

TITLE 6 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
CHAPTER 29 STANDARDS FOR EXCELLENCE
PART 16 SPANISH LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

6.29.16.1 ISSUING AGENCY: Public Education Department hereinafter referred to as the department.
[6.29.16.1 NMAC - N, 07/01/2018]

6.29.16.2 SCOPE: All public schools, state educational institutions and educational programs conducted in state institutions other than New Mexico military institute.
[6.29.16.2 NMAC - N, 07/01/2018]

6.29.16.3 STATUTORY AUTHORITY:

A. Section 22-2-2 NMSA 1978 grants the authority and responsibility for the assessment and evaluation of public schools, state-supported educational institutions and educational programs conducted in state institutions other than New Mexico military institute.

B. Section 22-2-2 NMSA 1978 directs the department to set graduation expectations and hold schools accountable. Section 22-2C-3 NMSA 1978 requires the department to adopt academic content and performance standards and to measure the performance of public schools in New Mexico.
[6.29.16.3 NMAC - N, 07/01/2018]

6.29.16.4 DURATION: Permanent.
[6.29.16.4 NMAC - N, 07/01/2018]

6.29.16.5 EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2018, unless a later date is cited at the end of a section.
[6.29.16.5 NMAC - N, 07/01/2018]

6.29.16.6 OBJECTIVE: The department-approved Spanish language development standards provide companion piece to the New Mexico content standards for Spanish language arts (6.29.15 NMAC). The approved standards shall guide second-language instruction for PreK-12 Spanish language learner students. The Spanish language learner population falls into three basic categories: students whose primary or home language (L1) is Spanish; students from heritage language groups needing enrichment and further development of academic Spanish, some of whom maintain degrees of fluency in their heritage language; and any other students needing further development of academic Spanish. Because instruction must address the appropriate proficiency level of the individual student, which may vary greatly for any age, some consideration must be made for the student's maturity level.
[6.29.16.6 NMAC - N, 07/01/2018]

6.29.16.7 DEFINITIONS:

A. "Academic content standards" means statements that define the knowledge and skills students need to know and be able to demonstrate as proof of competency in the core content areas associated with schooling.

B. "Academic language" means the language used in academic content in formal schooling contexts, including specialized or technical language and discourse related to each content area.

C. "Discourse" means extended, connected language that may include explanations, descriptions and propositions.

D. "Heritage language" means a language other than English that is inherited from a family, tribe, community or country of origin.

E. "Language domains" means the four main subdivisions of language: listening, speaking, reading and writing.

F. "Levels of Spanish language proficiency" means the arbitrary division of the second language acquisition continuum into stages of language development.

G. "Listening" means the ability to process, understand, interpret and evaluate spoken language in a variety of situations.

H. “Reading” means the ability to process, understand, interpret and evaluate written language, symbols and text with understanding and fluency.

I. “Spanish language learner” means a student who is not yet able to understand, speak, read or write Spanish at a level comparable to grade-level Spanish proficient peers and native Spanish speakers.

J. “Speaking” means oral communication used in a variety of situations for a variety of purposes and audiences.

K. “Writing” means written communication used in a variety of forms for a variety of purposes and audiences.

[6.29.16.7 NMAC - N, 07/01/2018]

6.29.16.8 SPANISH LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS GRADE SPANS: The Spanish language development standards established by the department are organized in grade levels as follows: PreK-12.

[6.29.16.8 NMAC - N, 07/01/2018]

6.29.16.9 SPANISH LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS PROFICIENCY LEVELS AND LANGUAGE DOMAINS:

A. The Spanish language development standards have five general levels of Spanish language proficiency: “entering” (level 1), “emerging” (level 2), “developing” (level 3), “expanding” (level 4), “bridging” (level 5), “reaching” (level 6).”

B. Reading, writing, listening and speaking skills are addressed at each proficiency level.
[6.29.16.9 NMAC - N, 07/01/2018]

6.29.16.10 CONTENT STANDARDS FOR SPANISH LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT, GRADES

PreK-12: The world class instructional design and assessments (WIDA) Spanish language development standards distinguish five general standards: “social and instructional language,” “the language of language arts,” “the language of mathematics,” “the language of science,” and “the language of social studies.” Reading, writing, listening and speaking skills are addressed in each standard.

A. Spanish language proficiency standard 1: PreK-12. Social and instructional language: Spanish language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

(1) Listening: Process, understand, interpret and evaluate spoken language in a variety of situations.

(2) Speaking: Engage in oral communication in a variety of situations for a variety of purposes and audiences.

(3) Reading: Process, understand, interpret and evaluate written language, symbols, and text with understanding and fluency.

(4) Writing: Engage in written communication in a variety of situations for a variety of purposes and audiences.

B. Spanish language proficiency standard 2: PreK-12. The language of language arts: Spanish language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of language arts.

(1) Listening.

(2) Speaking.

(3) Reading.

(4) Writing.

C. Spanish language proficiency standard 3: PreK-12. The language of mathematics: Spanish language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of mathematics.

(1) Listening.

(2) Speaking.

(3) Reading.

(4) Writing.

D. Spanish language proficiency standard 4: PreK-12. The language of science: Spanish language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of science.

(1) Listening.

(2) Speaking.

(3) Reading.

(4) Writing.

E. Spanish language proficiency standard 5: PreK-12. The language of social studies: Spanish language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of social studies.

(1) Listening.

(2) Speaking.

(3) Reading.

(4) Writing.

[6.29.16.10 NMAC - N, 07/01/2018]

HISTORY OF 6.29.16 NMAC: [RESERVED]