The CPS Framework for Teaching

Adapted from the Danielson *Framework for Teaching*

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS | CPS

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

Component	*Unsatisfactory*	*Basic*	*Proficient*	*Distinguished*
1a: Demonstrating Knowledge of Content and Pedagogy *Knowledge of:* • *Content Standards Within and Across Grade Levels* • *Disciplinary Literacy* • *Prerequisite Relationships* • *Content-Related Pedagogy*	Teacher demonstrates little to no knowledge of relevant content standards within and/or across grade levels. Teacher demonstrates no knowledge of the disciplinary way of reading, writing and/or thinking within the subject area. Teacher demonstrates little understanding of prerequisite knowledge important to student learning of the content/skills. Teacher's plans reflect little or no understanding of the range of pedagogical approaches suitable to student learning of the content/skills being taught.	Teacher demonstrates knowledge of the relevant content standards within the grade level but displays lack of awareness of how these concepts relate to one another and/or build across grade levels. Teacher demonstrates some knowledge of the disciplinary way of reading, writing, and/or thinking within the subject area. The teacher demonstrates some understanding of prerequisite learning, although knowledge of relationships among topics may be inaccurate or incomplete. Teacher's plans reflect a limited range of pedagogical approaches suitable to student learning of the content/skills being taught.	Teacher demonstrates knowledge of the relevant content standards, within and across grade levels. Teacher demonstrates knowledge of the disciplinary way of reading, writing, and/or thinking within the subject area. Teacher demonstrates accurate understanding of prerequisite learning and relationships among topics and concepts. Teacher's plans reflect a range of effective pedagogical approaches suitable to student learning of the content/skills being taught.	Teacher demonstrates knowledge of the relevant content standards within the grade level and across grade levels, as well as how these standards relate to other disciplines. Teacher's plans demonstrate extensive knowledge of the disciplinary way of reading, writing, and/or thinking within the subject area. Teacher demonstrates deep understanding of prerequisite learning and relationships among topics and concepts. Teacher's plans include a range of effective pedagogical approaches suitable to student learning of the content/skills being taught and anticipate student misconceptions.
1b: Demonstrating Knowledge of Students *Knowledge of:* • *Child and Adolescent Development* • *The Learning Process* • *Students' Skills, Knowledge, and Language Proficiency* • *Students' Interests and Cultural Heritage* • *Students' Special Needs and Appropriate Accommodations/ Modifications*	The teacher demonstrates little to no understanding of how students learn and does not attain information about levels of development. Teacher does not gather knowledge about students' backgrounds, cultures, prior knowledge, skills, language proficiencies, learning styles, interests, and special needs and does not indicate that such knowledge informs teacher's practice. .	The teacher displays generally accurate knowledge of how students learn and attains information about levels of development for the class as a whole. Teacher gathers some knowledge about some students' backgrounds, cultures, prior knowledge, skills, language proficiencies, learning styles, interests, and special needs.	The teacher demonstrates an understanding of the active nature of student learning and attains information about levels of development for groups of students. Teacher purposefully gathers information from several sources about most students' backgrounds, cultures, prior knowledge, skills, language proficiencies, learning styles, interests, and special needs.	The teacher demonstrates an understanding of the active nature of student learning and attains information about levels of development for individual students. Teacher purposefully and continually gathers information from several sources about all students' individual backgrounds, cultures, prior knowledge, skills, language proficiencies, learning styles, multiple intelligences, interests, and special needs.

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1c: Selecting Learning Objectives • *Clarity of Objectives* • *Sequence and Alignment of Objectives* • *Balance of Objectives*	Learning objectives are not standards-based, are unclear, or are stated as activities rather than as student learning outcomes, prohibiting a feasible method of assessment. Teacher does not sequence and align learning objectives to build toward deep understanding and mastery of the standards. Objectives reflect only one type of learning and/or only one discipline.	Learning objectives are partially standards-based, clear, written in the form of student learning outcomes, aligned to methods of assessment, and/or are only written for the class as a whole. Teacher demonstrates an attempt to sequence and align some standards-based learning objectives, but does not build toward deep understanding or mastery of the standards. Objectives reflect more than one type of learning, but teacher has made no attempt at coordination of the disciplines.	Learning objectives are standards-based, clear, written in the form of student learning outcomes, aligned to methods of assessment, and varied to account for the needs of groups of students. Teacher sequences and aligns standards-based learning objectives to build toward deep understanding and mastery of the standards. Objectives reflect several different types of learning and invite opportunities for coordination within and across the disciplines.	Learning objectives are standards-based, clear, written in the form of student learning outcomes, aligned to methods of assessment, and varied in whatever way is needed to account for individual students' needs. Teacher sequences and aligns standards-based objectives to build toward deep understanding, mastery of the standards, and meaningful authentic application. Objectives reflect several different types of learning and provide multiple opportunities for coordination and integration within and across the disciplines.
1d: Designing Coherent Instruction *Design Incorporates:* • *Knowledge of Students and Their Needs* • *Learning Tasks* • *Materials and Resources* • *Instructional Grouping* • *Lesson and Unit Structure*	Teacher does not coordinate knowledge of content, students, and resources to design units and lessons. Learning tasks are not aligned to objectives. Tasks are not cognitively challenging and do not require students to provide evidence of their reasoning. There is no evidence of scaffolding and differentiation for students to access the content/skills. The progression of tasks is not coherent and has unrealistic time allocations. Units and lessons do not include grade-appropriate levels of texts and/or other materials and do not represent a cognitive challenge. The lesson or unit does not have a recognizable structure and makes no use of instructional groupings to support the learning objectives.	Teacher coordinates some knowledge of content, students, and resources to design units and lessons. Learning tasks are partially aligned to objectives. Tasks are cognitively challenging, designed for the class as a whole, and occasionally require students to provide evidence of their reasoning. There is some evidence of scaffolding and differentiation for some students to access the content/skills. The progression of tasks in units and lessons is not always coherent, and some time allocations are unrealistic. Units and lessons include grade-appropriate levels of texts and other materials that represent a moderate cognitive challenge. The lesson or unit has a recognizable structure with some evidence of instructional groupings that partially support the learning objectives.	Teacher coordinates knowledge of content, students, and resources to design units and lessons. Learning tasks are aligned to objectives. Tasks are cognitively challenging, designed for groups of students, and require students to provide evidence of their reasoning. There is evidence of scaffolding and differentiation for most students to access the content/skills. The units and lessons are paced appropriately. Units and lessons include grade-appropriate levels of texts and other materials, representing a cognitive challenge. The lesson or unit has a clear structure with intentional and structured use of instructional groupings that support the learning objectives.	Teacher coordinates in-depth knowledge of content, students, and resources (including technology) to design units and lessons. Learning tasks are aligned to objectives. Tasks are cognitively challenging for individual students and require students to provide evidence of their reasoning. There is evidence of scaffolding and differentiation for all students to access the content/skills. The units and lessons are paced appropriately. Units and lessons include grade-appropriate levels of texts and other materials so every student can access the content/skills. The lesson or unit has a clear structure that incorporates student choice, allows for different pathways of instruction aligned with diverse student needs, and uses instructional groupings intentionally.

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1e: Designing Student Assessment • *Congruence with Standards-Based Learning Objectives* • *Levels of Performance and Standards* • *Design of Formative Assessments* • *Use for Planning*	The plan for student assessment is not aligned with the standards-based learning objectives identified for the unit and/or lesson. Assessments contain no criteria or descriptors aligned to student expectations. Teacher does not select or design formative assessments that measure student learning and/or growth. Teacher does not use prior assessment results to design units and lessons.	The plan for student assessment is partially aligned with the standards-based learning objectives identified for the unit and/or lesson. Assessments do not clearly identify and/or describe student expectations. Teacher selects or designs formative assessments that measure only part of student learning or growth. Teacher uses prior assessment results to design units and lessons that target the class as a whole.	The plan for student assessment is aligned with the standards-based learning objectives identified for the unit and/or lesson. Assessment methodologies are designed or adapted for groups of students as needed. Assessments clearly identify and describe student expectations and provide descriptors. Teacher selects and designs formative assessments that accurately measure student learning and/or growth. Teacher uses prior assessment results to design units and lessons that target groups of students.	The plan for student assessment is aligned with the standards-based learning objectives identified for the unit and lesson. Assessment methodologies have been designed or adapted for individual students as needed. Assessment criteria are thorough, describe high expectations for students, and provide clear descriptors. Teacher's formative assessments are complex, well designed or selected, and tailored for individual students, when necessary, in order to measure varying degrees of each student's learning and growth effectively. Teacher uses assessment results to design units and lessons that target the diverse needs of every student.

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Domain 2: The Classroom Environment

Component	*Unsatisfactory*	*Basic*	*Proficient*	*Distinguished*
2a: Creating an Environment of Respect and Rapport • *Teacher Interactions with Students* • *Student Interactions with Other Students*	Patterns of classroom interactions, both between the teacher and students and among students, are mostly negative and disrespectful. Interactions are insensitive and/or inappropriate to the ages and development of the students, and the context of the class. The net result of interactions has a negative impact on students emotionally and/or academically.	Patterns of classroom interactions, both between the teacher and students and among students, are generally respectful but may reflect occasional inconsistencies or incidences of disrespect. Some interactions are sensitive and/or appropriate to the ages and development of the students, and the context of the class. The net result of the interactions has a neutral impact on students emotionally and/or academically.	Patterns of classroom interactions, both between the teacher and students and among students, are friendly and demonstrate caring and respect. Interactions among students are generally polite and respectful. Interactions are sensitive and appropriate to the ages and development of the students, and to the context of the class. The net result of the interactions has a positive impact on students emotionally and academically.	Patterns of classroom interactions, both between the teacher and students and among students, are highly respectful, reflecting genuine warmth and caring. Students contribute to high levels of civility among all members of the class. Interactions are sensitive to students as individuals, appropriate to the ages and development of individual students, and to the context of the class. The net result of interactions is that of academic and personal connections among students and adults.
2b: Establishing a Culture for Learning • *Importance of Learning* • *Expectations for Learning* • *Student Persistence* • *Student Ownership of Learning*	The teacher creates a classroom culture that reflects a lack of teacher and/or student commitment to learning. The teacher fosters a culture in which there is little or no investment of student energy into the task at hand. The teacher does not convey that practice or perseverance is expected or that it results in student success. The teacher's expectations for student learning are medium to low, with high expectations reserved for only a few students. Students do not show interest in task completion or quality.	The teacher creates a classroom culture that reflects some teacher and/or student commitment to learning. The teacher fosters a culture in which there is some investment of student energy into the learning task at hand. The teacher conveys that student success is the result of natural or innate ability rather than practice and perseverance. Teacher conveys high learning expectations for some students. Students indicate that they are interested in completion, rather than quality, of a task.	The teacher creates a classroom culture that reflects teacher and student commitment to learning. The teacher fosters a culture in which classroom interactions indicate learning and hard work. The teacher conveys that with practice and perseverance students can reach desired goals. Teacher conveys high learning expectations for all students. Students take some responsibility for their learning by indicating that they want to understand the content or master the skill rather than simply complete a task.	The teacher creates a classroom culture that reflects a shared belief in the importance of learning and hard work. The teacher conveys high learning expectations for all students and develops structures that enable practice and perseverance for each individual student. Students assume responsibility for high-quality work by persevering, initiating improvements, addressing critiques, making revisions, adding detail and/or helping peers.

Component	*Unsatisfactory*	*Basic*	*Proficient*	*Distinguished*
2c: Managing Classroom Procedures • *Management of Instructional Groups* • *Management of Transitions* • *Management of Materials and Supplies* • *Performance of Classroom Routines* • *Direction of Volunteers and Paraprofessionals*	Ineffective classroom routines and procedures lead to loss of much instructional time. The teacher's management of instructional groupings, transitions, and/or the handling of materials and supplies are ineffective, leading to disruption of learning. There is little evidence that students know or follow established routines. The teacher does not give volunteers and/or paraprofessionals clearly defined duties.	Partially effective classroom routines and procedures lead to loss of some instructional time. The teacher's management of instructional groupings, transitions, and/or the handling of materials and supplies are inconsistent, leading to some disruption of learning. With regular guidance and prompting, students follow established routines. The teacher assigns duties to volunteers and/or paraprofessionals during portions of class time.	Effective classroom routines and procedures lead to minimal loss of instructional time. The teacher's management of instructional groupings, transitions, and/or the handling of materials and supplies are consistent and effective with little disruption of learning. With minimal guidance and prompting, students follow established classroom routines. The teacher engages volunteers and/or paraprofessionals with clearly defined duties that support student learning.	Effective classroom routines and procedures maximize instructional time. The teacher orchestrates the environment so that students contribute to the management of instructional groupings, transitions, and/or the handling of materials and supplies without disruption of learning. Students follow classroom routines without the teacher's prompting. Teacher productively engages volunteers and/or paraprofessionals in tasks that make a substantive contribution to student learning and are well integrated into the classroom community.
2d: Managing Student Behavior • *Expectations and Norms* • *Monitoring of Student Behavior* • *Fostering Positive Student Behavior* • *Response to Student Behavior*	Teacher has not established standards of conduct. Teacher engages in little to no monitoring of student behavior. Teacher does not use positive framing to model and reinforce appropriate behavior or redirect inappropriate student behavior. Teacher does not respond to students' inappropriate behavior, or the response is negative, repressive, and/or disrespectful.	Teacher has established standards of conduct, but there is inconsistent implementation so some student behaviors challenge the standards of conduct. Teacher inconsistently uses positive framing to model and reinforce appropriate behavior and redirect inappropriate student behavior. Teacher tries, with uneven results, to monitor student behavior. Teacher's response to students' inappropriate behavior is inconsistent and is sometimes disrespectful.	Teacher has established standards of conduct with consistent implementation so most students follow the standards of conduct most of the time. Teacher monitors student behavior against established standards of conduct. Teacher uses positive framing to model and reinforce appropriate behavior and redirect inappropriate student behavior. Teacher's response to students' inappropriate behavior is consistent, proportionate, respectful to students, and effective.	Teacher and students establish and implement standards of conduct. Students follow the standards of conduct and self-monitor their behaviors. Teacher's monitoring of student behavior is subtle and preventive. Teacher uses positive framing to model and reinforce positive behavior for individual students. Teacher's response to students' inappropriate behavior is sensitive to individual student needs and respects students' dignity.

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Domain 3: Instruction

Component	*Unsatisfactory*	*Basic*	*Proficient*	*Distinguished*
3a: Communicating with Students • *Standards-Based Learning Objectives* • *Directions for Activities* • *Content Delivery and Clarity* • *Use of Oral and Written Language*	Teacher neither clearly communicates standards-based learning objective(s) to students nor addresses their relevance to learning. Teacher's directions and procedures are confusing to students. Teacher's explanation of content is unclear or inaccurate; explanations do not connect with students' knowledge and experience. Teacher's spoken and written language is unclear and incorrect. Vocabulary is vague, incorrect, or inappropriate for the students' ages and levels of development, leaving students confused.	Teacher does not communicate the standards-based learning objective(s) to students or does not address their relevance to learning. Teacher clarifies directions and procedures after initial student confusion. Teacher's explanation of content contains minor errors, and/or some portions are clear while other portions are difficult to follow; explanations occasionally connect with students' knowledge and experience. Teacher's spoken and written language is unclear or incorrect. Vocabulary is limited or inappropriate for the students' ages or levels of development.	Teacher clearly communicates standards-based learning objective(s) to students and addresses their relevance to learning. Teacher clearly communicates directions and procedures. Teacher's explanation of content is clear and accurate, and connects with students' knowledge and experience. Teacher's spoken and written language is clear and correct. Vocabulary is appropriate for the students' ages and levels of development.	Teacher clearly communicates standards-based learning objective(s). Teacher guides students to articulate the relevance of the objective(s) to learning. Teacher clearly explains directions and procedures, and anticipates possible student misunderstanding. Teacher's explanation of content is thorough, accurate, and clear, enabling students to develop a conceptual understanding of content while making connections to their interests, knowledge, and experience; students contribute to extending the content by explaining concepts to their classmates. Teacher's spoken and written language is expressive, and builds on students' language development and understanding of content. Vocabulary is appropriate for the students' ages and levels of development; students contribute to the correct use of academic vocabulary.
3b: Using Questioning and Discussion Techniques • *Low- and High-Level Questioning* • *Discussion Techniques and Explanation of Thinking* • *Student Participation*	Teacher does not ask questions, or all questions are of low cognitive challenge, requiring only short, specific, right or wrong answers. Questions are not developmentally appropriate. Teacher does not require students to construct viable arguments. Questions are asked in rapid succession with no "wait time" for student processing and response. The discussion is irrelevant to the content under study or predominantly in the form of recitations, with the teacher mediating all questions and answers. Teacher accepts all contributions without asking students to explain or provide evidence for their thinking. Few students are listening and responding to questions and answers from either the teacher or peers.	Teacher's questions lead students through a single path of inquiry where answers are seemingly pre-determined, with few high-level or open-ended questions. Questions are not always developmentally appropriate. Questions are asked with limited "wait time." Teacher attempts to create a discussion among students to engage with the content under study, with uneven results. Teacher sometimes requires students to provide evidence of their thinking or construct viable arguments based on evidence. Some students are listening and responding to questions and comments from their teacher or peers, and/or a few students dominate the discussion.	Teacher's questions are low- and high-level, open-ended, and developmentally appropriate, requiring student thinking, and promoting understanding. Teacher creates a genuine discussion among students, providing adequate "wait time" for students to engage with the content under study and stepping aside when doing so is appropriate. Teacher requires students to provide evidence of their thinking and construct viable arguments based on evidence. Most students are listening and responding to questions and answers from their teacher and peers. Teacher ensures that most voices are heard in the discourse.	Teacher uses a variety of low- and high-level, open-ended, and developmentally appropriate questions to challenge students cognitively, advance high level thinking and discourse, and promote metacognition. Teacher's discussion techniques enable students to engage each other in authentic discussions about the content under study. Students formulate questions and challenge one another using viable arguments based on evidence. All students are listening and responding to questions and answers from their teacher and peers. Students themselves ensure that all voices are heard in the discourse.

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3c: Engaging Students in Learning • *Alignment of Learning Objectives* • *Task and Text Complexity* • *Scaffolding and Differentiating Instruction* • *Pacing and Sequencing* • *Grouping*	Tasks do not align with standards-based learning objectives. Tasks and/or text require only rote responses, do not result in active engagement, and do not challenge student thinking. Teacher does not scaffold or differentiate instruction so that all students access complex, grade-level, and/or developmentally appropriate text or tasks. The teacher's pacing of the lesson is too slow or rushed, and tasks are not sequenced to build students' depth of understanding. The teacher's grouping of students is unintentional and inhibits student mastery of the content/skills.	Tasks partially align with standards-based learning objectives. Tasks and/or text minimally challenge student thinking, and result in active engagement of only some students while allowing others to be passive or merely compliant. Teacher occasionally scaffolds and/or differentiates instruction so that only some students access complex, grade-level, and/or developmentally appropriate text and/or tasks. The teacher's pacing of the lesson is partially appropriate, and/or tasks are partially sequenced to build students' depth of understanding. The teacher's grouping of students is intentional but does not lead to student mastery of the content/skills.	Tasks align with standards-based learning objectives. Tasks and text are complex and challenge student thinking, resulting in active engagement of most students. Teacher scaffolds and differentiates instruction so that most students access complex, grade-level and/or developmentally appropriate text and tasks. The teacher's pacing of the lesson is appropriate, and tasks are sequenced to build students' depth of understanding. The teacher's grouping of students is intentional and leads to student mastery of the content/skills.	Tasks align with standards-based learning objectives and are tailored so virtually all students are intellectually engaged in challenging content. Tasks and text are complex and promote student engagement through inquiry and choice. Students contribute to the exploration of content. Teacher scaffolds and differentiates instruction so that all students access complex, grade-level, and/or developmentally appropriate text and/or tasks. The teacher's pacing of the lesson is appropriate, and tasks are sequenced not only to build students' depth of understanding, but also to require student reflection and synthesis of the learning. Teacher's grouping of students is intentional and students serve as resources for each other to achieve mastery of the content/skills.
3d: Using Assessment in Instruction • *Monitoring of Student Learning with Checks for Understanding* • *Assessment Performance Levels* • *Student Self-Assessment* • *Feedback to Students*	Teacher does not use formative assessment, neither to check for completion of work nor to monitor progress and check for student understanding. Students cannot explain the criteria by which their work will be assessed and do not engage in self- or peer-assessment. Teacher's feedback is absent or of poor quality.	Teacher sometimes uses formative assessment to monitor progress toward student understanding of the learning objectives and/or teacher checks for completion of work rather than student understanding of the learning objectives. Students can explain some of the criteria by which their work will be assessed; few engage in self- or peer-assessment. Teacher's feedback is general and/or doesn't advance specific learning.	Teacher uses formative assessment during instruction to monitor progress and to check for student understanding of the learning objectives. Students can explain the criteria by which their work will be assessed; some of them engage in self- or peer-assessment. Teacher provides accurate and specific feedback to individuals and groups of students to advance learning.	Teacher fully integrates formative assessment into instruction, and uses it to monitor progress, and to check for understanding for individual students. Students can explain, and there is some evidence that they have contributed to, the criteria by which their work will be assessed. Students self- and peer-assess to monitor their progress. Teacher and students provide individualized feedback that is accurate, specific, and advances learning.
3e: Demonstrating Flexibility and Responsiveness • *Response to Student Needs* • *Teacher's Persistence* • *Lesson Adjustment*	The teacher ignores students' questions, needs, learning styles and interests; when students have difficulty learning, the teacher blames them or their home or the external environment for their lack of success. The teacher makes no attempt to adjust instruction during the lesson to meet student needs, even when students don't understand the content or have not mastered the skill.	The teacher attempts to accommodate students' questions, needs, learning styles and interests during instruction and accepts responsibility for the success of all students. When formative assessments show a need for intervention or enrichment, teacher attempts to adjust instruction during the lesson, but impromptu adjustments are ineffective.	Teacher accommodates students' questions, needs, learning styles and interests during instruction. The teacher accepts responsibility for student learning and persists in seeking approaches for all students. When formative assessments show a need for intervention or enrichment, teacher makes effective impromptu adjustments to instruction.	Teacher seizes opportunities to enhance learning, building on a spontaneous world or local event and/or student interests. Teacher persists in adjusting instruction so individual student misunderstandings or advanced needs are successfully accommodated. When formative assessments show a need for intervention or enrichment, teacher makes effective impromptu adjustments that individualize instruction for students.

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Domain 4: Professional Responsibilities

Component	*Unsatisfactory*	*Basic*	*Proficient*	*Distinguished*
4a: Reflecting on Teaching and Learning • *Effectiveness* • *Use in Future Teaching*	Teacher does not describe whether or not a lesson or unit was effective or achieved its objective, or teacher misjudges the success of a lesson or unit and its impact on student learning. Teacher is not able to analyze the aspects of his/her practice that led to the outcome of the lesson and the impact on student learning. Teacher makes no suggestions about how practice could have been altered to improve the lesson or future similar lessons.	Teacher accurately describes whether or not a lesson or unit was effective but does not describe the extent to which it achieved its objective or its impact on student learning. Teacher is able to analyze some aspects of his/her practice that led to the outcome of the lesson and the impact on student learning. Teacher makes general suggestions about how a lesson could have been altered to improve the lesson or future similar lessons.	Teacher makes an accurate assessment of a lesson's or unit's effectiveness and the extent to which it achieved its objective and impact on student learning and can provide evidence to support the judgment. Teacher analyzes aspects of his/her practice that led to the outcome of the lesson and the impact on student learning. Teacher makes specific suggestions about how a lesson could have been altered to improve the lesson or future similar lessons.	Teacher makes an accurate assessment of a lesson's or unit's effectiveness and the extent to which it achieved its objective and its impact on student learning, citing many specific examples and evidence. Teacher is able to analyze many aspects of his/her practice that led to the outcome of the lesson and the impact on student learning. Teacher offers specific alternative practices, complete with the probable success of each aspect of practice could have improved the lesson or future similar lessons.
4b: Maintaining Accurate Records • *Student Completion of Assignments* • *Student Progress in Learning* • *Non-Instructional Records*	Teacher has a disorganized system or no system for maintaining information on student completion of assignments, student progress in learning, and non-instructional records, resulting in errors and confusion.	Teacher has a rudimentary system for maintaining information on student completion of assignments, student progress in learning, and non-instructional records, requiring frequent monitoring to avoid errors.	Teacher has an organized system for maintaining information on student completion of assignments, student progress in learning, and non-instructional records, requiring little monitoring to avoid errors.	Teacher has a detailed system for maintaining information on student completion of assignments, student progress in learning, and non-instructional records, requiring no monitoring for errors. Students contribute information and participate in maintaining the records.

Component	*Unsatisfactory*	*Basic*	*Proficient*	*Distinguished*
4c: Communicating with Families • *Information and Updates about Grade Level Expectations and Student Progress* • *Engagement of Families as Partners in the Instructional Program* • *Response to Families* • *Cultural Appropriateness*	Teacher does not communicate with families to inform them of class activities, to convey an individual student's progress, nor to solicit the family's support in relationship to grade level expectations. Teacher does not engage families in the instructional program. Teacher does not respond to families' concerns, neither professionally nor in a timely manner. Teacher's communication with families is not conveyed in a culturally appropriate manner. Teacher's communication is one-way, not interactive. Teacher only communicates with families for behavioral concerns or about academic failure.	Teacher rarely communicates with families to inform them of class activities, to convey information about an individual student's progress, and/or to solicit the family's support in relationship to grade level expectations. Teacher engages families in the instructional program only for attendance at activities or events. Teacher sometimes responds to families' concerns in a professional and/or timely manner. Teacher's communication with families is not always appropriate to the cultural norms of students' families. Teacher's communication is interactive only when a family member initiates communication.	Teacher regularly communicates with families in a two-way interactive manner to discuss class activities, individual student's progress, and to solicit the family's support in relationship to grade level expectations. Teacher meaningfully engages families as partners in the instructional program (e.g. through classroom volunteering, working at home with their child, and involvement in class projects in and out of school). Teacher responds to families' concerns professionally and in a timely manner. Teacher's communication with families is appropriate to the cultural norms and needs of the students' families.	Teacher frequently communicates with families to convey information about class and individual activities, individual student's progress and to solicit and utilize the family's support in student learning. Teacher meaningfully and successfully engages families as partners in the instructional program (e.g. through class and home volunteering, working at home with their child, involvement in class and school projects in and out of school, and parent workshops and training). Teacher responds to families' concerns professionally and in a timely manner, providing resources and solutions to address the concerns. Teacher's communication with families is sensitive to cultural norms and needs, with students contributing to the communication as appropriate.
4d: Growing and Developing Professionally • *Enhancement of Content Knowledge and Pedagogical Skill* • *Collaboration and Professional Inquiry to Advance Student Learning* • *Participation in School Leadership Team and/or Teacher Teams* • *Incorporation of Feedback*	Teacher rarely, if at all, engages in professional growth activities to enhance content knowledge or pedagogical skill to improve practice. Teacher rarely meets and collaborates with colleagues or resists meeting and collaborating with colleagues. Teacher rarely, if ever, makes an effort to participate in team-based professional inquiry to advance student learning. Teacher does not volunteer to participate in a leadership and/or teaching team. Teacher resists feedback from colleagues or administrators and makes no effort to incorporate it to improve practice and advance student learning.	Teacher participates in required professional growth activities to enhance content knowledge or pedagogical skill to a limited extent and/or when it is convenient, using new knowledge inconsistently to improve practice. Teacher reluctantly meets to collaborate with colleagues, and reluctantly provides or accepts support to/from them. Teacher participates in team-based professional inquiry to advance student learning and participates in a leadership and/or teaching team only when invited. Teacher accepts feedback from colleagues and administrators with some reluctance, using feedback inconsistently to improve practice and advance student learning.	Teacher seeks opportunities for professional growth to enhance content knowledge and pedagogical skill and uses new knowledge to improve practice. Teacher regularly collaborates with and provides/receives support to/from colleagues. Teacher participates actively in team based professional inquiry that advances student learning and makes substantial contribution to the school leadership team and/or grade-level/ content/department teaching team. Teacher accepts and consistently uses feedback from colleagues and administrators to improve practice and advance student learning.	Teacher initiates opportunities for professional growth and makes a systematic effort to enhance content knowledge and pedagogical skill of self and colleagues. S/he uses new knowledge to improve practice of self and colleagues. Teacher invites meetings and initiates collaborations with colleagues. Teacher provides and accepts collegial support and feedback to/from colleagues. Teacher participates in and facilitates professional inquiry with school team to advance student learning and serves on a leadership and/or teaching team. Teacher welcomes and uses feedback from a variety of stakeholders (e.g. colleagues, administrators, students, parents, external education partners) to improve practice and advance student learning.

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Component	*Unsatisfactory*	*Basic*	*Proficient*	*Distinguished*
4e: Demonstrating Professionalism • *Integrity and Ethical Conduct* • *Advocacy* • *Decision-Making* • *Compliance with School and District Regulations* • *Attendance*	Teacher does not hold student or required school information confidential, and is dishonest in professional and student/family interactions. The teacher is not alert to students' needs, contributes to practices that result in some students being ill-served, and does not ensure that students are prepared to succeed in school, college, career, and life. Teacher makes decisions and recommendations that are based on self-serving interests. Teacher does not comply with school and district regulations. Teacher does not have a responsible or professional attendance record.	Teacher holds student and required school information confidential, and is honest in professional and student/family interactions most of the time. The teacher's attempts to serve students are inconsistent, and unknowingly contribute to some students being ill-served. Teacher sometimes ensures students are prepared to succeed in school, college, career, and life. The teacher's decisions and recommendations are based on limited, though genuinely professional, considerations. Teacher complies minimally with school and district regulations, doing just enough to get by. Teacher has a minimally responsible or professional attendance record.	Teacher always holds student and required school information confidential, and displays high standards of honesty, integrity, and confidentiality in interactions with colleagues, students, and the public. The teacher is active in serving students and works to ensure that all students receive a fair opportunity to succeed in school, college, career, and life. The teacher maintains an open mind in decision-making and helps ensure that such decisions are based on professional considerations. Teacher complies fully with school and district regulations. Teacher has a responsible and professional attendance record.	Teacher has the highest standards of integrity, always holds student and required school information confidential, and is honest in professional and student/family interactions. The teacher is proactive in serving students, seeking out resources when needed. The teacher makes a concerted effort to challenge negative attitudes or practices so that all students, particularly those traditionally underserved, are honored in the school and prepared for success in school, college, career, and life. Teacher takes a leadership role in decision-making for the school and helps ensure that such decisions are based on the highest professional considerations. Teacher complies fully and takes a leadership role with school and district regulations. Teacher has a responsible and professional attendance record.