learning experiences or designing learning environments.	The teacher makes some efforts to engage families and communities in contributing to the ethos and values of the learning community.	The teacher engages families in co-creating elements of the learning community that reflect the values of the larger community.	The teacher, students, and families partner together to establish a learning community that honors the ethos and values of all members.
Instructional Program	Little or no information about the standards, curriculum, or learning expectations is available to parents.	The teacher shares basic information about the standards, curriculum, or learning expectations; the information is limited, inaccessible, or incomplete.	The teacher frequently shares accessible, informative updates about the standards, curriculum, and/or learning expectations and seeks input from families.	The teacher partners with families to ensure that everyone who supports students understands the instructional program and has opportunities to engage thoughtfully in its development.
Engagement in Learning Experiences	The teacher provides no opportunities for families to engage in learning experiences with students.	The teacher invites families to engage in learning experiences with students but with limited success.	The teacher includes families/caregivers in learning experiences by creating opportunities for them to support students and engage in the learning community.	The teacher views and incorporates families as essential partners in learning experiences.

Considerations

- In what ways do teacher interactions demonstrate their respect for the values or students' families and local community?
- How is the vision for student success shaped and informed by the values of the community?
- What evidence indicates that structures are in place and consistently utilized to keep families informed and collect their input and feedback?
- How do teachers connect to students' lived experiences to tailor and deepen engagement in learning experiences?

4d Contributing to School Community and Culture

Overall Component Determination	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
	The teacher is not an active member of the school community or contributes negatively to the culture of learning and the values of the school.	The teacher makes the modest contributions to the school culture, supporting professional learning and upholding the values of the school.	The teacher takes initiative in contributing to and leading events and activities that further the culture of learning in the school and bring the values of the school to life through modeling and positive action.	The teacher takes a leadership role in defining, modeling, and holding self and peers accountable to the values and intellectual life of the school, learning with an emphasis on meeting the needs of students and families.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Relational Trust and Collaborative Spirit	The teacher's relationships with colleagues are characterized by negativity or combativeness.	The teacher has cordial relationships with colleagues but may not have established many trusting or collaborative relationships with colleagues.	The teacher has supportive and collaborative relationships with colleagues that are built on mutual respect and trust.	The teacher actively builds relational trust with colleagues and models collaboration focused on student success.
Culture of Inquiry and Innovation	The teacher avoids activities promoting professional inquiry or only participates when required, making few or native contributions.	The teacher participates in professional inquiry with colleagues when invited to do so and occasionally contributes to their success.	The teacher regularly and actively participates in and contributes thoughtfully to professional inquiry.	The teacher takes a leadership role in promoting and ensuring the success of professional inquiry across the school.
Service to the School	The teacher avoids involvement in school events, projects, and initiatives.	The teacher participates in school events, projects, and initiatives as expected.	The teacher makes a substantial contribution to school events, projects, and initiatives.	The teacher takes a leadership role in events, projects, and initiatives that contribute to the overall success of the school.

Considerations

- What evidence indicates that teachers have developed strong relationships that build relational trust with students and colleagues?
- In what ways do teachers model a culture of thoughtful, generative professional inquiry?
- What are some ways that teachers lead in developing and implementing school events, projects, and initiatives for students and colleagues?

4e Growing and Developing Professionally

Overall Component Determination	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
	The teacher does not engage in professional inquiry or learning focused on developing knowledge, skills, and mindsets, or does so reluctantly.	The teacher engages in professional inquiry and learning focused on developing knowledge, skills, and mindsets individually and with colleagues that is often determined or directed by others.	The teacher directs their own professional inquiry and learning in collaboration with colleagues and demonstrates curiosity and energy for professional conversations and growth focused on developing knowledge, skills, and mindsets.	The teacher appropriately exercises autonomy to direct professional learning for themselves and their colleagues, taking a leadership role in the school, setting direction, and supporting colleagues to engage in inquiry and innovation.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Curiosity and Autonomy	The teacher demonstrates little or no interest in professional learning and takes no initiative to improve.	The teacher engages in recommended and available professional learning opportunities and takes some initiative in seeking additional opportunities for professional growth.	The teacher regularly seeks out and identifies high-quality opportunities to grow and learn, identifying problems or practice or areas of inquiry that inform individual and collaborative learning opportunities.	The teacher takes a leadership role in the school, directing their own and others' learning as appropriate based on an inquiry-driven approach that prioritizes the needs of students.
Developing Cultural Competence	The teacher demonstrates little or no cultural knowledge or awareness and/or assigns negative value to cultural differences.	The teacher has come cultural knowledge, is developing understanding of the values and beliefs of other cultures, and is beginning to engage in the reflective work necessary to become more culturally competent.	The teacher accepts and respects cultural differences and actively seeks to understand the influence of culture, bias, and inequities on students' success.	The teacher demonstrates cultural competence, is continually assessing and developing their own knowledge and skills and leads others in the school community to develop new approaches that values differences and address inequities.
Enhancing Knowledge and Skills	The teacher does not stay current on content and pedagogical knowledge.	The teacher engages in activities designed to specifically strengthen content and pedagogical knowledge and deeper understanding of curriculum.	The teacher takes initiative in deepening content knowledge and understanding the curriculum individually and in collaboration with colleagues.	The teacher is an expert and leader in understanding and continuously improving and refining their knowledge of content, pedagogy, and curriculum.
Seeking and Acting on Feedback	The teacher resists discussing feedback on their practice or ignores feedback that is given.	The teacher invites, accepts, and acts on feedback given by colleagues.	The teacher invites feedback from colleagues, plays an active role in the analysis of practice, and works collaboratively to understand and act on feedback.	The teacher takes a leadership role in the school in supporting a culture of growth and modeling a process for seeking, providing, and acting on feedback.

Considerations

- What evidence indicates that teachers respect cultural differences and work to develop and demonstrate cultural competence?
- How do teachers identify opportunities for growth and help them better meet the needs of students?
- In what ways do teachers demonstrate initiative toward refining their skills and content knowledge?
- What are some ways that teacher show a commitment to seeking and utilizing high-quality feedback?

4f Acting in Service of Students

Overall Component Determination	Unsatisfactory 1	Basic 2	Proficient 3	Distinguished 4
	The teacher acts unethically and does not understand the needs of students or make decisions in their best interest.	The teacher acts ethically and attempts to make deliberate decisions in the best interest of students, families, and colleagues.	The teacher models high standards of ethical practice and wise decision making on behalf of students, families, and colleagues.	The teacher is a leader in the school in defining and upholding high standards of ethical practice and modeling wise decision-making that honors the inherent worth and dignity of each and every student and prioritizes their needs.
<i>Critical Attributes</i>				
Acting with Care, Honesty, and Integrity	The teacher's actions are uncaring or dishonest.	The teacher acts honestly and with care and integrity.	The teacher is known for and looked to as a model of care, honesty, and integrity.	The teacher is a leader in the school in modeling and upholding care, honesty, and integrity, and encourages students and teachers to seek opportunities to develop these qualities.
Ethical Decision-Making	The teacher makes unwise, rushed, or heated decisions that are self-serving.	The teacher seeks to make wise, discerning decisions in the best interest of students and engages other stakeholders in these decisions whenever possible or practical.	The teacher makes wise discerning decisions in the best interest of students even under challenging circumstances or when priorities or values collide.	The teacher is a leader in the school in modeling and upholding wise decision making that is in the best interest of students, families, and colleagues to develop their capacity to be more discerning.
Advocacy	The teacher fails to act on behalf of students when deliberate action is warranted.	The teacher addresses the needs of students through their actions but may do so inconsistently or with partial success.	The teacher is an advocate for all students in and beyond the classroom, taking deliberate action on their school's and community's values, even when it may not be popular or comply with policy.	The teacher serves as a model of advocacy for students and acts as a leader in the school, identifying and working to change policies that do not align with community values or may cause harm to students.

Considerations

- What evidence indicates that teachers model care, honesty, and integrity and take the lead in developing and encouraging others to develop these qualities?
- In what ways do teachers ensure that the decisions they make are in the best interest of student, families, and colleagues?
- How do teachers model and take the lead in advocating for students, families, and colleagues?