Appendix A: Department/Program Redesign Matrix (Step 4)

The below template includes each standard and its supporting indicators. For each standard area, name one to three methods for implementation in coursework, field experiences, and/or student teaching/internships. Strategies may include developing a new course, modifying an existing course to include specific content, or introducing a new assessment method into a course or fieldwork experience. **Note that strategies only need to address each standard (not each indicator).**

Name of Department/Program		
Standards	Assessment Methods	Strategy
a) Self-Awareness and Relationships to Others		
1) Understand and value the notion that multiple lived experiences exist, that there is often not one "correct" way of doing or understanding something, and that what is seen as "correct" is most often based on our lived experiences.		
2) Approach their work and students with an asset-based mindset, affirming the validity of the students' backgrounds and identities.		
3) Know about their students and their lives outside of school, using this knowledge to build instruction that leverages prior knowledge and skills.		
4) Include representative, familiar content in the curriculum to legitimize students' backgrounds, while also exposing them to new ideas and worldviews different from their own.		
5) Engage in self-reflection about their own actions and interactions and what ideas and biases motivated those actions.		
6) Explore their own intersecting identities, how they were developed, and how they impact daily experience of the world.		
7) Recognize how their identity (race/ethnicity, national origin, language, sex and gender, gender identity, sexual orientation,		

physical/developmental/emotional ability, socioeconomic class, religion, etc.) affects their perspectives and beliefs about pedagogy and students. 8) Educate themselves about students' communities, cultures, and histories. 9) Critically think about the institutions in which they find themselves, working to reform these institutions whenever and wherever necessary. 10) Assess how their biases and perceptions affect their teaching practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom, school, or district.
etc.) affects their perspectives and beliefs about pedagogy and students. 8) Educate themselves about students' communities, cultures, and histories. 9) Critically think about the institutions in which they find themselves, working to reform these institutions whenever and wherever necessary. 10) Assess how their biases and perceptions affect their teaching practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
beliefs about pedagogy and students. 8) Educate themselves about students' communities, cultures, and histories. 9) Critically think about the institutions in which they find themselves, working to reform these institutions whenever and wherever necessary. 10) Assess how their biases and perceptions affect their teaching practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
8) Educate themselves about students' communities, cultures, and histories. 9) Critically think about the institutions in which they find themselves, working to reform these institutions whenever and wherever necessary. 10) Assess how their biases and perceptions affect their teaching practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
communities, cultures, and histories. 9) Critically think about the institutions in which they find themselves, working to reform these institutions whenever and wherever necessary. 10) Assess how their biases and perceptions affect their teaching practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
communities, cultures, and histories. 9) Critically think about the institutions in which they find themselves, working to reform these institutions whenever and wherever necessary. 10) Assess how their biases and perceptions affect their teaching practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
9) Critically think about the institutions in which they find themselves, working to reform these institutions whenever and wherever necessary. 10) Assess how their biases and perceptions affect their teaching practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
in which they find themselves, working to reform these institutions whenever and wherever necessary. 10) Assess how their biases and perceptions affect their teaching practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
in which they find themselves, working to reform these institutions whenever and wherever necessary. 10) Assess how their biases and perceptions affect their teaching practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
to reform these institutions whenever and wherever necessary. 10) Assess how their biases and perceptions affect their teaching practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
and wherever necessary. 10) Assess how their biases and perceptions affect their teaching practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
10) Assess how their biases and perceptions affect their teaching practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
perceptions affect their teaching practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
perceptions affect their teaching practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
practice and how they access tools to mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
mitigate their own behavior (racism, sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
sexism, homophobia, unearned privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
privilege, Eurocentrism, etc.). b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
b) Systems of Oppression 1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
1) Understand the difference between prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
prejudice, discrimination, and racism, and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
and how to operate at the interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
institutional levels. 2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
2) Collaborate with colleagues to determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
determine how students from different backgrounds experience the classroom,
backgrounds experience the classroom,
school, or district.
•
3) Know and understand how the
system of inequity has impacted them
as an educator.
4) Understand how current curriculum
and approaches to teaching impact
students who are not a part of the
dominant culture.
5) Be aware of the effects of power and
privilege and the need for social
advocacy and social action to better
empower diverse students and
communities.
6) Understand how a system of
inequity creates rules regarding
student punishment that negatively
impact students of color.

7) Understand how a system of	
inequity reinforces certain suppositions	
as the norm.	
c) Students as Individuals	
1) Learn from and about their students'	
culture, language, and learning styles	
to make instruction more meaningful and relevant to their students' lives.	
and relevant to their students lives.	
2) Engage with students' families and	
community members outside of the	
classroom to develop a more holistic	
understanding of the students' lived	
experiences.	
·	
3) Develop positive, strength-based	
partnerships with students and their	
families by learning about them,	
soliciting their opinions, and valuing	
their expectations, especially with those	
marginalized by schools in the past.	
1) Dravida paranta with information	
4) Provide parents with information	
about what their child is expected to	
learn, know, and do at his or her grade	
level and ways to reinforce concepts at	
home.	
5) Share the classroom systems and	
policies (expectations, agreements,	
recognition and incentive practices,	
etc.) used in the classroom with	
students' families and align them to the	
values and cultural norms of those	
families.	
6) Provide multiple opportunities for	
parents to communicate in their	
language and method of preference, to	
the greatest extent possible.	
7) Set holistic goals for students that	
accommodate multiple ways of	
demonstrating strengths and success	
(e.g., alternate academic achievement	
metrics, growth indicators, leadership,	
character development, social-	
emotional learning competencies, and	
school values).	
·	
d) Students as Co-Creators	

4) 5	
Encourage and affirm the personal experiences (family, community, culture, etc.) students share in the	
classroom.	
2) Make authentic connections between academic learning and students' prior knowledge, native language, culture, and values.	
3) Consistently solicit students' input on the curriculum (e.g., interests, people, or concepts).	
4) Co-create, with students, the collective expectations and agreements regarding the physical space and social-emotional culture of the classroom and school.	
5) Create and embed student leadership opportunities into the student experience (e.g., peer-led discussion, student-led workshops, and student-run schoolwide initiatives).	
6) Persistently solicit student feedback, value that feedback (resist defensiveness), and adjust based on that feedback.	
e) Leveraging Student Advocacy	
Emphasize and connect with students about their identities, advocacies, and self-interest.	
2) Offer guidance to students on how to develop a self-advocacy plan to inform decisions and choices.	
3) Include students in the creation of an inclusive learning community with more opportunities for student expression.	
4) Help students identify actions that can be taken to apply learning to develop opportunities and relationships for alliances.	
5) Create a risk-taking space that promotes student advocacy.	

6) Research and offer student advocacy content with real world implications.	
7) Communicate high expectations to which all students can be held and urge students to lead as student advocates appropriate to the students' age and development.	
8) Give students space to solve their own problems, negotiate their advocacy needs, and present their perspectives.	
f) Family and Community Collaboration	
1) Regularly interact with students, families, and communities in both English and home language through methods of their preference.	
2) Actively seek multiple perspectives and contribution from families and the community and invite them to actively share their opinions, feedback, and concerns that impact the school community.	
3) Forge ongoing participation with families and community members to meet the diverse needs and interests of students.	
4) Continuously learn and build cultural knowledge that families and the community bring to the school community to nurture and foster relationships and inform student learning experiences.	
5) Use best practices that are culturally responsive to value students and their families' cultural traditions when recognizing, motivating, encouraging, and supporting student success and growth.	
6) Develop relationships with families and the community outside of the classroom setting.	
7) Foster students' cultural understanding and connection to the surrounding community.	

8) Invite family and community members to teach about topics that are culturally specific and aligned to the classroom curriculum or content area.	
9) Welcome communication from parents and reply in a timely manner.	
10) Communicate and provide appropriate techniques and materials to support and enrich student learning at home.	
11) Collaborate effectively over time with the local community and community agencies, when and where appropriate, to promote a positive environment for student learning.	
g) Content Selections in All Curricula	
1) Curate the curriculum.	
2) Identify and articulate the purposeful ways in which marginalized communities are represented in curriculum, including print, digital media, and other classroom resources.	
3) Employ authentic and modern technology usage inspiring digital literacy through an equity lens.	
4) Ensure assessments reflect the enriched curriculum that has embedded student identities.	
5) Embrace and encourage a balance of viewpoints and perspectives that leverage asset thinking toward traditionally marginalized populations.	
6) Assess one's story through multiple vantage points to gain a whole narrative that includes all sides of parties involved.	
7) Implement and integrate the wide spectrum and fluidity of identities in the curriculum.	
8) Ensure text selections reflect students' classroom, community, and family culture.	

9) Ensure teacher and students co-	
create content that encourages critical	
thinking about culture and includes	
counternarratives to dominant culture.	
10) Use a resource tool to assess the	
curriculum and assessments for biases.	
carricularit aria assessitionis for blases.	
11) Promote robust discussion with the	
intent of raising consciousness that	
reflects modern society and the ways in	
which cultures and communities	
intersect.	
intersect.	
12) Consider a broader modality of	
student assessments, such as	
performance portfolios, essays,	
multiple choice, State exams, oral	
examination, community assessments,	
work experiences, social justice work,	
action research projects, and	
recognition beyond academia.	
h) Student Depresentation in the	
h) Student Representation in the	
Learning Environment	
1) Uphold systems of support that	
create, promote, and sustain a	
welcoming and inclusive community.	
welcoming and inclusive community.	
2) Ensure linguistic diversity is	
represented throughout the building	
and seek ways to reflect representation	
of world languages.	
or world lariguages.	
3) Verify that course materials are	
representative of all students, including	
materials for centers, stations, labs,	
classroom libraries, etc.	
Classicotti libraries, etc.	
4) Ensure classroom and building	
decorations are inclusive of all students	
throughout the building or within the	
community or city at large.	
community or city at large.	
1	