

Alabama Framework for English Learner Success

Alabama State Department of Education





Alabama State Department of Education

Introduction to the Framework for English Learner Success	01
English Learners in Alabama	05
The Need for the Framework for English Learner Success	07
Stages of the Development of the Framework	10
Introduction to Framework Components	11
Vision Statement	12
Principles	13
Theory of Action	15
Acknowledgments	A1-
References	A6

The Framework at a Glance

I. Introduction to the Alabama Framework for English Learner Success



At the Alabama State Department of Education, Every Child. Every Chance. Every Day. is not only the motto, it is our guiding philosophy. We know many children need extra help and tailored instruction. Some of the children most in need of our support are our English learners (ELs). Even though these children represent only 4% of the student population, they represent a growing, vibrant demographic. Experience has shown that through high expectations and targeted quality instruction, these students will excel.

The Legislature, Governor, and State Board of Education have provided supports for these students through unprecedented investments in education. This funding helps expand current programs and increases personalized learning for these students.

We appreciate our partnership with the Region 7 Comprehensive Center (R7CC) and the many supports they provide. The Alabama Framework for English Learner (EL) Success, outlined in this publication, provides the vision, principles, and theory of action as a means of developing and implementing a systemic approach to evidence-based, high-quality instruction for ELs.

Sic /JN ackey

Eric G. Mackey, State Superintendent

Introduction

The number of English learners (ELs) in Alabama has increased significantly in recent years. English learners include U.S.-born children whose first language is not English, newcomers to the U.S., and other students developing English proficiency. These children are in Alabama schools, acquiring academic English instruction that promotes mastery of the content standards.



For ELs to thrive, Alabama believes it must adopt coherent, powerful models for change so that ELs have access to high-quality instruction based on research and data-informed policies, services, and practices. Alabama must shift from using traditional practices to systemic practices that hold all educators responsible for ELs and all other students. These practices must be driven by a process that first builds individual internal accountability, then collective internal accountability, and finally, a move toward external accountability.

Alabama must focus on quality and excellence.



The state must shift from beliefs that ELs have deficits and require simplified education to those that assert that all ELs have strong assets and can and must learn at grade level and beyond.



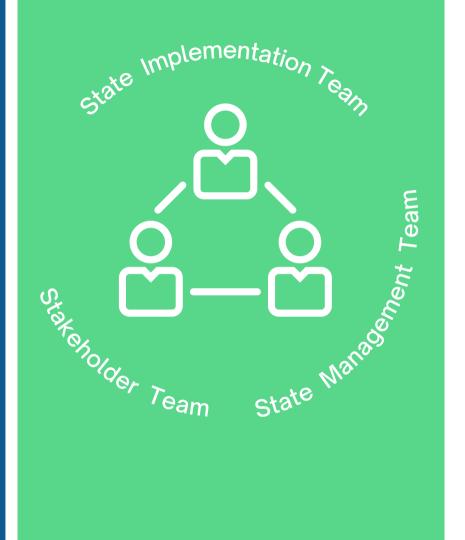
The state must prepare ELs for college and careers and ensure that there are structures and processes in place to encourage and allow for content, English to Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL), and bilingual teachers to work together to plan and deliver high-quality instruction to build readiness.



The state must shift to view professional learning as a mutually beneficial community composed of content, ESOL, and bilingual teachers and principals.

To facilitate the shift from traditional to systemic practices,

the development of a framework for the success of ELs was undertaken by a configuration of state teams, including a state management team, a state implementation team, and a stakeholder team. During the framework development, members of these teams engaged in discussion on salient research, state demographic data, and district survey data. They discussed implications and important refinements of current practices informed by the research and data review and reflected on Alabama's understanding of and capacity to engage ELs in high-quality instruction and provide them with researchand data-informed policies, services, and practices.



II. English Learners in Alabama



Alabama has had tremendous growth in its EL population in schools over the last several years, adding nearly 10,000 ELs since 2015. Currently, ELs comprise 3.954% (33,237 students) of the state's population in schools, an increase of 2.64% from 2015.

Alabama's ELs are a diverse group of students with over 150 different languages spoken across the state. The **top five languages** spoken by Alabama ELs are depicted here.

Description	Percent
Spanish; Castillian	78.09
Central American Indian Languages	2.11
Arabic	1.98
Korean	1.72
Mayan Languages	1.66

English Learner Subgroups

To better understand the needs of ELs, Alabama is committed to collecting and analyzing data from all EL subgroups. Below we have defined the EL student groups in Alabama for the year 2021.

Student Subgroup	Subgroup Definition	Student Population (2021) Number Percent	
Ever ELs	Has ever been identified for EL services; includes Current and Former ELs. (EL-1, EL-2, FEL, FEL-1-4, & EL Waived Services)	63,454	8.6
Current ELs	Currently identified as an English learner (EL-1 & EL-2, EL Waived Services)	33,652	4.5
EL Waived Services	Students who are ELs, yet parents have refused supplemental Title III services.	415	.056
Newcomers	First Year EL	4,753	.64
Developing ELs	ACCESS Levels 1, 2, 3	TBD	TBD
Long-Term ELs*	Receiving EL services for 7 or more years	TBD	TBD
Dually Identified ELs	Identified for both EL and Special Education services	9,502	1.3
Former ELs	Previously identified as EL, both monitored and no longer monitored (FEL, FEL-1, FEL-2, FEL-3, & FEL-4)	13,156	1.8
Monitored ELs	Students who have exited the ESL program and are in their first-fourth year of systematic monitoring. (FEL-1-4)	5,683	.77
No Longer Monitored ELs	Former EL students who have successfully completed four years of monitoring and are no longer ELs. (FEL)	7,473	1.0
National Origin Minority Whose Primary Home Language is Other Than English (NOMPHLOTE)	Have never been identified for EL services (Non-ELs, NOMPHLOTE)	12,616	1.7

*State definition of Long-Term ELs differs from federal reporting requirements for ELs who have not yet attained English language proficiency within five years.

III. The Need for the Alabama Framework for English Learner Success



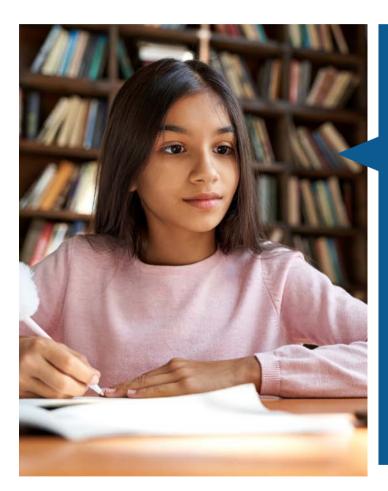
Closing the achievement gap. English learners in Alabama underperformed their peers in both reading and math on the 2019 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), with the widest gap in Grade 4 literacy.

2019 NAEP Achievement Gap

Student Group	Grade 4 Reading	Grade 4 Math	Grade 8 Reading	Grade 8 Math
ELs at or above proficient	5%	11%	*	11%
All students at or above proficient	28%	28%	N/A	21%
Achievement Gap	23%	17%	N/A	10%

*Not enough students were represented on the Grade 8 reading test to meet reporting standards.

The Need for the Alabama Framework for English Learner Success



Similar trends in the achievement gap between ELs and all students are evident in the 2019 State Achievement Test in reading and math. While there are gaps in each grade level and content area, **the widest gaps are in literacy and at the secondary levels for both math and reading**.

2019 Alabama State Achievement Test Achievement (Scantron) Gap: Percent of Students Proficient in Reading and Math

Student Group	Grade 3 Reading	Grade 8 Reading	High School Reading	Grade 3 Math	Grade 8 Math	High Schol Math
ELs at proficient	17%	4%	4%	39%	12%	12%
All students at proficient	48%	43%	43%	58%	45%	43%
Achievement Gap	31%	39%	39%	19%	33%	31%

Increasing English Language Proficiency (ELP) Among ELs

In Alabama, ELs must score a 4.8 composite on the ACCESS for ELLs English Language Proficiency test to be reclassified as fluent in English. State trends for the 2017 through 2019 school years for Current ELs and subgroups of Dually Identified ELs show approximately 80% of Current ELs fall between English proficiency levels 1-3, whereas approximately 93% of Dually Identified ELs fall between these first three levels.



*ELs who are also identified needing special education services (e.g., gifted and talented, Students with Disabilities)

IV. Stages of the Development of the Framework

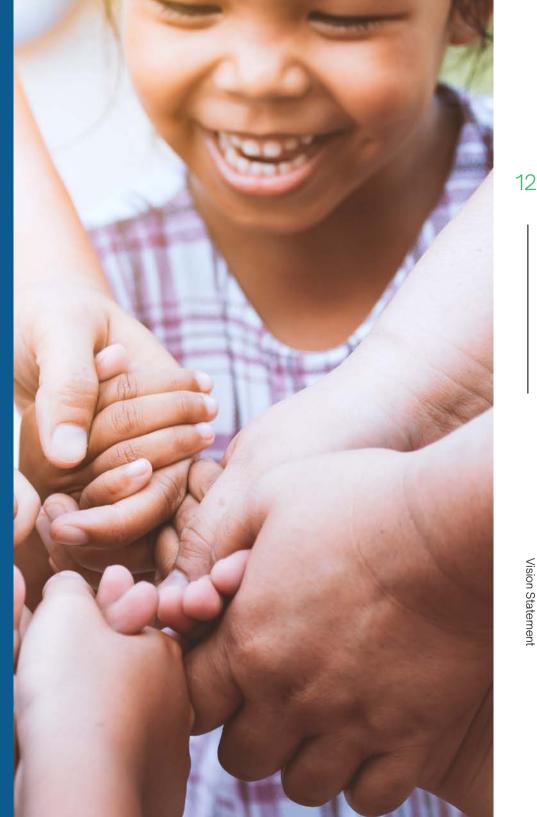
The state and stakeholder teams engaged in a four-stage iterative process to develop the framework. The process involved building a knowledge base, developing a vision for ELs, engaging in self-reflection, vetting the framework, and developing a framework implementation plan. A summary of the stages of development is illustrated below.





V. Introduction to the Framework Components

Alabama developed the Framework for English Learner Success in response to current research and state data focused on ELs and to make needed shifts from traditional to systemic instructional practices that lead to EL success. The framework is composed of the state's vision and principles which are grounded in high-quality, evidence-based instruction, foundational for improving the state's educational priorities, supports, programs, and practices for ELs. The vision and principles are the basis for the theory of action. The theory of action highlights long-term student outcomes, goals, and high-leverage strategies.



VI. Vision Statement

Alabama ELs will have equitable access to high-quality, rigorous instruction designed within a systematic framework built on values and respect for students' cultures and languages and a socially and emotionally supportive learning environment, empowering ELs to excel socially, academically, and linguistically and lead productive lives.

VII. Principles

Principles are the foundation, informing every decision being made. They describe the fundamental tenets that will be pervasively followed through the execution of the vision.

Asset Oriented System

3

All educators and staff foster an inclusive mindset that values and affirms the cultures and languages of students and families, empowers students, and maximizes resources within the school and community to support the success of ELs.

High-Quality Instructional System

All educators and staff provide ELs with equitable access to all programs, including gifted, extracurricular, career and technical education, and advanced placement; a clearly defined, evidence-based, rigorous, standards-aligned curriculum and instruction; high-quality teachers and leaders; culturally and linguistically valid and reliable assessments; and a multi-tiered system of supports.

Conditions that Support Responsive Educators and Staff

All educators and staff are knowledgeable and responsive to EL student needs, know how to use data systems in conjunction with tiered supports for continuous improvement, have access to high-quality training and resources needed to provide high-quality instruction, and have a shared responsibility to leverage strengths and meet the needs of ELs.

Alignment and Coherence Within and Across Systems that Support ELs

All educators and staff provide ELs with learning experiences using consistent, clearly defined practices and pathways across all educational levels (early childhood through postsecondary) to meet the diverse needs essential to prepare graduating learners for higher education and/or careers.





VIII. Theory of Action

The ALSDE State Implementation Team (SIT) worked together to analyze current state practices and determine areas of strength and growth to strategically increase academic outcomes for ELs. The plan for change is clear, coherent, and can dramatically change how students and communities experience systems within ALSDE. The Theory of Action identifies five Strategic Goals with High-Leverage Strategies that provide specific steps to focus district efforts to achieve lasting improvements efficiently and effectively.



Theory of Action

Strategic Goal 1

Increase the use of high-quality instruction and assessments in every classroom every day to engage ELs.

Strategic Goal 2

Foster and build the capacity of all school and district staff to serve ELs.

Strategic Goal 3

Establish, communicate, and implement coherent and equitable systems.

Strategic Goal 4

Utilize data and research to refine EL education in order to provide individualized and systematic supports.

Strategic Goal 5

Mobilize and actively engage families, caregivers, community members, and the public to support ELs.

Then we will ensure equitable access for ELs and transform outcomes for all students.

If we...

Increase the use of high-quality instruction and assessments in every classroom every day to engage ELs by...

- Developing criteria and guidance for districts and classrooms for what high-quality EL content and language instruction looks like.
- Developing classroom observation protocols to support the implementation of high-quality instruction for ELs in every classroom.
- Defining and developing guidance for high-quality EL language assistance programs (including biliteracy/bicultural and dual language programs).
- Defining and developing criteria and guidance for what the use and implementation of highquality assessments for ELs (at multiple levels) looks like at state, district, school, and classroom levels, including bilingual formative assessments.

If we...

Foster and build the capacity of all school and district staff to serve ELs **by...**

- Identifying and designing core principles of high-quality professional learning that incorporate the criteria for high-quality instruction and assessment for ELs.
- Developing a professional learning plan that incorporates the core principles and essential components of comprehensive, evidence-based practices of high-quality instruction and assessment for ELs.
- Developing and providing guidance to local education agencies on how to use and implement the core principles of high-quality professional learning for ELs and essential components of the high-quality instructional and assessment framework for ELs needed for all teachers to serve ELs.

If we...

Establish, communicate, and implement coherent and equitable systems **by...**

- Collaborating and strategizing on the communication and dissemination of the Alabama Framework for EL Success across all ALSDE offices, other state agencies, and districts to ensure coherence.
- Aligning EL guidance and other state and district policies to the Alabama Framework for EL Success.
- Reviewing in-state educator preparation and certification requirements and pathways (issuance and renewal) to ensure they incorporate high-quality instruction and assessments.
- Building leadership capacity (at state, regional, and district levels) to understand, guide, and monitor highquality instruction for ELs by providing professional learning on the Alabama Framework for EL Success and developing guidance to support the implementation of high-quality instruction for ELs.
- Ensuring educational equity in the allocation of ALSDE's resources, including funding, instruction, and opportunities according to need, requiring that equitable practices and beliefs be identified and prioritized.

If we...

Utilize data and research to refine EL education to provide individualized and systematic supports **by...**

- Making EL data accessible across the state to districts and schools.
- Strengthening educators' capacity to use quantitative data (state assessment, screeners, classroom assessments, demographic data) to make decisions in programming and instruction.
- Building the capacity to secure, interpret, and use qualitative EL data drawn from surveys, interviews, and focus groups to make decisions about instruction and programming.
- Deepening educators' capacity to understand and use evidence-based research in the instruction of ELs.

If we...

Mobilize and actively engage families, caregivers, community members, and the public to support ELs **by...**

- Improving engagement and communication with families of ELs.
- Increasing community advocacy for families and caregivers to influence public policy and inform resource investment.
- Supporting LEAs with the implementation of community and family engagement strategies through the development of tools and EL state and regional co-facilitation of events hosted by the LEA or school.
- Increasing community awareness of the value-added benefits of multilingualism that ELs bring to Alabama.

Then we will see...



an increase in...

- The % of ELs earning Career and Technical Education (CTE) credentials.
- The % of ELs identified for Gifted and Talented and participation in advanced coursework (i.e., AP courses/dual enrollment/IB/Honors).
- The % of ELs making progress or exceeding in academic growth as measured by the Alabama Comprehensive Assessment Program (ACAP).
- The % of ELs who achieve English proficiency annually as measured by ACCESS for ELLs.
- EL attendance rates.
- The % of ELs that earn the Seal of Biliteracy annually.
- The annual EL graduation rate.

and a decrease in....

- The annual % of long-term ELs.
- The annual drop-out rate among ELs.
- The achievement gap between ELs and all students.





Alabama State Department of Education



Acknowledgments

The publication of the Alabama Framework for English Learner Success represents Alabama's commitment to increase literacy throughout the state. The Alabama State Department of Education is dedicated to ensuring that each student receives the same high-quality educational opportunities.

The Alabama Framework for English Learner Success is the collective insight of various stakeholders engaged in the creation of this document. We would like to thank this team of extraordinarily talented and committed individuals who have invested their time to ensure all children learn English and thrive in their studies of all subjects.

Executive Leadership

Eric Mackey, EdD – Alabama State Superintendent of Education
Elisabeth Davis, EdD – Assistant State Superintendent of Student Learning
Angela Martin – Deputy Superintendent of Instruction
Shanthia Washington – Assistant State Superintendent of Evaluation, Accountability and Support
Daniel Boyd, PhD – Former Deputy State Superintendent of Education, Division of Instruction
Jimmy Hull, EdD – Assistant State Superintendent of Education, Career and Technology Education
Terry Roller – Assistant State Superintendent of Education, Support Services

English Learner Education, Instructional Services

Maria Franco – Education Administrator, EL Michele Lee – Education Specialist, EL, MTSS Katrina Todd – Education Specialist, EL Rebecca Padin – Regional EL Specialist Robin Stutts – Regional EL Specialist Mayté Cotton – Regional EL Specialist Susan Penton – Regional EL Specialist

Δ1

Karen Porter - (Former) Coordinator, Alabama Reading Initiative (ARI) Tracye Strichik, PhD - (Former) Coordinator, Alabama Reading Initiative (ARI) Sean Stevens - Coordinator, Instructional Services Sandy Ledwell, EdD – Coordinator, Alabama Math, Science, and Technology Initatives (AMSTI) Maggie Hicks - Coordinator, Student Assessment Crystal Richardson – (Former) Coordinator, Special Education Services Dalee Chambers, PhD, JD - Coordinator, Special Education Services Molly Killingsworth, PhD – Director, Federal Programs Melissa Shields, EdD - Coordinator, Office of School Improvement Sue Ellen Gilliland – Education Administrator, Education Technology Angie Pelton, EdD – Education Specialist, Professional Learning Shavon Cummings – Coordinator, Educator Certification Jayne Meyer, EdD – Director, Office of Teaching and Leading Certification **Reeda Betts** – Education Administrator, ARI Maria Franco - Education Administrator, Instructional Services, EL

Cristin Dillard – Education Administrator, Instructional Services, MTSS

Acknowledgments

Karen Rutledge Bell – Education Specialist, ARI Gay Finn – Department of Early Childhood Jeannie Allen – Department of Early Childhood Barbara Cooper, PhD – Secretary of Early Childhood Education Rebecca Padin - Regional EL Specialist Robin Stutts - Regional EL Specialist Mayté Cotton – Regional EL Specialist Susan Penton – Regional EL Specialist Michele Lee – Education Specialist, EL Education, MTSS Katrina Todd – Education Specialist, EL Education Cindy Townley – (Former) Education Administrator, Federal Programs Sherlisa Barnes - Education Specialist, Federal Programs Susan Beard – Education Specialist, Student Assessment Susan Goldthwaite – Education Administrator, Special Education Services **Gwendolyn Preston** – Education Specialist, Special Education Services Eric Lee – (Former) Director, Jacksonville State University Inservice Education Center, RIC (JSU) **Telena Madison** – Education Administrator, Professional Learning Monica Mack, PhD - Education Specialist, Counseling and Guidance, Instructional Services Jessica Morton - Education Specialist, English Language Arts, Instructional Services **Emily Hurst** – Gifted Specialist, Special Education Services Shenitra Dees – Education Specialist, Prevention and Support Services Nettie Carson-Mullins – Education Specialist, Social Studies, Instructional Services Susan Zana – Education Specialist, Library Media, Instructional Services

Stefanie Underwood - Director of Student Services, Decatur City Schools Lari Valtierra – ESL Director, Jefferson County Schools Katie Harrison - EL Specialist, Pelham City Schools Katherine Dunn – Regional Policy Analyst, Southern Poverty Law Center Kathy Nichol, PhD – Federal Programs, Baldwin County Schools Dorann Tanner, EdD - Chief Student Services Officer, Alabaster City Schools Kim Arrington – LEA Technology Coordinator, Chilton County Susan Spezzini, PhD – Professor of English Learner Education, University of Alabama at Birmingham Kelly Hill, PhD – Assistant Professor of EL Education and Early Childhood Education, University of Alabama at Birmingham Mary Earley – English Learner Federal Grant Liaison, University of Alabama at Birmingham Jamie Harrison, EdD – Associate Professor of English Learner Education Auburn University Michael Douglas, EdD - Council for Leaders in Alabama Schools ALA-EL President, Decatur City Schools Superintendent Amanda Foss - ESOL-NBCT Teacher, Etowah County Schools Ana Behel – ESOL-NBCT Teacher, Alabama Teacher of the Year 2019, Florence City Schools Pamela Bearden, EdD - English Learner Coordinator, Chilton County Schools Patricia Moreno – English Learner Parent Representative Shannon Stanley, PhD – School Improvement Leadership Coach, Southern Regional Education Board, Retired District Superintendent

A special thank you to the Region 7 Comprehensive Center (R7CC) and REL Southeast staff for their dedication to this project.

R7CC: Cindy Caldwell, Patricia Cox, Sophia Farmer, Heidi Goertzen, PhD, Carol Keirstead, EdD, Shannon Lasserre-Cortez, PhD, Cerelle Morrow, Kimilee Norman-Goins, and Lori Vandeborne. **REL Southeast:** Robin Jarvis, PhD.

Preferred Citation:

Alabama State Department of Education. (2021). *The Alabama Framework for English Learner Success*. RMC Research Corporation.

Alabama State Department of Education Eric G. Mackey, State Superintendent of Education

The Alabama State Board of Education and the Alabama State Department of Education do not discriminate on the basis of race, color, disability, sex, religion, national origin, or age in their programs, activities, or employment and provides equal access to the Boy Scouts and other designated youth groups. The following person is responsible for handling inquiries regarding the non-discrimination policies: Title IX Coordinator, Alabama State Department of Education, P.O. Box 302101, Montgomery, AL 36130-2101, telephone (334) 694-4717.

References

- Alabama State Department of Education. (2020). Alabama Achieves: A new plan for a new decade. Alabama State Department of Education.
- Argyris, C., (1990). Overcoming organizational defenses: Facilitating organizational learning (1st ed.). Pearson Education Inc.
- Baker, S., Lesaux, N., Jayanthi, M., Dimino, J., Proctor, C. P., Morris, J., Gersten, R., Haymond, K., Kieffer, M. J., Linan-Thompson, S., & Newman-Gonchar, R. (2014). *Teaching academic content and literacy to English learners in elementary and middle school.* National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance (NCEE), Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. <u>https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Docs/practiceguide/english_learners_pg_040114.pdf</u>
- Burr, E., Haas, E., & Ferriere, K. (2015). Identifying and supporting English learner students with learning disabilities: Key issues in the literature and state practice (REL 2015-086). https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED558163.pdf
- Gersten, R., Baker, S.K., Shanahan, T., Linan-Thompson, S., Collins, P., & Scarcella, R. (2007). *Effective literacy and English language instruction for English learners in the elementary grades: A practice guide.* National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. <u>https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED497258.pdf</u>

Hanover Research. (July 2017). Effective interventions for long-term English learners. Hanover Research.

- Hopkins, M., Thompson, K. D., Linquanti, R., Hakuta, K., & August, D. (2013). Fully accounting for English learner performance: A key issue in ESEA reauthorization. *Educational Researcher*, 42(2), 101-108. 10.3102/0013189X12471426
- López, M.F., Scanlan, M., & Gundrum, B. (2013). Preparing teachers of English language learners: Empirical evidence and policy implications. *Education Policy Analysis* Archives, 21(20).
- Love, N., Stiles, K. E., Mundry, S., and DiRanna, K. (2008). The data coach's guide to improving learning for all students: Unleashing the power of collaborative inquiry. Corwin Press.
- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2017). Promoting the educational success of children and youth learning English: Promising futures. The National Academies Press. https://doi.org/10.17226/24677
- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2017). Building the workforce to educate English language learners. In R. Takanishi & S. Le Menestrel (Eds.), Promoting the educational success of children and youth learning English: Promising futures (pp. 431-470). The National Academies Press.

- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2018). English learners in STEM subjects: Transforming classrooms, schools, and lives. The National Academies Press. <u>https://doi.org/10.17226/25182</u>
- Pazzaglia, A.M., Stafford, E.T., and Rodriguez, S.M. (2016). Survey methods for educators: Analysis and reporting of survey data (part 3 of 3) (REL 2016.164). U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Regional Education Laboratory Northeast & Islands. <u>https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED567753</u>
- Saunders, W., Goldenberg, C., Marcelletti, D. (2013). English language development guidelines for instruction. *American Educator, Summer 2013*, 13-39. https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ1014023
- Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages. (2018). The 6 principles for exemplary teaching of English learners: Grades K-12. TESOL Press. Thompson, K. (2015). Questioning the long-term English learner label: How categorization can blind us to students' abilities. *Teachers College Record*, 117(12), 1-50.

Understanding Language. (2013). Key principles for ELL instruction. Stanford University. https://ell.stanford.edu/content/six-key-principles-ell-instruction

- U.S. Department of Education; Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development; Policy and Program Studies Service. (2012). Language instruction educational programs (LIEPs): A Review of the foundational literature. U.S. Department of Education. <u>https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED531981</u>
- U.S. Department of Education; National Center for Education Statistics. (2012). *NCES statistical standards*. U. S. Department of Education. <u>http://nces.ed.gov/statprog/2012</u>
- U.S. Department of Education; Office for Civil Rights, & U.S. Department of Justice. (2015). *Dear colleague letter: English learner students and limited English proficient parents*. U.S. Department of Education. <u>http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-el-201501.pdf</u>

Α7