

Invitation to Engage:

Access and Equity in California Parks

Challenging Question: How can we expand park access for all Californians?

The Issue:

Too few young people and people of color are visiting outdoor parks or using them as learning environments due to physical, political, economic, and social obstacles.

Why is this important?

Access to nature for all communities and demographics can lead to better human and environmental health and greater civic engagement.

Objective:

To investigate barriers and propose solutions to making California's parks accessible to all segments of California.



Photo: Bronya Hamel

Audience:

Decision-makers ranging from state officials, district administrators, and teacher-leaders. People from nearby schools, churches, scout troops, afterschool clubs, and peers.

What will students do?

- 1. Investigate Barriers to Access and Propose Solutions.** You will act as youth advisors to California State Parks, or other parks department as appropriate, by investigating barriers to park access and designing and proposing solutions. Teams will prepare and then present solutions as assigned or in a manner of their choosing (such as a report to park administrators, a newspaper article, a video, or other method).
- 2. Lead a Field Experience.** You will work in a team to organize and lead a field experience at a nature area, local park, state park, beach, or national park. The field experience may focus on physical, cultural, or ecological features.

How will teams be organized?

Science, Engineering, and Policy (SEP) teams of four students will focus on parks of their choice. Students will adopt (or rotate) roles: geospatial analyst,

transportation engineer, and park policy analyst. A fourth student will act as the Principal Investigator, or team leader.

How will individual students document their work?

A Student Science Notebook will document visual landscape analysis, transportation analysis, review of park’s current outreach, natural history material, and summaries of recommendations for increasing visitation as described above.

Two teens working with Youth Speak Collective and California Parks Now documented a trip from the San Fernando Valley to the beach. One of them took public transportation and one used a special summer “beach bus.” They made a video to compare their experiences. Visit the *Coastal Voices Website* for the video:

www.coastal.ca.gov/coastalvoices

As you use geospatial analysis to get to know California parks, you may find helpful Esri’s collection of “GeoInquiries,” which take you step by step through image analysis challenges.

There are many ways to present data. “Story Maps” are a free resource combining maps and other images with text in a web-based format.

Visit the *Coastal Voices Website* for links:
www.coastal.ca.gov/coastalvoices



Photo: Channel Islands Restoration

Student Checklist:

Investigate Barriers to Access and Propose Solutions

Challenging Question: How can we expand park access for all Californians?

Add due dates to the following tasks and phases as instructed by your teacher.

Phase 1: Invitation to Engage, Explore Challenging Question, & Organize

Ask significant questions and define problems as you launch your project.

- Read *Invitation to Engage: Access and Equity in California Parks*. Review rubrics.
- After you are assigned to a group, you will adopt a role as a principal investigator, scientist, engineer, or policy analyst and develop a brief job description for the role. These roles may be adopted for the length of the project, or rotated within your group. Accept or modify the Challenging Question with your group and teacher.
- With your group, create an initial need-to-know list of relevant questions to launch your park access investigation.



Bedwell Bayfront Park. Photo: June Jordan School for Equity

Phase 2: Explore Questions, Existing Models, and Knowledge

During the second phase of the project you will work in your group to question the status quo; specifically to explore, analyze, and interpret qualitative and quantitative data related to your need-to-know questions as you design a solution related to expanding access to parks or to a particular park.

- Read *Asking the Right Questions*. Working in your groups, use the Question Formulation Technique to refine, prioritize, and if necessary narrow down your need-to-know list of relevant



Fishing off Redondo Pier. Photo: Amanda Cordova

questions developed in Phase 1. Assign specific questions to group members (by role, skills, or preference). Use these questions to launch your investigations. If your plan includes interviews, be sure to contact the subjects well in advance to set up appointments.

- Research and review existing access solutions and arguments for and against these solutions. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses in the arguments. Evaluate the quality and credibility of your sources.
- Synthesize existing ideas, science concepts, and solutions into a “better solution.” What arguments and actions do you support? This becomes your draft project solution.
- With your group, meet with your teacher to review and gain approval for your project plan.
- Individually, perform a self-assessment of Phase 1 and 2 and a brief plan of improvement, as directed by your teacher.



Bikers on Rodeo Beach. Photo: Kirke Wrench

Phase 3: Explain and Evaluate Claims, Argue from Evidence, and Reason

In this phase, you will evaluate and develop new arguments for your park access solution, and complete planning for your presentation.

- Review the *Claims, Evidence, and Reasoning Guide*.
- Use the *Claims, Evidence, and Reasoning* chart, found in the reading, to refine the arguments for your solution. Select your best arguments for your park access solutions. Share them as directed by your teacher, and revise based on feedback.
- Read *Tips for Effective Communication in Public Settings*.
- Complete planning for your park access solution final project. If it will be an in-person presentation (rather than an article or other medium), practice and review it with the *Presentation Rubric*.
- Individually, perform a self-assessment and write a plan of improvement to turn in to your teacher. Confirm arrangements for any off-site presentations, if applicable.

Phase 4: Extend into Action: Communicate your Science, Engineering and Policy Solutions

Your primary academic role towards the end of the project is to communicate your thinking using visual tools, models, media presentations, or written products.

- If your final project is a presentation, perform technology checks on any equipment that will be needed and follow up with invited guests to confirm attendance at least 24 hours in advance. Present your proposed solutions to your audience. If your project is another format, publish, post, distribute, and publicize the final product.
- Perform self-assessment and peer reviews, as directed by your teacher.
- Submit individual project notebook to teacher for review.



Surfer. Photo: Alan Seaman

Phase 5: Reflecting, Evaluating, and Celebrating

Ask yourself how you could improve while your successes and failures are still fresh in your mind.

- Organize a group debrief with teacher. Have any new questions emerged?
- Write thank you notes to any adult mentors and partners.
- Perform a final self-evaluation, as directed by your teacher.
- Celebrate with your hard working team!



Moonlight State Beach. Photo: Clare Jones Carbonell

A Guide to Leading a Field Experience

Like any public presentation, leading a field experience requires knowledge, practice, and planning. You'll find it's a wonderful way to connect with people; to share what you know and learn from one another, all while getting exercise and enjoying the outdoors.

Phase 1: Who, What, Where, When

As a group and in consultation with your teacher, choose a local park, beach, or nature area for your field experience. Start with a map of your community to explore your options. Questions to ask include:

- Determine how far are you able to travel and how you will get there.
- Identify the audience to which you will present. A nearby elementary school class, an afterschool program, a local church group, a scout troop, your parents and siblings...? Is your chosen location convenient for them to get to? Is there a way you can make it easier for them to attend?
- Decide on a focus for your park visit. Will you emphasize physical, cultural or ecological factors in your presentation? Your choice of park will influence or be influenced by this choice. What resources and educational elements are available at your park? Can you use them to guide your field experience?



Kids at Muir Beach. Photo: Margaret Prokurat

Phase 2: Creating Your Activity Plan

There are many resources available online so it's not necessary to design an activity from scratch unless that's what you want to do. Here are a few links to outdoor activities, which can also be accessed from the *Coastal Voices Website* at www.coastal.ca.gov/coastalvoices. If assigned, work with your teacher to establish a curricular connection to Common Core, History-Social Science, or Next Generation Science Standards.

- Resources for Outdoor Science Instructors, from UC Berkeley beetlesproject.org
- Exploring a Local Park, activities from Project Learning Tree www.plt.org/family-activities-connect-kids-to-nature-in-a-park
- California State Parks Guides for Educators www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=25535
- Field activities from Our Wetlands, Our World www.coastal.ca.gov/publiced/UNBweb/owow.html

Phase 3: Planning the Logistics of a Safe Outdoor Field Experience

Before your field experience day it is critical to visit your site and scope out a meeting place, route or event location, points of interest, and potential hazards. If your event involves a hike, determine how long it takes to walk your route, taking into consideration slower walkers and pauses for conversation and interaction. The park shouldn't just be the setting of your event—it should be an integral participant.



Photo: Point Bonita YMCA

Partner with your teacher to create specific agreements and safety rules for your trip to the field site (a state, national or local park, or beach). Some things to consider:

- Choose a location that is safe for your chosen activity. Any known risks should be made clear to your participants.
- Is there cell phone service in your park? If yes, be sure to have a phone available. If not, notify your participants and create a plan for getting to transportation and to cell service in case of emergency. Have the park emergency phone number on hand during your event.
- Determine how many participants you and your partners can easily handle. Will you be doing hands-on activities with young children? Will you be leading a hike for teens and adults? You'll want a much smaller participant-to-leader ratio for young children. If you're planning a program for children, be clear in your invitation that parents or guardians must be present.

- Inform participants of what to expect. Let them know how they should prepare and what they should bring, such as sun protection, hiking shoes, jackets or rain gear, adequate water and food. If you as the leader are able to bring some extra supplies like sunscreen, water, and snacks, you'll head off some potential problems. Your teacher may be able to help with this.
- Pack a small first aid kit with bandages, antibiotic ointment, and tweezers. Discuss with your teacher if anything else should be included.
- Check the weather forecast and be prepared to adapt your program or reschedule as necessary.
- Give complete and accurate directions to your meeting place, including parking and public transit information if available, and let participants know the start and end times. Encourage carpooling.



Photo: Environmental Traveling Companions

Student Guide to Personalized Learning Plans

A Personalized Learning Plan should include your personal learning goals for the project and the steps you will take to reach the goals. This plan will help you and your teacher track your progress toward mutually agreed upon learning outcomes.

Write **two personal learning goals** for use with the project. These goals can personalize the challenging question, refine the project products, modify the learning process, or connect your project to more than one subject area. Goals 1 and 2 should be:

1. An interest-based goal related to the project topic, your desired new knowledge, and/or how to apply the knowledge.
2. A Habits of Mind goal specifically related to applying knowledge in the real world.

List the steps you will take to reach each goal. How will you attain your goal? Try to phrase these steps as “I will” statements.

Specific:

Journalists ask themselves five questions when attempting to get complete stories: what, who, when, where and why. You can use this approach to write specific goal statements. For instance “What human actions (what) pose a risk to blue whales (who and why) in the Santa Barbara Channel (where) during the busy summer months (when)?”

16 Habits of Mind Goals:

- Persisting
- Managing impulsivity
- Listening with understanding and empathy
- Thinking flexibly
- Thinking about thinking (metacognition)
- Striving for accuracy
- Questioning and posing problems
- Applying past knowledge to new situations
- Thinking and communicating with clarity and precision
- Gathering data through all senses
- Creating, imagining, innovating
- Responding with wonderment and awe
- Taking responsible risks
- Finding humor
- Thinking interdependently
- Remaining open to continuous learning

Arthur L. Costa and Bena Kallick, 2000

Measurable (Observable):

What will your peers and teachers see and hear that demonstrates your success? For example, a choice to focus on developing your ability to persist to completion despite distractions would:

- Look like you continuing to work on your project tasks despite a busy classroom.
- Sound like you asking clarifying questions, considering alternative problem solving strategies, and asking for help when needed.

Consider quantifying your goals. For example, if asking clarifying questions is tough for you, set a goal of speaking twice per class period, even simple restatements or observations. If staying on task is an issue for you, set a goal of sitting where you will not be distracted by others or concentrating for increasing amounts of time.

Attainable:

Ask yourself if this is achievable goal? Removing an obsolete dam in just six weeks is an unrealistic goal. By contrast, bringing public attention to the damage caused by the dam to local watersheds and beaches by writing editorials, creating podcasts, or by taking local officials to the site is both doable and extremely valuable.

Relevant to your own life and education requirements:

Is the goal consistent with your greater needs and desires? Those students preparing for immediate college attendance after high school may want to set goals related to expected majors. A student planning to spend the summer watching their younger siblings might be interested in issues affecting children. Your teacher will lead the co-authoring of the education requirements section of the personal learning plan.

Timely:

Be sure to include realistic target dates for all elements of your plan.

NOTES FOR YOUR PERSONALIZED LEARNING PLAN:

Group Work Contract

Goals of the Group Contract

TEAM MEMBER NAME	TEXT NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS

Team Member's Role and Name	Team Member's Responsibilities. Be as specific as possible. Include performance indicators, tasks, and due dates.
Principal Investigator	
Scientist	
Engineer	
Policy Manager	

Option for Team Members: Share a goal from your Personalized Learning Plan

Group Agreements

Consequences for Breaking Agreements

1. Team members will issue one friendly reminder, as needed.
2. Team will issue a written formal joint warning. Teacher must know that warning was issued, but does not need to be involved.
3. Team member will be removed from the group and given an opportunity to re-join the group after make up work is performed. Team must schedule a problem-solving conference.
4. Team member will be removed permanently from the group. Team meets with teacher during office hours prior to permanent removal. If a team member is “fired,” that person is responsible for completing an alternative project of the teacher’s design.

Group Contract Signature Page

We have co-authored this contract, understand its contents, and agree to abide by every word. I am acknowledging my willingness to be held accountable to the group with my signature below.

Printed Name:

Signature:

Printed Name:

Signature:

Printed Name:

Signature:

Printed Name:

Signature:

Asking the Right Questions

Projects, in school or out, are driven forward by questions and a sustained pursuit of inventive, evidence-based answers. Creative questioning is the motive force and the fire that will light your path forward as a self-directed learner. A quote attributed to Albert Einstein is, “It is not that I am so smart, it is just that I stay with the questions longer.” An inclination to persistently question, explore alternative explanations, seek answers for oneself, and communicate solutions are key job skills.

If asking the “right question” is a key to achieving meaningful results, what is the right question? One starting point is that the “right question” is one that interests you, connects to your life, and relates to significant real world processes, events, phenomena, or relationships. This is a prime opportunity for exercising your voice and choice to shape your learning and our society.

The next section (adapted from Rothstein and Santana’s *Question Formulation Technique*) provides a strategy your group may use to organize your questioning in order to launch your investigation.

- 1. Design a question focus:** Take this project’s Challenging Question as posed and rewrite it as an assertion or a statement. Then reverse engineer (pick apart) the challenging question as a starting point to develop your own focus question. You will notice that the question as it is stated has implicit assumptions, clear goals, and a target audience. Decide for yourself what part of the question intrigues you and suggests a focus for further questioning. However, you should question the question before adopting it as a guide for your learning.
- 2. Produce questions:** Begin developing “need-to-know” questions to guide your research into the Challenging Question. Use these rules to brainstorm:

Ask as many creative and probing questions as time allows. Feel free to riff off one another to keep things moving. For now, more is better; in a later step you will work to prioritize your questions.

Do not stop to judge, edit, answer, or respond to any question during question generation.

Have one group member write down each question exactly as posed. You may wish to rotate this task as it can inhibit the scribe’s creativity.

Change all assertions or statements into questions.

- 3. Work to refine questions:** Seek to convert closed questions (yes/no) to open ended questions that will require more thought and investigation. Aim for higher-level thinking questions that require analysis, synthesis, and

application of knowledge. Do you notice any patterns to the questions? Is there a way to investigate each question, and if not how can that question be restructured?

4. **Prioritize and classify questions:** You are being asked to investigate a complex issue. First, prioritize and narrow down your list of questions. Next, broadly categorizing the questions, for example, according to the group role (science, engineering, or policy) that will be leading each question's investigation.
5. **Plan how to investigate the questions:** What knowledge will be needed? Find out what is already known so your creative questioning will have the potential to explore new ground. The real skill lies in recognizing what data and information is valid, free of bias, and relevant to the question being asked.

What will you be doing? Think carefully about what science, engineering, and policy practices will lead you to significant answers to the various questions. Observation, research, interviews, fieldwork, experiments, surveys, data mining, or a combination of approaches? Be sure to consider how you will obtain, evaluate, and communicate about these complex subjects.

What will you be thinking about? Big ideas! Patterns, cause and effect relationships, policies that lead to stability or change. Models, of many system types: climate, transportation, communication, ecological, financial, or physical. How do the systems interact and function? What are the boundaries? Where do varied systems intersect? What are the component parts and what limitations exist?

6. **Commit to Next Steps:** This is an ideal time to finalize your learning contract and begin designing your investigation. See Student Checklist.
7. **Student Reflection:** Consider in your project notebook what steps you might take to improve your questioning skills. When does it feel most challenging to ask questions? How might you control circumstances that make you nervous? Consider setting a goal to ask a question every day.

Students of the art and science of questioning are doing far more than setting the learning agenda for themselves; they are training themselves in a new way of thinking that leads to innovation, career success, and mental habits that may be applied across subject areas, lifestyles, and geography. Author and poet Harvey Oxenhorn illustrates the ultimate positive outcome for questioners: "Being mindful...To notice everything, to make that level of awareness so habitual that it became unconscious...To get in the habit of asking questions was to get in the habit of answering them for yourself. What you gain in the process, when allowed to make your own mistakes, is self-reliance, ability, and independence."

Claims, Evidence, and Reasoning Guide

For our individual impacts to be positive, people of every age must practice speaking, arguing, and acting with clarity and precision based on carefully developed evidence. Today's complex social and environmental issues require nuance in expression, effective listening and speaking skills, and an ability to distinguish between closely related topics. Developing evidence for yourself, analyzing counter arguments, and making well-reasoned claims leads to confidence and assertiveness.

Key Terms and Concepts

Argumentation is the process of supporting claims, assertions, proposed solutions, conclusions, or models with solid reasoning based on valid evidence. This guide uses examples drawn from environmental science and policy; however, it is important to remember that arguing from evidence is an appropriate strategy for working in any career area.

The UC Berkeley Museum of Paleontology defines the word “evidence” as used by scientists and engineers as:

Test results and/or observations that may either help support or help refute a scientific idea. In general, raw data are considered evidence only once they have been interpreted in a way that reflects on the accuracy of a scientific idea.

Notice that science is a conversation, an open process of testing ideas via practices that always converge on the use of evidence to revise knowledge. New evidence, once corroborated through peer review, will be used to revise existing theory. Engineers behave similarly and often use a process known as Evidence-Based Design, a method for everything from the design of buildings to medical studies. The emphasis is on observable, experiential, and testable phenomena.

Evidence is also important for professionals in legal and policy fields. Notice how the underlying principle of a claim being supported by evidence is expressed in the following definition from the California Legal Code:

“Evidence” means testimony, writings, material objects, or other things presented to the senses that are offered to prove the existence or nonexistence of a fact.

For this project, we will define the terms “claim,” “evidence,” and “reasoning” as follows:

Claim:

As used for this project, a claim is a statement that answers the Challenging Question or an essential question developed by student teams. It will always be supported by evidence and scientific reasoning, and be consistent with logic. It is never an opinion, belief, or preference. Your ability to construct viable arguments, claims, and explanations rests upon obtaining, evaluating, and communicating from a foundation of evidence.

Evidence:

For this project we seek evidence in the form of organized data from relevant, reliable sources; direct observation of a phenomenon; experiments; or carefully constructed student surveys. Data must first be organized and interpreted before it is considered evidence supporting a claim.

Reasoning:

This is the link between your claim and the evidence supporting the claim. It is the rationale for why your claim is warranted based on your evidence. We can all recall a situation where a question was met with a dismissive “because it’s in the text book.” In this project we are looking for much more—typically three sources of evidence to support any claim.

Robust reasoning will have four distinct elements: First, you must clearly articulate your claim (your proposed answer to the Challenging Question). Second, describe any patterns or trends in the data cited. A complete description of how the data was obtained, what circumstances prevailed during collection, and any possible weaknesses in the evaluation process are markers of quality. Third, provide a statement of correlation that supports your claim. For example, if the claim is that “high park admission costs are a barrier to access for youth,” a related correlative statement could be, “we expected an inverse correlation between admission price and park visits by young people. We did see this result in park data collected after price increases and in our surveys of 300 students.” Finally, high quality reasoning considers alternative explanations for any claim or explanation: “We considered other explanations related to public transit access and availability of parking. These are factors, however our results strongly suggest that there is a relationship between cost and youth visits to parks.”

Creating a Scientific or Policy Argument

Adapted from NSTA and the California NGSS Roll-Out

Goals: 1. Create an argument consisting of a claim, supporting evidence, and reasoning. 2. Revise the argument based on feedback from peers.

Our first draft of CLAIM-EVIDENCE-REASONING	Comments from peers on improving our work	Our improved draft of CLAIM-EVIDENCE-REASONING
<p>CLAIM: Here is our claim (...we believe that X is caused by...OR we believe that Y has a role in how Z happens...)</p> <p>EVIDENCE: Our evidence comes from (name the type of data and the activity it came from). We saw in the data (name the particular trend or outcome).</p>	<p>Is the claim clear? Does it describe a cause and effect?</p> <p>Is the data relevant to the claim being made? If two kinds of data or observations are being compared, do they make sense to use together? Is the data credible?</p>	<p>Revised CLAIM</p> <p>Revised EVIDENCE</p>
<p>REASONING: We think this evidence supports our claim because if these trends in data are happening, then it means that (state a brief causal chain of events—this chain has to be consistent with known science ideas/facts).</p>	<p>Do you need to make big inferences about what happened or why? Are there big gaps in the causal story here? If you saw this kind of data, does it mean that their claim can be the ONLY one that is true? Should they moderate their claim?</p>	<p>Improved REASONING</p>

Tips for Effective Communication in Public Settings

Public speaking is a fundamental challenge, potentially stressful or frightening for many people, both adults and students. To find your voice, speak intelligently from evidence, and be self-confident when challenged about the questions of the day, is to find your own power and your own chance to change the world. Speaking in 2014, 17 year old Nobel Prize winner Malala Yousafzai said: “We should not wait for someone else to come and raise our voice. We should do it by ourselves.”

Since sharing your work in public through presentations, field experiences, or media is central to this project, to civic participation, and to changing the world, this document describes some techniques of public speaking that with practice will grant anyone the ability to move from academics to action.

- 1. Prepare well.** Georgia State Professor Michael Mescon puts it this way: “The best way to conquer stage fright is to know what you are talking about.” This is a close cousin to the US Navy’s principle of 7Ps. Here is the cleaned up, non-sailor version: Prior Planning, Preparation, and Practice Prevents Poor Performance. Reinforcing this from ancient Greece is Epictetus, who spoke to the importance of listening and learning before speaking with this anatomically apt reminder: “We have two ears and one mouth so we may listen twice as much as we speak.” Listening is preparing. Once you are in command of the facts, the evidence, and the reasoning, it becomes natural to assert your claim.
- 2. Practice, practice, practice, and practice again.** Audiences are forgiving of mistakes, nervousness, and stage fright; however, it is disrespectful to waste their time through lack of preparation.
- 3. Speak only about what you know to be true and don’t fake it.** In his letters home from the Middle East, Malcolm X wrote, “I’m for truth, no matter who tells it. I’m for justice, no matter who it’s for or against.” Speak only about what you know and be happy to offer a professional “I don’t know but I will find out and get back to you.” Once again, audiences expect you to be knowledgeable about your message, prepared to deliver in an effective manner, and honest, but no one expects you to know everything.
- 4. Speak slowly and clearly.** Many people speed up their speech when they are nervous, but that makes you harder to understand and the audience might miss parts of what you are saying. Slow down your speech and take your time.
- 5. Make eye contact with the audience.** This is a tip that will help engage your audience in what you are saying—making it feel more like a conversation than a speech. Don’t just scan the audience—look at individual audience members one at a time. Try to give them an entire sentence or thought before moving on to another person.
- 6. Say thank you.** Your audience’s presence and applause are a gift. At the end of your presentation, always acknowledge your audience by thanking them.

CREATIVITY & INNOVATION RUBRIC

Courtesy of the Buck Institute for Education

PROCESS:

	Below Standard	Approaching Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
Creativity & Innovation Opportunity at Phases of a Project <i>Launching the Project:</i> Define the Creative Challenge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may just “follow directions” without understanding the purpose for innovation or considering the needs and interests of the target audience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understands the basic purpose for innovation but does not thoroughly consider the needs and interests of the target audience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understands the purpose driving the process of innovation (Who needs this? Why?) • develops insight about the particular needs and interests of the target audience 	
<i>Building Knowledge, Understanding, and Skills:</i> Identify Sources of Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses only typical sources of information (website, book, article) • does not offer new ideas during discussions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • finds one or two sources of information that are not typical • offers new ideas during discussions, but stays within narrow perspectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in addition to typical sources, finds unusual ways or places to get information (adult expert, community member, business or organization, literature) • promotes divergent and creative perspectives during discussions (CC 11-12.SL.1c) 	
<i>Developing and Revising Ideas and Products:</i> Generate and Select Ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stays within existing frameworks; does not use idea-generating techniques to develop new ideas for product(s) • selects one idea without evaluating the quality of ideas • does not ask new questions or elaborate on the selected idea • reproduces existing ideas; does not imagine new ones • does not consider or use feedback and critique to revise product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develops some original ideas for product(s), but could develop more with better use of idea-generating techniques • evaluates ideas, but not thoroughly before selecting one • asks a few new questions but may make only minor changes to the selected idea • shows some imagination when shaping ideas into a product, but may stay within conventional boundaries • considers and may use some feedback and critique to revise a product, but does not seek it out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses idea-generating techniques to develop several original ideas for product(s) • carefully evaluates the quality of ideas and selects the best one to shape into a product • asks new questions, takes different perspectives to elaborate and improve on the selected idea • uses ingenuity and imagination, going outside conventional boundaries, when shaping ideas into a product • seeks out and uses feedback and critique to revise product to better meet the needs of the intended audience (CC 6-12.W.5) 	

CREATIVITY & INNOVATION RUBRIC, PROCESS, continued

	Below Standard	Approaching Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
Creativity & Innovation Opportunity at Phases of a Project				
<i>Presenting Products and Answers to Driving Question: Present Work to Users/Target Audience</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presents ideas and products in typical ways (text-heavy slides, recitation of notes, no interactive features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adds some interesting touches to presentation media • attempts to include elements in presentation that make it more lively and engaging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creates visually exciting presentation media • includes elements in presentation that are especially fun, lively, engaging, or powerful to the particular audience 	

PRODUCT:

	Below Standard	Approaching Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
Originality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relies on existing models, ideas, or directions; it is not new or unique • follows rules and conventions; uses materials and ideas in typical ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has some new ideas or improvements, but some ideas are predictable or conventional • may show a tentative attempt to step outside rules and conventions, or find new uses for common materials or ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is new, unique, surprising; shows a personal touch • may successfully break rules and conventions, or use common materials or ideas in new, clever and surprising ways 	
Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is not useful or valuable to the intended audience/user • would not work in the real world; impractical or unfeasible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is useful and valuable to some extent; it may not solve certain aspects of the defined problem or exactly meet the identified need • unclear if product would be practical or feasible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is seen as useful and valuable; it solves the defined problem or meets the identified need • is practical, feasible 	
Style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is safe, ordinary, made in a conventional style • has several elements that do not fit together; it is a mish-mash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has some interesting touches, but lacks a distinct style • has some elements that may be excessive or do not fit together well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is well-crafted, striking, designed with a distinct style but still appropriate for the purpose • combines different elements into a coherent whole 	

Note: The term "product" is used in this rubric as an umbrella term for the result of the process of innovation during a project. A product may be a constructed object, proposal, presentation, solution to a problem, service, system, work of art or piece of writing, an invention, event, an improvement to an existing product, etc.

PRESENTATION RUBRIC

Courtesy of the Buck Institute for Education

	Below Standard	Approaching Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
Explanation of Ideas & Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> does not present information, arguments, ideas, or findings clearly, concisely, and logically; argument lacks supporting evidence; audience cannot follow the line of reasoning selects information, develops ideas and uses a style inappropriate to the purpose, task, and audience (may be too much or too little information, or the wrong approach) does not address alternative or opposing perspectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> presents information, findings, arguments and supporting evidence in a way that is not always clear, concise, and logical; line of reasoning is sometimes hard to follow attempts to select information, develop ideas and use a style appropriate to the purpose, task, and audience but does not fully succeed attempts to address alternative or opposing perspectives, but not clearly or completely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> presents information, findings, arguments and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically; audience can easily follow the line of reasoning (CC 9-12.SL.4) selects information, develops ideas and uses a style appropriate to the purpose, task, and audience (CC 9-12.SL.4) clearly and completely addresses alternative or opposing perspectives (CC 11-12.SL.4) 	
Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> does not meet requirements for what should be included in the presentation does not have an introduction and/or conclusion uses time poorly; the whole presentation, or a part of it, is too short or too long 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> meets most requirements for what should be included in the presentation has an introduction and conclusion, but they are not clear or interesting generally times presentation well, but may spend too much or too little time on a topic, a/v aid, or idea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> meets all requirements for what should be included in the presentation has a clear and interesting introduction and conclusion organizes time well; no part of the presentation is too short or too long 	
Eyes & Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> does not look at audience; reads notes or slides does not use gestures or movements lacks poise and confidence (fidgets, slouches, appears nervous) wears clothing inappropriate for the occasion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> makes infrequent eye contact; reads notes or slides most of the time uses a few gestures or movements but they do not look natural shows some poise and confidence, (only a little fidgeting or nervous movement) makes some attempt to wear clothing appropriate for the occasion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> keeps eye contact with audience most of the time; only glances at notes or slides uses natural gestures and movements looks poised and confident wears clothing appropriate for the occasion 	

PRESENTATION RUBRIC, continued

	Below Standard	Approaching Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
Voice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mumbles or speaks too quickly or slowly • speaks too softly to be understood • frequently uses “filler” words (“uh, um, so, and, like, etc.”) • does not adapt speech for the context and task 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • speaks clearly most of the time • speaks loudly enough for the audience to hear most of the time, but may speak in a monotone • occasionally uses filler words • attempts to adapt speech for the context and task but is unsuccessful or inconsistent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • speaks clearly; not too quickly or slowly • speaks loudly enough for everyone to hear; changes tone and pace to maintain interest • rarely uses filler words • adapts speech for the context and task, demonstrating command of formal English when appropriate (CC 9-12.SL.6) 	
Presentation Aids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not use audio/visual aids or media • attempts to use one or a few audio/visual aids or media, but they do not add to or may distract from the presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses audio/visual aids or media, but they may sometimes distract from or not add to the presentation • sometimes has trouble bringing audio/visual aids or media smoothly into the presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses well-produced audio/visual aids or media to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence, and to add interest (CC 9-12.SL.5) • smoothly brings audio/visual aids or media into the presentation 	
Response to Audience Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not address audience questions (goes off topic or misunderstands without seeking clarification) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • answers audience questions, but not always clearly or completely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • answers audience questions clearly and completely • seeks clarification, admits “I don’t know” or explains how the answer might be found when unable to answer a question 	
Participation in Team Presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all team members participate; only one or two speak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All team members participate, but not equally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All team members participate for about the same length of time • All team members are able to answer questions about the topic as a whole, not just their part of it 	

COLLABORATION RUBRIC

Courtesy of the Buck Institute for Education

	Below Standard	Approaching Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
<i>Individual Performance</i> Takes Responsibility for Oneself	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is not prepared, informed, and ready to work with the team • does not use technology tools as agreed upon by the team to communicate and manage project tasks • does not do project tasks • does not complete tasks on time • does not use feedback from others to improve work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is usually prepared, informed, and ready to work with the team • uses technology tools as agreed upon by the team to communicate and manage project tasks, but not consistently • does some project tasks, but needs to be reminded • completes most tasks on time • sometimes uses feedback from others to improve work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is prepared and ready to work; is well informed on the project topic and cites evidence to probe and reflect on ideas with the team (CC 6-12.SL.1a) • consistently uses technology tools as agreed upon by the team to communicate and manage project tasks • does tasks without having to be reminded • completes tasks on time • uses feedback from others to improve work 	
Helps the Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not help the team solve problems; may cause problems • does not ask probing questions, express ideas, or elaborate in response to questions in discussions • does not give useful feedback to others • does not offer to help others if they need it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cooperates with the team but may not actively help it solve problems • sometimes expresses ideas clearly, asks probing questions, and elaborates in response to questions in discussions • gives feedback to others, but it may not always be useful • sometimes offers to help others if they need it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • helps the team solve problems and manage conflicts • makes discussions effective by clearly expressing ideas, asking probing questions, making sure everyone is heard, responding thoughtfully to new information and perspectives (CC 6-12.SL.1c) • gives useful feedback (specific, feasible, supportive) to others so they can improve their work • offers to help others do their work if needed 	
Respects Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is impolite or unkind to teammates (may interrupt, ignore ideas, hurt feelings) • does not acknowledge or respect other perspectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is usually polite and kind to teammates • usually acknowledges and respects other perspectives and disagrees diplomatically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is polite and kind to teammates • acknowledges and respects other perspectives; disagrees diplomatically 	

COLLABORATION RUBRIC, continued

<i>Team Performance</i>	Below Standard	Approaching Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
<p>Makes and Follows Agreements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not discuss how the team will work together • does not follow rules for collegial discussions, decision-making and conflict resolution • does not discuss how well agreements are being followed • allows breakdowns in teamwork to happen; needs teacher to intervene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discusses how the team will work together, but not in detail; may just “go through the motions” when creating an agreement • usually follows rules for collegial discussions, decision-making, and conflict resolution • discusses how well agreements are being followed, but not in depth; may ignore subtle issues • notices when norms are not being followed but asks the teacher for help to resolve issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes detailed agreements about how the team will work together, including the use of technology tools • follows rules for collegial discussions (CC 6-12.SL.1b), decision-making, and conflict resolution • honestly and accurately discusses how well agreements are being followed • takes appropriate action when norms are not being followed; attempts to resolve issues without asking the teacher for help 	
<p>Organizes Work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does project work without creating a task list • does not set a schedule and track progress toward goals and deadlines • does not assign roles or share leadership; one person may do too much, or all members may do random tasks • wastes time and does not run meetings well; materials, drafts, notes are not organized (may be misplaced or inaccessible) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creates a task list that divides project work among the team, but it may not be in detail or followed closely • sets a schedule for doing tasks but does not follow it closely • assigns roles but does not follow them, or selects only one “leader” who makes most decisions • usually uses time and runs meetings well, but may occasionally waste time; keeps materials, drafts, notes, but not always organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creates a detailed task list that divides project work reasonably among the team (CC 6-12.SL.1b) • sets a schedule and tracks progress toward goals and deadlines (CC 6-12.SL.1b) • assigns roles if and as needed, based on team members’ strengths (CC 6-12.SL.1b) • uses time and runs meetings efficiently; keeps materials, drafts, notes organized 	
<p>Works as a Whole Team</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not recognize or use special talents of team members • does project tasks separately and does not put them together; it is a collection of individual work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes some attempt to use special talents of team members • does most project tasks separately and puts them together at the end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognizes and uses special talents of each team member • develops ideas and creates products with involvement of all team members; tasks done separately are brought to the team for critique and revision 	

CRITICAL THINKING RUBRIC

Courtesy of the Buck Institute for Education

	Below Standard	Approaching Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
<i>Critical Thinking Opportunity at Phases of a Project</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sees only superficial aspects of, or one point of view on, the Challenging Question 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifies some central aspects of the Challenging Question, but may not see complexities or consider various points of view asks some follow-up questions about the topic or the wants and needs of the audience or users of a product, but does not dig deep 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shows understanding of central aspects of the Challenging Question by identifying in detail what needs to be known to answer it and considering various possible points of view on it asks follow-up questions that focus or broaden inquiry, as appropriate (CC 6-12.W.7) asks follow-up questions to gain understanding of the wants and needs of audience or product users 	
<i>Building Knowledge, Understanding, and Skills: Gather and Evaluate Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is unable to integrate information to address the Challenging Question; gathers too little, too much, or irrelevant information, or from too few sources accepts information at face value (does not evaluate its quality) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attempts to integrate information to address the Challenging Question, but it may be too little, too much, or gathered from too few sources; some of it may not be relevant understands that the quality of information should be considered, but does not do so thoroughly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> integrates relevant and sufficient information to address the Challenging Question, gathered from multiple and varied sources (CC 6,11-12.RI.7) thoroughly assesses the quality of information (considers usefulness, accuracy and credibility; distinguishes fact vs. opinion; recognizes bias) (CC 6-12.W.8) 	
<i>Developing and Revising Ideas and Products: Use Evidence and Criteria</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accepts arguments for possible answers to the Challenging Question without questioning whether reasoning is valid uses evidence without considering how strong it is relies on “gut feeling” to evaluate and revise ideas, product prototypes or problem solutions (does not use criteria) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognizes the need for valid reasoning and strong evidence, but does not evaluate it carefully when developing answers to the Challenging Question evaluates and revises ideas, product prototypes or problem solutions based on incomplete or invalid criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluates arguments for possible answers to the Challenging Question by assessing whether reasoning is valid and evidence is relevant and sufficient (CC 6-12.SL.3, RI.8) justifies choice of criteria used to evaluate ideas, product prototypes or problem solutions revises inadequate drafts, designs or solutions and explains why they will better meet evaluation criteria (CC 6-12.W.5) 	

CRITICAL THINKING RUBRIC, continued

	Below Standard	Approaching Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
<p><i>Critical Thinking Opportunity at Phases of a Project</i></p> <p><i>Presenting Products and Answers to Driving Question: Justify Choices, Consider Alternatives & Implications</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chooses one presentation medium without considering advantages and disadvantages of using other mediums to present a particular topic or idea cannot give valid reasons or supporting evidence to defend choices made when answering the Challenging Question or creating products does not consider alternative answers to the Challenging Question, designs for products, or points of view is not able to explain important new understanding gained in the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> considers the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums to present a particular topic or idea, but not thoroughly explains choices made when answering the Challenging Question or creating products, but some reasons are not valid or lack supporting evidence understands that there may be alternative answers to the Challenging Question or designs for products, but does not consider them carefully can explain some things learned in the project, but is not entirely clear about new understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluates the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums to present a particular topic or idea (CC 8.RI.7) justifies choices made when answering the Challenging Question or creating products, by giving valid reasons with supporting evidence (CC 6-12.SL.4) recognizes the limitations of an answer to the Challenging Question or a product design (how it might not be complete, certain, or perfect) and considers alternative perspectives (CC 11-12.SL.4) can clearly explain new understanding gained in the project and how it might transfer to other situations or contexts 	

APPLICATION OF CONTENT KNOWLEDGE: FORMAL WRITTEN REPORTS AND PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS RUBRIC

Indicators of Achievement Adapted from Costa and Kallick, NCTE, and NGSS

<i>Habit of Mind</i>	Unsatisfactory	Growing to Competency	Competent (State Standard)	Distinguished
Striving for Accuracy	Sloppy or incomplete work with no evidence of revision or editing process. Feedback from peer reviewers and adult collaborators is not incorporated into work.	Student occasionally reviews checklists, rubrics, and peer feedback to enhance written communications. Care is taken to convey significant science concepts with examples and data.	Student understands and can apply two to three relevant science concepts in a written sequence of claims, evidence, and reasoning. Student works with peers as instructional resources.	Without sacrificing scientific accuracy, student constructs a coherent storyline referencing California places, issues, and connections to his or her own life. Student demonstrates a command of writing mechanics, organization, and ability to revise and edit.
Creative Questioning	Student does not initiate questioning in any written or verbal form. When questions are asked, they focus on meeting minimum requirements as articulated by adults.	Student initiates science-based questioning with support from peers or teachers. The value of questioning is understood, but the habit is still being cultivated.	Student independently produces original questions, considers questions from multiple perspectives, and produces original answers. Student brainstorms with others during the questioning process and listens carefully to arguments made by peers.	Student uses science and engineering practices to develop personalized place-based driving questions with connections to science concepts and to the ideas of classmates. Student considers alternative perspectives and nurtures an inclination to question daily.
Applying Past Knowledge to New Situations	Science notebooks, feedback from peers, and previous experience does not inform actions or writing.	When reminded and supported, prior knowledge is accessed and used to improve speaking and written communications.	Student consistently uses prior knowledge to investigate new phenomena. Reference to previous experience or careful use of analogies may be seen.	Student consistently uses prior knowledge to investigate new phenomena. Reference to previous experience or careful use of analogies may be seen.
Thinking and Communicating with Clarity and Precision	Use of vague and imprecise language leads to confusion about meaning. Science vocabulary is missing or used incorrectly.	Science concepts and ideas are communicated using analogies from everyday life, but subtle distinctions are lost due to a lack of vocabulary or incomplete grasp of scientific concepts.	Student avoids generalizations and distortions of fact while clearly defining science terms, concepts, and ideas. Student can distinguish between closely related science topics (e.g. weather and climate, or heat and temperature).	Students use exact language to convey science concepts and emerging ideas. Claims are supported with evidence and reasoning that is grounded in place, personal experience, and relevant science concepts. Writing is concise, descriptive, and coherent.

SCIENCE NOTEBOOK AND EXIT TICKET RUBRIC

<i>NGSS Element</i>	Unsatisfactory	Growing to Competency	Competent (State Standard)	Distinguished
Crosscutting Concepts	Student does not show connections across content area boundaries. Most learning activity is limited to memorizing facts without context.	Student identifies patterns and classifies relationships as causal or correlational. Student understands that events that occur closely in time may or may not be related.	Student places significant knowledge in context using systems, models, and causal analysis. Student evaluates questions and models for testability, arguments for validity, and solutions for practicality.	Explanatory power of crosscutting concepts is fully utilized to think and write as scientists do while addressing real world environmental problems. Alternative explanations are routinely considered, as is instrument error.
Science and Engineering Practices	Student identifies testable questions and performs simple qualitative investigations, but fails to recognize the many ways that scientists perform their work.	Student specifies relationships, between variables and clarifies arguments, but rarely evaluates or proposes solutions.	Student uses evidence and computational thinking to analyze geoscience data, construct arguments, develop conceptual models, plan investigations, and propose science-based actions.	Science and engineering practices are habitually referenced in writing. System level thinking is demonstrated in reference to boundaries, interactions, and constraints posed by methods, society, or environmental concerns.
Disciplinary Core Ideas	Student does not demonstrate understanding of science content; science vocabulary is wholly absent.	Student can identify components, yet understandings about relationships between components are elusive. Placing knowledge in context, using thinking tools like the crosscutting concepts is rare, but increasing.	Student presents Earth systems that are dynamic, interactive, and composed of both living and non-living features, with feedback effects that may be altered by human activity. Science vocabulary is wielded with precision and clarity.	Writing is precise and clear with no composition or style errors leading to elegant place-based expression of science concepts. Student makes a personal connection to the information and acts upon valid science information.
Conceptual Models	Work is inaccurate, lacking most needed components; messy craftsmanship detracts from overall presentation and obscures meaning.	Poor craftsmanship obscures meaning. Model is missing an element needed to completely understand science concepts or make predictions.	Model is neat; all depictions are accurate, legible, and scientifically defensible. Models have components, relationships, and connections labeled. Predictions about future conditions may be made.	Models can be used to evaluate the merits and disadvantages of various actions, generate predictions, and quantify relationships between components or variables.