Stronge⁺



Teacher Effectiveness Performance Evaluation System Handbook

Fairfield Teaching Staff Reminders:

Standard indicators have been revamped for the 2015-2016 school year. TEPES – refer to p. 41 and ESPES refer to p. 45

Stronge & Associates
Educational Consulting, LLC



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

James H. Stronge, Ph.D.
Virginia Caine Tonneson, Ph.D.
Stronge and Associate Educational Consulting, LLC
www.strongeandaccociates.com

All photos are by the U.S. Department of Education (http://www.flickr.com/photos/departmentofed)-Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 generic.

Copyright © 2015 by Stronge & Associates Educational Consulting, LLC

James H. Stronge hereby grants school districts with whom he has contracted permission to use, revise, and/or modify the system developed under this Agreement, as needed, to meet applicable requirements or other educational purposes. This restricted copyright permission is applicable solely for use of such copyrighted material within the school districts with whom he has contracted.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I: Introduction and Process

Introduction to TEPES	1
Purposes and Characteristics of TEPES	1
Essential Components of TEPES	2
Teacher Practice Measures	4
Alignment of Performance Standards with Data Sources	5
Observations	6
Documentation Log	7
Student Surveys	8
Self-Assessment	9
Student Outcome Measures	9
Multiple Measures	9
Student Learning Objectives	10
Rating Teacher Performance	14
Interim Evaluation	15
Summative Evaluation	16
Evaluation Schedule	17
Documentation Records	18
Improving Professional Performance	19
Support Dialogue	20
Performance Improvement Plan	20
PART II: Performance Standards	
Performance Standard 1: Professional Knowledge	23
Performance Standard 2: Instructional Planning	25
Performance Standard 3: Instructional Delivery	26
Performance Standard 4: Assessment of/for Learning	
Performance Standard 5: Learning Environment	30
Performance Standard 6: Professionalism	
Performance Standard 7: Student Progress	34
PART III: Forms and Logs	
Introduction	35
Self-Assessment Form	36
Pre-Observation Conference Record	40

TEPES Formal Observation/Formative Feedback Form	41
ESPES Formal Observation/Formative Feedback Form	45
Time-on-Task Chart	50
Questioning Techniques Analysis	51
Stronge+ Documentation Log Cover Sheet	52
Documentation Log Cover Sheet	55
Communication Log	57
Professional Development Log	58
Grade K-2 Student Survey	59
Grade 3-5 Student Survey	61
Grade 6-8 Student Survey	63
Grade 9-12 Student Survey	65
Student Survey Summary	67
Student Learning Objective Progress Form	68
Interim Performance Report	70
TEPES Summative Performance Report	75
ESPES Summative Performance Report	79
Support Dialogue Form	82
Performance Improvement Plan Form	83
APPENDIX	84
REFERENCES	91
ENDNOTES	95
FIGURES	
Figure 1: Primary Purposes of TEPES	1
Figure 2: Distinguishing Characteristics of TEPES	1
Figure 3: Relationship between Essential Parts of TEPES	2
Figure 4: Performance Standards	
Figure 5: Data Sources for Teacher Evaluation	5
Figure 6: Multiple Data Sources Aligned with Performance Standards	5
Figure 7: Sample Items in a Documentation Log	
Figure 8: Intent of Student Learning Objectives	
Figure 9: Student Learning Objectives Process	
Figure 10: Acronym for Developing Student Learning Objectives	
Figure 11: Sample Student Learning Objectives	

Figure 12: Example of Strategies to Improve Student Learning	13
Figure 13: Rating Levels	15
Figure 14: Example of Weighted Calculations	17
Figure 15: Recommended TEPES Evaluation Schedule	18
Figure 16: Tools to Improve Professional Performance	19
Figure 17: Sample Prompts	20
Figure 18: Forms and Logs	



Effectiveness is the goal. Evaluation is merely the means. $^{\circ}$

©Stronge & Associates, 2015 All Rights Reserved

FOREWORD



The Stronge Teacher Effectiveness Performance Evaluation System (TEPES) is a key component of the Stronge Teacher and Leader Effectiveness System. Our Effectiveness System contains components for hiring, developing, evaluating, and supporting educators through a set of uniform, aligned criteria. The evaluation component contains parallel, but unique sets of performance standards for all types of educators--teachers, educational specialists, principals and assistant principals, central office leaders, and superintendents. This handbook focuses on the teacher component.

Stronge⁺ is an enhanced version of the original Stronge Teacher Effectiveness Performance Evaluation System. We have taken lessons-learned from users throughout the United States and internationally to make modifications to the framework where warranted. These changes include the following:

General:

- Clarified which portions of the framework could be tailored.
- Clarified unclear or redundant wording.
- Clarified teacher practice versus student outcome measures.
- Replaced "tenured" and "non-tenured" with "new" and "veteran" to allow districts leeway in categorizing teacher experience.
- Added a self-assessment section.
- Updated research references in Part II.

Performance standards:

• All performance standard names remain the same, but the wording of standards 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 were adjusted slightly for clarity.

Performance indicators:

• Modified the wording of performance indicators in each performance standard to provide clarity and added additional research-based indicators, when warranted.

Performance Appraisal Rubrics:

- Added the caveat of "in addition to meeting the requirements of *Effective*..." to the header of each *Highly Effective* rating rather than including it in the wording of the rating, itself.
- Clarified the wording of the various rating levels for each performance standard.

Growth Measures:

- Retitled and modified wording on the Multiple Measures section.
- Added detail on the Student Learning Objectives process.

Performance Improvement:

• Clarified the criteria by which a teacher may be removed from or remain on a *Performance Improvement Plan*.

Forms:

- Standardized administrative information on forms.
- Changed the name and format of the *Teacher Observation/Document Review Form* to *Formative Feedback Form 1* to clarify that it may be used for any type of feedback.
- Added and modified Formative Feedback Form 2, which was previously not available in all
 user locations.
- Modified the format of the *Documentation Log Cover Sheet* to make it more concise.
- Included an optional *Support Dialogue Form*, which was not previously available in all locations.
- Modified the *Performance Improvement Plan Form* to include the option for the teacher to remain on an improvement plan, which was explained in the text, but not on the form.

The biggest change you will notice is in the format of this handbook. The main text now focuses totally on the Stronge TEPES framework, rather than attempting to incorporate changing state policies, timelines, specific state student outcome measures, weighting, and so forth. This will allow for a more enduring handbook that remains current for several years. A state-specific appendix that may be more frequently updated is included for certain user locations.

One of the hallmarks of the Stronge model is the ability to modify certain aspects of it to meet school district needs. Consequently, one of the most significant changes to the handbook is that we have specifically annotated where the system is able to be tailored. We have also highlighted key points and have provided a series of tips that school districts and administrators might wish to consider. The modifications, highlights, and tips are identified with arrows to the right side of the text. School districts are encouraged to thoughtfully review these areas and tailor this handbook to "make it their own."

As always, we encourage your feedback and look forward to working with you as you continue your important work of improving teacher and leader effectiveness.

Kind Regards,

James H. Stronge, Ph.D.

g N. Stronge

President, Stronge & Associates Educational Consulting, LLC

PART I: INTRODUCTION AND PROCESS

INTRODUCTION TO TEPES



The Stronge Teacher Effectiveness Performance Evaluation System (TEPES) uses the Goals and Roles Performance Evaluation Model[©] (short title: Goals and Roles Model[©]) developed by Dr. James Stronge for collecting and presenting data to document performance based on well-defined job expectations. TEPES provides a balance between structure and flexibility. It is prescriptive in that it defines common purposes and expectations, thereby guiding effective instructional practice. At the same time, it provides flexibility, thereby allowing for creativity and individual teacher initiative. The goal is to support the continuous growth

and development of each teacher by monitoring, analyzing, and applying pertinent data compiled within a system of meaningful feedback.

Purposes and Characteristics of TEPES

The primary purposes and distinguishing characteristics of TEPES are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1: Primary Purposes of TEPES

PRIMARY PURPOSES

Optimizes student learning and growth

Improves the quality of instruction by ensuring accountability for classroom performance and teacher effectiveness

Contributes to successful achievement of the goals and objectives defined in the vision, mission, and goals of the school district

Provides a basis for instructional improvement through productive teacher performance appraisal and professional growth

Encourages collaboration between the teacher and evaluator through an evaluation system that promotes self-growth, instructional effectiveness, and improvement of overall job performance

Figure 2: Distinguishing Characteristics of TEPES

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS

Focuses on the relationship between professional performance and improved learner academic achievement

Provides sample performance indicators for each of the teacher performance standards

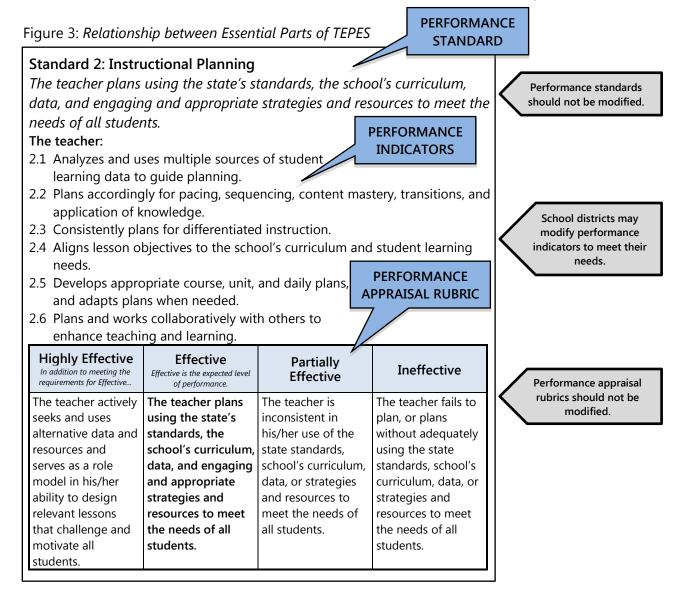
Documents teacher performance based on multiple data sources

Provides procedures for conducting performance reviews that stress accountability, promote professional improvement, and increase the involvement of teachers in the evaluation process

Includes a support system for providing assistance when needed

Essential Components of TEPES

Clearly defined professional responsibilities for teachers constitute the foundation for the Teacher Effectiveness Performance Evaluation System. A fair and comprehensive evaluation system provides sufficient detail and accuracy so that both teachers and evaluators will reasonably understand their job expectations. TEPES uses a two-tiered approach consisting of seven performance standards and multiple performance indicators, to define the expectations for teacher performance. Teachers will be rated on the performance standards using performance appraisal rubrics. The relationship between these components is depicted in Figure 3.



The *effective* column is bolded throughout the handbook as it is the expected level of performance.

Performance Standards

Performance standards refer to the major duties performed by a teacher. Figure 4 shows the seven performance standards in TEPES that serve as the basis for a teacher's evaluation. Standards 1-6 relate to a teacher's practice whereas standard 7 focuses on the results of the teacher's work as evidenced by student growth.

Figure 4: Performance Standards



1. Professional Knowledge

The teacher demonstrates an understanding of the curriculum, subject content, and the developmental needs of students by providing relevant learning

2. Instructional Planning

The teacher plans using the state's standards, the school's curriculum, data, and engaging and appropriate strategies and resources to meet the needs of all



3. Instructional Delivery

The teacher uses a variety of researchbased instructional strategies relevant to the content area to engage students in active learning, to promote key skills, and to meet individual learning needs.



4. Assessment of/for Learning

The teacher systematically gathers, analyzes, and uses relevant data to measure student progress, guide instructional content and delivery methods, and provide timely feedback to students, parents, and stakeholders.



5. Learning Environment

The teacher uses resources, routines, and procedures to provide a respectful, positive, safe, student-centered environment that is conducive to learning.



6. Professionalism

The teacher maintains a commitment to professional ethics, collaborates and communicates appropriately, and takes responsibility for personal professional growth that results in the enhancement of student learning.

7. Student Progress

The work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, and appropriate student progress.

Some districts/states prefer to incorporate student outcome measures directly into a teacher's evaluation, rather than

incorporating them under the overarching umbrella of standard 7.

Performance Indicators

Performance indicators help teachers and their evaluators clarify job expectations by providing samples of observable, tangible behaviors for each standard (see Part II). That is, the performance indicators are examples of the types of performance that will occur if a standard is being successfully met. The list of performance indicators is not exhaustive, is not intended to be prescriptive, and is not intended to be a checklist. All performance indicators may not be applicable to a particular work assignment. Further teachers are not expected to demonstrate

each performance indicator. It should be noted that indicators in one standard may be closely related to indicators in another standard. This is because the standards, themselves, are not mutually exclusive and may have overlapping aspects. Figure 3, shown previously, depicts the sample performance indicators for the Instructional Planning standard.

Ratings are made at the performance standard level, NOT at the performance indicator level.

Performance Appraisal Rubrics

The performance appraisal rubric is a behavioral summary scale that guides evaluators in assessing *how well* a standard is performed. It states the measure of performance expected of teachers and provides a qualitative description of performance at each level. In some instances,

quantitative terms are included to augment the qualitative description. The resulting performance appraisal rubric provides a clearly delineated step-wise progression, moving from highest to lowest levels of performance. Each level is intended to be qualitatively superior to all lower levels. Teachers who earn a highly effective rating must meet the requirements for the

The description provided in the *effective* level of the rubric is the actual performance standard; thus *effective* is the expected level of performance.

effective level and go beyond it. Performance appraisal rubrics are provided to increase reliability among evaluators and to help teachers focus on ways to enhance their teaching practice. Part II includes rubrics related to each performance standard. Figure 3, shown previously, depicts the performance appraisal rubric for the *Instructional Planning* standard.

Responsibilities of Site Administrators

The site administrator has the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that TEPES is executed faithfully and effectively in the school. For an evaluation system to be meaningful, it must provide its users with relevant and timely feedback, thus administrators other than the site administrator, such as assistant principals, may be designated by the evaluator to supervise, monitor, and assist with the multiple data source collection.

TEACHER PRACTICE MEASURES



A fair and equitable performance evaluation system for the role of a professional acknowledges the complexities of the job. Thus, multiple data sources are necessary to provide for a comprehensive and authentic "performance portrait" of the teacher's work. Observations, the documentation folder and student surveys provide valuable information for the teacher practice portion of a teacher's evaluation. Measures of student progress, while typically associated with outcome measures, are also listed in Figure 5 as they may provide supplemental information related to the performance standards.

Figure 5: Data Sources for Teacher Evaluation

Data Source	Description			
Observations	Formal classroom observations focus directly on the teacher performance standards. Informal			
	observations or walk-throughs are intended to provide more frequent information on a wider			
	variety of contributions made by the teacher. Evaluators are encouraged to conduct			
	observations by visiting classrooms, observing instruction, and observing work in non-			
	classroom settings.			
Documentation	The Documentation Log includes both specific required artifacts and teacher-selected artifacts			
Log	that provide evidence of meeting performance standards. Teachers should submit authentic			
3	artifacts created in their day-to-day work and should reflect on them as appropriate.			
Student	Surveys provide information to the teachers about perceptions of job performance and may			
Surveys	assist with professional goal-setting. The actual survey responses are seen only by the teacher			
,	who prepares a survey summary for inclusion in the Documentation Log.			
Measures of	Depending on grade level, content area, and students' ability level, appropriate measures of			
Student	academic performance are identified to provide information on learning gains. In addition,			
Progress	Student Learning Objectives and their attainment provide another important source of			
	information on student progress.			

Alignment of Performance Standards with Data Sources

Some performance standards are best documented through observation; other standards may require additional documentation techniques. Therefore, multiple data sources are used. Figure 6 shows the data sources that are likely to provide the most powerful evidence related to each performance standard.

Figure 6: Multiple Data Sources Aligned with Performance Standards

Performance Standards	Observations	Documentation Log	Student Surveys	Measures of Student Progress
Professional Knowledge	Р	S	S	S
Instructional Planning	S	Р	S	S
Instructional Delivery	Р	S	S	S
Assessment of/for Learning	S	Р		S
Learning Environment	Р	S	S	
Professionalism	S	Р	S	
Student Progress				Р
P-Primary source S-Supplemental sour	rce			

Observations

Observations are intended to provide information on a wide variety of contributions made by teachers in the classroom or to the school community as a whole. Administrators are continually observing in their schools by walking through classrooms and non-instructional spaces, attending meetings, and participating in school activities. These day-to-day observations are not necessarily noted in writing, but they do serve as a source of information.

The timeline, number, and duration of observations described in this section are minimum requirements for TEPES. School districts may modify these aspects to meet their district/state requirements.

Formal Observations

Classroom observations provide key information on several of the performance standards. New teachers will be observed at least three times per year. These observations may be announced or unannounced. It is recommended

School districts should determine the criteria for what constitutes a "new" versus "veteran" teacher.

that two of these observations occur prior to the end of the first semester and the third by March 1. Veteran teachers will be observed at least once per year. Additional observations for any staff member will be at the site administrator's discretion. All observations will include a classroom observation of at least 30 consecutive minutes and a post-observation conference. A pre-observation conference may be conducted at the request of the teacher or the administrator. A sample pre-observation conference form is shown in Part III.

Evaluators use observations as one source of information to determine whether a teacher is meeting the performance standards. The evaluator provides feedback about the observation using one of the Other observation forms may be used

observation or feedback forms (see Part III) and through a post-observation conference with the teacher.

Other observation forms may be used at the evaluator's discretion.

Informal Observations



Additional informal observations may be conducted for any teacher at the discretion of the evaluator. These informal observations may be of shorter duration and may be documented using an appropriate observation or feedback form (see Part III). Evaluators will provide feedback from informal observations through any appropriate means.

Observation documentation will be given to the teacher and one copy will be maintained by the evaluator for the entire evaluation cycle to document growth and development.

Documentation Log

The purpose of the Documentation Log (see Part III) is to provide evidence of performance related to specific standards. Some items may be required by the school district; however, other documents may be included upon evaluator request and/or teacher choice. These documents provide administrators with information they likely would not receive in an observation. Specifically, the Documentation Log should include artifacts that result from the day-to-day work of the teachers; artifacts should not be created solely for the purpose of evaluation. Documentation Log provides the teacher with an opportunity for self-reflection, allows demonstration of quality work, and creates a basis for two-way communication with an evaluator. The emphasis is on the quality of work, not the quantity of materials presented. A cover sheet (see Part III) should be placed at the front of the required and optional documents if the Documentation Log is submitted in hard-copy.

The Documentation Log is a work in progress and should be updated throughout the evaluation cycle, but should be available for review at any time per the administrator's request. At a minimum, evaluators will review and provide

Schools/districts should make clear their expectations related to the number and format (hard-copy or electronic) of artifacts.

The reflective aspect of artifacts provides one of the key benefits for teachers. Teachers should be encouraged to reflect on how the artifact was used and how it might be improved.

Administrators are free to maintain their own documentation (e.g., evaluator notes or running records) relative to the teacher's performance.

feedback on the Documentation Log annually. Additionally, new teachers will meet with administrators and/or evaluators to review their Documentation Log by the end of the first semester. Figure 7 shows examples of items that may be included in the Documentation Log. This is not an all-inclusive list.

Figure 7: Sample Items in a Documentation Log

Perf. Stnd.	Examples of Evidence School districts are free to add additional required items or to modify the Examples of Evidence
Professional Knowledge	 Transcripts of coursework Annotated Professional Development certificates Annotated list of instructional activities Lesson/intervention plan Journals/notes that represent reflective thinking and professional growth Samples of innovative approaches developed by teacher
Instructional Planning	 Differentiation in lesson planning and practice Analysis of classroom assessment Data-driven curriculum revision work, such as sample lesson or unit plans, course syllabus, intervention plan, substitute lesson plan, or annotated learning objectives TEPES Requirement: Evidence of using data about student learning to guide planning and instruction

Perf. Stnd.	Examples of Evidence			
Instructional Delivery	 Annotated photographs of class activities Handouts or sample work Video/audio samples of instructional units Teachers should be encouraged to collaborate on the types of artifacts 			
Assessment of/for Learning	 Samples of baseline and periodic assessments given Samples of both formative and summative assessment Graphs or tables of student results Records within electronic curriculum mapping tool Brief report describing your record keeping system and how it is used to monitor student progress Copy of scoring rubrics Photographs or photocopies of student work with written comments Samples of educational reports, progress reports or letters prepared for parents or students Copy of disaggregated analysis of student achievement scores on standardized test Copy of students' journals of self-reflection and self-monitoring TEPES Requirement: Evidence of the use of baseline and periodic assessments 			
Learning Environment	 Student survey summary information List of classroom rules with brief explanation of the procedures used to develop and reinforce them Schedule of daily classroom routines Explanation of behavior management philosophy and procedures 			
Professionalism	 Record of participation in extracurricular activities and events Record of professional development taken or given Examples of collaborative work with peers Evidence of communication with students, families, colleagues and community such as a copy of classroom newsletter or other parent information documents or a sample copy of interim reports TEPES Requirement: Evidence of commitment to professional growth; communication with parents 			
Student Progress	Assessment results showing student progress or achievement TEPES Requirement: Student Learning Objective document – Revised at midterm and end of year			

Student Surveys

The purpose of the student survey is to collect information that will help teachers reflect on their practice (i.e., for formative evaluation); in other words, to provide feedback directly to the teacher for growth and development. The student survey may provide information that may not be accurately obtained in observations.

Student Surveys are optional, but highly recommended, as they provide teachers with the perception of the receivers of their services.

Four different versions of the student survey are provided to reflect developmental differences. Teachers of grades K-8 administer the survey to the entire class. In situations where students change classes, teachers should administer surveys to at least two classes. Teachers of grades 9-

12 administer the surveys to at least two classes per semester. Teachers may add additional questions to the surveys at their discretion.

Survey questions address the teacher standards and have been written at the appropriate readability level using the Flesch-Kincaid Readability Scale.

The teacher retains sole access to the results of the student surveys, but should include the *Survey Summary Form* (see Part III) in the Documentation Log. It is recommended that surveys be administered near the end of the first semester so teachers can use the information for formative feedback. Teachers have the option of surveying their students again at the end of the year to see if their perceptions have changed.

Self-Assessment

At the beginning of the school year, it is highly recommended that teachers conduct a self-assessment of professional practice to reflect on their strengths, areas for

Self-assessment is an optional, but highly recommended practice.

improvement, and strategies for growth. Teachers should consider all relevant information, including previous feedback from their evaluator, previous survey results, and student growth measures. Based on areas that need improvement, teachers should consider developing professional practice goals which they can share with their evaluator for ideas on strategies they might consider to help achieve the goal. A sample self-assessment form is in Part III.

STUDENT OUTCOME MEASURES

Multiple Measures



In the TEPES model, performance standard 7, Student Progress, is used as an organizing framework to incorporate various measures of student progress. It is important to note that the rating on this performance standard should never be based on a single measure of student progress.

Depending on state guidance, measures of

student progress may account for a significant percentage of a teacher's evaluation. It is important to understand that approximately 30 percent of public school teachers will have a direct measure of student progress based on state standards assessment results. However, there must be additional measures for the remaining approximately 70 percent of teachers and to ensure there are one or more

States typically provide explicit guidance on the type of student outcome measures that may be used, the weighting of these measures, and decision rules for their implementation. School districts should modify this portion of the handbook to reflect applicable guidance.

additional measures for the approximately 30 percent of teachers who can appropriately use the state assessment results as one of multiple growth measures in the evaluation. Quantitative measures of growth based on validated achievement measures that already are being used locally should be considered when determining local growth measures.

Student Learning Objectives¹ (SGOs)

One approach to linking student progress to teacher performance involves building the capacity for teachers and their evaluators to interpret data so that target objectives for student improvement can be set. Setting learning objectives based squarely on student performance is a powerful way to enhance professional performance and, in turn, positively impact student achievement. Student learning objectives are designed to improve student learning.

Some states call these *Student Growth Objectives* or *Student Achievement Goal Setting*.

The description in this section illustrates a practical way of implementing the SLO process. When mandated, school districts should follow state guidelines for creating and evaluating SLOs.

Teachers have a definite and powerful impact on student learning and academic performance. Depending on grade level, content area, and learners' ability level, appropriate measures of learner performance are identified to provide information on learning gains. Performance measures may include standardized test results as well as other pertinent data sources. Teachers set objectives for improving student progress based on the results of performance measures. The student learning objectives and their attainment constitute an important data source for evaluation.

The Intent of Student Learning Objectives

One of the purposes of student learning objectives includes focusing attention on instructional improvement. This process is based on determining baseline performance, developing strategies for improvement, monitoring progress and assessing results at the end of the academic year. Figure 8 specifies the intent of student learning objectives.

Figure 8: Intent of Student Learning Objectives

Make explicit the connection between teaching and learning

Make instructional decisions based upon student data

Provide a tool for school improvement

Increase the effectiveness of instruction via continuous professional growth

Focus attention on student results

Increase student achievement

¹ Portions of this section were adapted from Stronge, J. H., & Grant, L. W. (2009). *Student achievement goal setting: Using data to improve teaching and learning.* Larchmont, NY: Eye on Education. Adapted with permission.

Student Learning Objectives Process

Creating student learning objectives involves several steps, beginning with knowing where students are in relation to what is expected of them. Once that is known, the teacher can set specific, measurable objectives based on the demands of the curriculum, educational environment, and needs of the students. The next part of the process is recursive in that the teacher creates and implements strategies and monitors progress. As progress is monitored, the teacher makes adjustments to the teaching and learning strategies. Finally, a summative judgment is made regarding student learning for a specific period of time. Figure 9 depicts these steps.

Step 1: Step 3: Step 5: Step 2: Step 4: Determine Create and Determine Create specific Monitor student Needs learning implement progress student teaching and objectives through onlearning learning based on pregoing formative objective strategies assessment assessment attainment

Figure 9: Student Learning Objectives Process¹

Step 1: Determine Needs

To begin this process, teachers need to determine the area on which to focus and how broad or narrow that focus should be. They should consider the skills and knowledge necessary for mastery, the understanding students currently have, and the differences between students.

Once a focus is determined, teachers must choose the assessment they will use to measure the focus area. Preassessment is necessary to obtain baseline data on each student. Assessments should have as high of validity and reliability as possible. Assessments must be able to offer

A review of data from previous years, curricular/student needs, and/or school vision/mission can help teachers determine a focus area.

Assessments to consider include: criterion- or norm-referenced tests; standardized achievement tests; school adopted benchmark assessments, and authentic measures.

¹ This process, as laid out by Stronge, J.H., & Grant, L. H. (2009), is known as the Student Achievement Goal Setting Process; however, it may be modified to be the Student Learning Objective Process.

ways to pre-and post-assess students' knowledge and skills, be cumulative in nature, and linked to important curricular outcomes. Post-assessment data must be available prior to the summative evaluation.

Step 2: Create Specific Learning Objectives Based on Pre-Assessment Data

Each teacher, using the results of the pre-assessment, sets an annual objective for improving learner/program outcomes. The objectives describe observable behavior and/or measurable results that will occur when an objective is achieved. The acronym SMART (Figure 10) is a useful way to self-assess an objective's feasibility and worth.

The terms used in the SMART acronym may be slightly different in various locations.

Figure 10: Acronym for Developing Student Learning Objectives

S pecific	The objective is focused, for example, by content area, by learners' needs.
M easurable	An appropriate instrument/measure is selected to assess the objective.
A ppropriate	The objective is within the teacher's control to effect change.
R ealistic, but rigorous	The objective is feasible for the teacher.
T ime-bound	The objective is contained within a single school year.

Figure 11 contains samples of the objectives that teachers may develop. They are intended to serve as models for how student learning objectives may be written. Based on the results of the pre-assessment, teachers may consider writing whole group, tiered, individual, or program objectives (if applicable).

Figure 11: Sample Student Learning Objectives

High School French 1

During the current school year, all students will make measurable progress in French I vocabulary and speaking as measured by the school-developed assessment. All students will improve their preassessment score by 65 percentage points on the post-assessment.

Third Grade Reading

During the current school year, all students will make measurable progress in the area of reading comprehension as measured by the STAR reading assessment.

- Students scoring 2.7 and below will score at least 1.3 years higher on the post-assessment than the pre-assessment.
- Students scoring between 2.9 and 4.2 will score at least 1.0 years higher on the post-assessment than the pre-assessment.

Step 3: Create and Implement Teaching and Learning Strategies

A part of the SLO development process, teachers must determine strategies to help their students achieve the objective. Figure 12 provides examples of strategies teachers might select to help improve student learning.

Figure 12: Examples of Strategies to Improve Student Learning

Modified teaching/work arrangement
Cooperative planning with master teachers, team members,
department members
Demonstration lessons/service delivery by colleagues,
curriculum specialists, teacher mentors
Visits to other classrooms
Use of a variety of instructional strategies
Focused classroom observation
Development of curricular supplements
Completion of workshops, conferences, coursework
Co-teaching; collaborative teaching

Research-based, high-yield instructional strategies should be used when possible.

Step 4: Monitor Progress through on-going Formative Assessment

Throughout the year, teachers should collect informal and formal data pertaining to the objective. They should reflect on the progress toward the achievement of the objective and the effectiveness of the strategies they have been using. If progress is not apparent from using a particular strategy, modifications to the strategy should be made or a new strategy should be implemented.

Strategies should be adjusted as needed.
Unless there are extenuating circumstances, the objective, itself, should not be adjusted.

Step 5: Determine Student Learning Objective Attainment

At the end of the course/year, teachers administer the post-assessment and analyze the results. It is crucial that the post-assessment measure the same content/skill as the pre-assessment. Results of the post-assessment are then compared with the established objective.

Administrative Process

Initial Approval of Objective

Teachers are responsible for submitting their objectives to their evaluator within the first month of the school year. The evaluator and the teacher then meet to discuss data from the initial assessment and review the annual objective. A new objective is identified each year. The

Student Learning Objective Progress Form (see Part III) may be used for developing and assessing the annual objective.

Mid-Year Review of Objective

A mid-year review of progress on the objective is held for all teachers. At the principal's discretion, this review may be conducted through peer teams, coaching with the evaluator, sharing at a staff meeting or professional day, or in another format that promotes discussion, collegiality, and reflection. The mid-year review should be held within 30 days of the end of the first semester. It is the principal's responsibility to establish the format and select the time of the review.

End-of-Year Review of Objective

By the appropriate date, as determined by the principal, each teacher is responsible for assessing the growth made on the objective and for submitting documentation to the evaluator. The school district must determine a method by which to rate student learning objective achievement as *highly effective*, *effective*, *partially effective*, or *ineffective*. This criteria needs to be established and communicated at the beginning of the year.

The school district must determine the method by which to rate SLO achievement.
Also decision rules for absenteeism, newcomers, and other extenuating circumstances should be determined at the state/district level.

RATING TEACHER PERFORMANCE



Formal evaluation of performance quality typically occurs at the summative evaluation stage, which comes at the end of the evaluation cycle (e.g., school year). The ratings for each performance standard are based on multiple sources of information and are completed only after pertinent data from all sources have been reviewed.

Teachers will be rated on each performance standard using a

performance appraisal rubric (see Part II). As previously discussed, the rubric is a behavioral summary scale that describes performance levels for each teacher performance standard. The scale states the measure of performance expected of teachers and provides a general description of what each rating entails. Figure 13 explains the four levels of ratings.

Teachers are rated on performance standards, not performance indicators.

Teachers are expected to perform at the *effective* level.

School districts/states may modify the rating level names.

Figure 13: Rating Levels

Level	Description	Definition
Highly Effective	The teacher performing at this level maintains performance, accomplishments, and behaviors that consistently and considerably surpass the established performance standard, and does so in a manner that exemplifies the school's mission and goals. This rating is reserved for performance that is truly exemplary.	 Exceptional performance: sustains high performance over a period of time consistently exhibits behaviors that have a strong positive impact on student learning and the school climate serves as a role model to others
Effective	The teacher consistently meets the performance standard in a manner that is aligned with the school's mission and goals.	Proficient performance: • meets the requirements contained in the performance standard • exhibits behaviors that have a positive impact on student learning and the school climate • demonstrates willingness to learn and apply new skills
Partially Effective	The teacher's performance is inconsistent in meeting the established performance standard and/or in working toward the school's mission and goals. The teacher may be starting to exhibit desirable traits related to the standard, but has not yet reached the full level of proficiency expected (i.e., developing) or the teacher's performance is lacking in a particular area (i.e., needs improvement).	Peveloping/needs improvement performance: requires support in meeting the performance standard results in less than expected quality of student performance leads to areas for teacher improvement being jointly identified and planned between the teacher and evaluator
Ineffective	The teacher <u>consistently performs below</u> the established performance standard or in a manner that is inconsistent with the school's mission and goals.	Unacceptable performance: • does not meet the requirements contained in the performance standard • results in minimal student learning • may contribute to a recommendation for the teacher not being considered for continued employment

Interim Evaluation

All new teachers will receive a mid-year interim review to provide systematic feedback prior to the summative review. These teachers will be evaluated using multiple data sources to determine that the teacher has shown evidence of each of the performance standards. Evaluators will use the *Interim Performance Report* (see Part III) and should discuss the results with the teacher at an interim evaluation conference. During the

School districts may choose to include veteran teachers.

Because sufficient evidence likely will not have been accrued by mid-year, an actual rating for each standard is not given on the interim evaluation.

conference, evaluators should also provide mid-year feedback on the Documentation Log (including survey results) and the progress students are making toward the objective identified in the *Student Learning Objective Progress Form*.

Summative Evaluation

In making judgments for the summative assessment on each of the seven performance standards the evaluator should determine where the "preponderance of evidence" exists, based

on evidence from the multiple data sources. Preponderance of evidence as used in this context is intended to mean the overall weight of evidence. In many instances, there will be performance evidence that may fit in more than one rating category. When aggregating the total set of data and making a summative decision, the question to be asked is, "In which rating category does the evidence best fit?"

Evaluators should consider all evidence from multiple data sources as well as the wording of the rubric to determine the appropriate rating level.

Evaluators will use the *Summative Performance Report* (Part III) to rate and provide evidence pertaining to each performance standard. The results of the evaluation will be discussed with the teacher at a summative evaluation conference.

Single Summative Rating

In addition to receiving a diagnostic rating for each of the seven performance ratings, the teacher will receive a single summative evaluation rating at the conclusion of the evaluation cycle. This summative rating will reflect an overall evaluation rating for the

A single summative rating is an optional calculation based on state guidance.

employee. The intent is not to replace the diagnostic value of the seven performance standards; rather it is to provide an overall rating of the employee's performance. The overall summative rating will be judged to be *highly effective*, *effective*, *partially effective*, or *ineffective*.

Performance standards 1-6 are weighted equally as a percentage of the total evaluation, with Standard 7 accounting for a larger portion as determined by the state or school district, as applicable. Scores will be calculated using the following scale:

The actual weighting of performance standards should be determined by the school district based on state quidance.

Ineffective = 1
Partially Effective = 2
Effective = 3
Highly Effective = 4

Figure 14 shows an example of how a cumulative summative rating would be calculated if performance standards 1-6 were weighted as 50 percent (8.3 percent each), with Standard 7 accounting for 50 percent of the evaluation.

Figure 14: Example of Weighted Calculations – These are NOT the NJ weighted percentages. For NJ specifics regarding weighting, please see Appendix p. 87.

Performance Standard	Performance Rating	Points	Weight	Weighted Total (Points x Weight)	
Standard 1	Highly Effective	4	.083	.332	
Standard 2	Effective	3	.083	.249	
Standard 3	Effective	3	.083	.249	
Standard 4	Effective	3	.083	.249	
Standard 5	Effective	3	.083	.249	
Standard 6	Highly Effective	4	.083	.332	
Standard 7	Highly Effective	4	.500	2.000 Sch	ool districts may prefer to
Cumulative Su	mmative Rating				rt this calculation to a 100 point scale.

The overall summative rating will be judged as *highly effective, effective, partially effective,* or *ineffective* using the following suggested range of scores:

Ineffective = 1.00 - .1.74

Partially Effective = 1.75 - 2.49

Effective = 2.50 - 3.49

 $Highly\ Effective = 3.50 - 4.00$

The summative rating range should be determined by the school district based on state guidance.

Note: Regardless of the overall total points earned, three or more partially effective ratings on individual performance standards will result in an overall rating of partially effective or ineffective. Similarly, one ineffective rating on any one performance standard may result in an overall ineffective rating.

School districts may modify these criteria.

Evaluation Schedule

Summative evaluations are to be completed before the last week of school for all contract types. Figure 15 details the recommended evaluation schedule for all components of the evaluation system. If non-renewal of a teacher is anticipated, the summative evaluation ideally occurs at least one semester prior to the end of school year, provided that the teacher has had an opportunity to complete all of the *Performance Improvement Plan* activities (described in the next section of this handbook).

Prior to the beginning of the school year, school districts should modify the evaluation schedule to meet their own needs.

Figure 15: Recommended TEPES Evaluation Schedule – See schedule distributed via email

			Responsibility of	
Timeline	Activity for Professional Improvement	Task or Document	Administrator	Teacher
During the 1 st month	 Conduct optional self-assessment (all teachers) Establish student learning objective (all teachers) 	Self-Assessment Form Student Learning Objective Progress Form	✓	< <
Before the end of the 1 st quarter	Observation of all new teachers	Observation or Formative Feedback Form	✓	
Before the end of the 2 nd quarter	Observation of all new teachers	Observation or Formative Feedback Form	✓	
Before end of the 1 st semester	Summary of student survey feedback (all teachers)	Student Surveys and Student Survey Summary Form		✓
Mid-year	 Mid-year review of student learning objective (all teachers) Review of new teachers' Documentation Log Interim performance evaluation of new teachers 	Student Learning Objective Progress Form Documentation Log Interim Performance Report	✓ ✓ ✓	✓
During the 2 nd semester	Observation of all teachers	Observation or Formative Feedback Form	✓	
10 calendar days prior to summative evaluation date	 End-of-year review of student learning/program objective (all teachers) Submit Documentation Log (all teachers) 	Student Learning/Program Objective Progress Form Documentation Log	√ ✓	√ √
Before last week of school	Summative evaluation (all teachers)	Summative Performance Report	√	

Documentation Records

Documentation records are maintained by both the teacher and the principal/evaluator for the entire evaluation period. If the teacher transfers among the district's schools, the documentation may be forwarded to the receiving school's site administrator. At the end of an evaluation cycle, the evaluator retains copies of the *Student Learning Objective Progress Form*, *Documentation Log Cover Sheet*, *Observation or Formative Feedback Form(s)*, and *Summative Performance Report* at the school/worksite.

IMPROVING PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE



Supporting teachers is essential to the success of schools. Many resources are needed to assist teachers in growing professionally. Sometimes additional support is required to help teachers develop so that they can meet the performance standards.

Two tools are provided in TEPES that may be used at the discretion of the evaluator. The first is the *Support Dialogue*, a school-level discussion between the administrator and the teacher. It is a conversation about performance needs in order to address the

needs. The second is the *Performance Improvement Plan* which has a more formal structure and is used for notifying a teacher of *ineffective* performance. Both tools may be used for all teachers, regardless of contract status. The tools may be used independently of each other. Figure 16 shows the differences between the two processes.

Figure 16: Tools to Improve Professional Performance

	Support Dialogue	Performance Improvement Plan
Purpose	For teachers who are in need of additional support. These teachers attempt to fulfill the standard, but are often ineffective.	 For teachers: whose professional practice would benefit from additional support; who receive two or more "not evident" annotations on an interim review; or who receive two or more standards rated as partially effective or one or more standards rated as ineffective on a summative evaluation.
Initiates Process	Evaluator, administrator, or teacher	Evaluator*
Documentation	Optional: Support Dialogue Form Memo or other record of the discussion/other forms of documentation at the building/worksite level	Required: Performance Improvement Plan Form Building/Worksite Level Human Resource Department is notified
Outcomes	 Sufficient improvement – no more support needed Some progress – continued support Little or no progress – teacher may be moved to a <i>Performance Improvement Plan</i> 	 Sufficient improvement – no longer on Performance Improvement Plan Some progress – continue on Performance Improvement Plan Little or no progress – teacher may be recommended for dismissal

^{*}The evaluator for teachers may be the principal or district supervisor. If a designee, an assistant principal, for example, has been collecting documentation such as observations, the evaluator and the principal confer about the *Performance Improvement Plan*. The evaluator is responsible for the overall supervision of personnel in the worksite/department/school and as such monitors the *Performance Improvement Plan* and makes the recommendation to the superintendent about the employee's progress.

Support Dialogue

The *Support Dialogue* is initiated by evaluators or teachers at any point during the school year for use with personnel whose professional practice would benefit from additional support. It is designed to facilitate discussion about the area(s) of concern and ways to address those concerns. During the initial session, both parties share what each will do to support the

teacher's growth, and decide when to meet again. After the agreed-upon time to receive support and implement changes in professional practice has elapsed, the evaluator and teacher meet again to discuss the impact of the changes. The entire *Support Dialogue* process is intended to be completed within a predetermined time period as it offers targeted support.

It is important to note that the support dialogue process is not intended to be punitive. Teachers should feel free to request the targeted support it offers.

The desired outcome would be that the teacher's practice has improved to a proficient level. In the event that improvements in performance are still needed, the evaluator makes a determination to either extend the time of the support dialogue because progress has been made, or to allocate additional time or resources. If the necessary improvement is not made, the employee may be placed on a *Performance Improvement Plan*. Sample prompts for conversations with the teacher are shown in Figure 17.

Figure 17: Sample Prompts



Sample Prompts for the Initial Conversation

What challenges have you encountered in addressing _____ (tell specific concern)? What have you tried to address the concern of _____ (tell specific concern)? What do you need in order to address your concerns?

Sample Prompts for the Follow-Up Conversation

Last time we met, we talked about _____ (tell specific concern). What has gone well? What has not gone as well?

Performance Improvement Plan

If a teacher's performance does not meet the expectations established by the school, the teacher may be placed on a *Performance Improvement Plan* (see Part III). A *Performance Improvement Plan* is designed to support a teacher in addressing

School districts may modify this section to meet their specific policies.

areas of concern through targeted supervision and additional resources. It may be used by an evaluator at any point during the year for a teacher whose professional practice would benefit from additional support. In addition, a teacher will be placed on a *Performance Improvement Plan* if he or she receives the following:

- Two or more performance standards annotated as "Not Evident" on an *Interim Performance Report*:
- Two or more performance standards rated as *partially effective* on a *Summative Performance Report*, or

• One or more performance standards rated as *ineffective* on a *Summative Performance Report*.

Implementation of Performance Improvement Plan

When a teacher is placed on a *Performance Improvement Plan*, the evaluator must:

- provide written notification to the teacher of the area(s) of concern that need(s) to be addressed, and
- formulate a *Performance Improvement Plan* in conjunction with the teacher, and
- review the results of the *Performance Improvement Plan* with the teacher immediately following the predetermined time period, or according to the specifically established target dates.

Assistance may include:

- support from a professional peer or supervisor, or
- conferences, classes, and workshops on specific topics, and/or
- other resources to be identified.

Resolution of Performance Improvement Plan

Prior to the evaluator making a final recommendation, the evaluator meets with the teacher to review progress made on the *Performance Improvement Plan*, according to the timeline. The options for a final recommendation are:

- Sufficient improvement has been achieved; the teacher is no longer on a *Performance Improvement Plan* and is rated *effective* on the applicable standard(s) based on all available evidence.
- Partial improvement has been achieved but more improvement is needed; the teacher remains on a *Performance Improvement Plan* and is rated *partially effective* on the applicable standard(s) based on all available evidence.
- Little or no improvement has been achieved; the teacher is rated *ineffective* on the applicable standard(s) based on all available evidence.

When a teacher is rated *ineffective*, the teacher may be recommended for dismissal. If not dismissed, a new improvement plan will be implemented. Following completion of the *Performance Improvement Plan*, if the teacher is rated *ineffective* a second time, the teacher will be recommended for dismissal.

	Review of an Ineffective		
The teacher may request a review of the evidence in relation to an <i>ineffective</i> rating received a summative evaluation, or as a result of a <i>Performance Improvement Plan</i> , in accordance we the policies and procedures of the school district.			

PART II: PERFORMANCE STANDARDS



Teachers are evaluated on each performance standard the usina performance appraisal rubrics found beneath the listing of performance standards and indicators in this section. The performance indicators provided as samples of activities that address the standard. Α brief description of the research base for each performance standard is provided after the rubric.

Teachers do not need to be in an official teacher leader position to be rated as highly effective.

The list of performance indicators is not exhaustive and is not intended to be prescriptive or used as a checklist. Teachers may not be expected to demonstrate each performance indicator, depending on local policy.

Performance Standard 1: Professional Knowledge

The teacher demonstrates an understanding of the curriculum, subject content, and the developmental needs of students by providing relevant learning experiences.

Sample Performance Indicators (*Examples may include, but are not limited to the following.*)

The teacher:

- 1.1 Addresses relevant curriculum standards.
- 1.2 Integrates key content elements and facilitates students' use of higher-level thinking skills in instruction.
- 1.3 Demonstrates an ability to link present content with past and future learning experiences, other subject areas, and real-world experiences and applications.
- 1.4 Demonstrates an accurate, current, and deep knowledge of the subject matter and a working knowledge of relevant technology.
- 1.5 Exhibits pedagogical skills relevant to the subject area(s) taught and best practices based on current research.
- 1.6 Bases instruction on goals that reflect high expectations for all students commensurate with their developmental levels.
- 1.7 Demonstrates an understanding of the intellectual, social, emotional, and physical development of the age group.
- 1.8 Demonstrates an understanding of appropriate accommodations for diverse learners (e.g., English learners, gifted learners, students with special needs, etc.).
- 1.9 Uses precise language, correct vocabulary and grammar, and acceptable forms of communication as it relates to a specific discipline and/or grade level.

Professional Knowledge Rubric

Highly Effective In addition to meeting the requirements for Effective	Effective Effective is the expected level of performance.	Partially Effective	Ineffective
The teacher continually	The teacher	The teacher is	The teacher
enriches the curriculum	demonstrates an	inconsistent in	demonstrates an
and serves as a role	understanding of the	demonstrating an	inadequate
model in his/her	curriculum, subject	understanding of the	understanding of the
knowledge of the	content, and the	curriculum, content, and	curriculum, content, or
subject matter and the	developmental needs	student development or	student development,
proper pedagogy for	of students by	lacks fluidity in using	or fails to use the
the content and	providing relevant	the knowledge in	knowledge in practice.
developmental needs of	learning experiences.	practice.	
students.			

Research Base

Contemporary research has found that an effective teacher:

- Has a deep understanding of the facts, concepts, principles, methodology, and important generalizations of subject area.¹
- Has solid content knowledge and such knowledge has positive associations with students' learning at all grade levels.²
- Has solid pedagogical content knowledge knowledge of how particular topics, problems, or issues are organized, represented, and adapted to the diverse interests and abilities of learners, and presented for instruction. The knowledge also includes teachers' understanding of how students learn, or fail to learn, and practice that is highly topic, person, and situation specific.³
- Is more likely to ask higher-level questions, encourage students to explore alternative explanations, engage students in inquiry-based learning and student-directed activities, due to his or her strong professional knowledge.⁴
- Makes connections across subject areas to engage students in challenging, integrated, and exploratory learning around personal and social concerns that appeal to them.⁵

Performance Standard 2: Instructional Planning

The teacher plans using the state's standards, the school's curriculum, data, and engaging and appropriate strategies and resources to meet the needs of all students.

Sample Performance Indicators (Examples may include, but are not limited to the following.) **The teacher:**

- 2.1 Analyzes and uses multiple sources of student learning data to guide planning.
- 2.2 Plans accordingly for pacing, sequencing, content mastery, transitions, and application of knowledge.
- 2.3 Consistently plans for differentiated instruction.
- 2.4 Aligns lesson objectives to the school's curriculum and student learning needs.
- 2.5 Develops appropriate course, unit, and daily plans, and adapts plans when needed.
- 2.6 Plans and works collaboratively with others to enhance teaching and learning.

Instructional Planning Rubric

Highly Effective In addition to meeting the requirements for Effective	Effective Effective is the expected level of performance.	Partially Effective	Ineffective
The teacher actively	The teacher plans using	The teacher is	The teacher fails to plan,
seeks and uses	the state's standards,	inconsistent in his/her	or plans without
alternative data and	the school's curriculum,	use of the state	adequately using the
resources and serves as	data, and engaging and	standards, school's	state standards, school's
a role model in his/her	appropriate strategies	curriculum, data, or	curriculum, data, or
ability to design relevant	and resources to meet	strategies and resources	strategies and resources
lessons that challenge	the needs of all	to meet the needs of all	to meet the needs of all
and motivate all	students.	students.	students.
students.			

Research Base

Contemporary research has found that an effective teacher:

- Systematically develops objectives, questions, and activities that reflect higher-level and lower-level cognitive skills as appropriate for the content and the students.⁶
- Relates current lesson to past and future lesson, and takes into account the needs of their students and the nature of what he/she wants to teach.⁷
- Mentally walks through the lesson presentations beforehand, anticipating where problems of understanding or organization might occur and makes adjustments up until the last minute.
- Maximizes the amount, depth, and coherence of content coverage, which significantly impact student learning.⁹
- Uses student assessment data in the planning of instruction; based on data drawn from frequent assessments, he/she makes data-driven decisions about what goals and objectives to address and what learning materials to select.¹⁰

Performance Standard 3: Instructional Delivery

The teacher uses a variety of research-based instructional strategies relevant to the content area to engage students in active learning, to promote key skills, and to meet individual learning needs.

Sample Performance Indicators (Examples may include, but are not limited to the following.)
The teacher:

- 3.1 Builds upon students' existing knowledge and skills.
- 3.2 Differentiates the instructional content, process, product, and learning environment to meet individual developmental needs.
- 3.3 Motivates students for learning, reinforces learning goals consistently throughout the lesson, and provides appropriate closure.
- 3.4 Develops higher-order thinking through questioning and problem-solving activities.
- 3.5 Uses a variety of relevant instructional strategies and resources.
- 3.6 Provides remediation, enrichment, and acceleration to further student understanding of material and learning.
- 3.7 Uses appropriate instructional technology to enhance student learning.
- 3.8 Communicates clearly, checks for understanding using multiple levels of questioning, and adjusts instruction accordingly.

Instructional Delivery Rubric

Highly Effective In addition to meeting the requirements for Effective	Effective Effective is the expected level of performance.	Partially Effective	Ineffective
The teacher fluidly modifies strategies, materials, and groupings to optimize students' opportunities to learn and serves as a role model on how to keep all students challenged in focused work in which they are	The teacher uses a variety of research-based instructional strategies relevant to the content area to engage students in active learning, to promote key skills, and to meet individual learning needs.	The teacher is inconsistent in his/her use of relevant instructional strategies or in engaging students in active learning, promoting key skills, or meeting individual learning needs.	The teacher fails to use relevant instructional strategies or is inadequate in engaging students in active learning, promoting key skills, or meeting individual learning needs of all students.
active problem-solvers and learners.	_		

Research Base

Contemporary research has found that an effective teacher:

• Uses a repertoire of instructional strategies to communicate and interact with students around academic content, and to support student engagement.¹¹

- Uses multiple instructional materials, activities, strategies, and assessment techniques to meet students' needs and maximize the learning of all students.¹²
- Provides clear, in-depth explanations of academic content and covers higher-order concepts and skills thoroughly.¹³
- Is supportive and persistent in keeping students on task and encouraging them to actively integrate new information with prior learning.¹⁴
- Uses multiples levels (particularly higher cognitive levels) of questioning to stimulate student thinking and monitor student learning.¹⁵
- Makes the learning process and the outcomes of learning have authentic "bearing" on students' life. 16

Performance Standard 4: Assessment of/for Learning

The teacher systematically gathers, analyzes, and uses relevant data to measure student progress, guide instructional content and delivery methods, and provide timely feedback to students, parents, and stakeholders.

Sample Performance Indicators (*Examples may include, but are not limited to the following.*)

The teacher:

- 4.1 Involves students in setting learning goals and monitoring their own progress.
- 4.2 Uses high quality questioning to gauge student understanding.
- 4.3 Uses assessment tools for both formative and summative purposes to inform, guide, and adjust students' learning and/or make recommendations or decisions that are in the best interest of the learner/school/district.
- 4.4 Collaborates with others to develop common assessments, when appropriate.
- 4.5 Aligns student assessment with approved curriculum standards and benchmarks.
- 4.6 Collects and maintains a record of sufficient assessment data to support accurate reporting of student progress.
- 4.7 Communicates constructive and frequent feedback on student learning to students, parents, and other stakeholders (e.g. other teachers, administration, community members, as appropriate).

Assessment of/for Learning Rubric

Highly Effective In addition to meeting the requirements for Effective	Effective Effective is the expected level of performance.	Partially Effective	Ineffective
The teacher collaborates	The teacher	The teacher uses a	The teacher uses an
with colleagues to use	systematically gathers,	limited selection of	inadequate variety of
assessment data, re-	analyzes, and uses	assessment strategies or	assessment sources,
examines and fine-tunes	relevant data to	is inconsistent in linking	assesses infrequently,
teaching based on these	measure student	assessment to intended	does not use baseline or
data, teaches students	progress, guide	learning outcomes,	feedback data to make
how to monitor their	instructional content	using assessment data	instructional decisions,
own progress, and	and delivery methods,	to plan/modify	or fails to provide
serves as a role model in	and provide timely	instruction, or in	student feedback in a
using assessment to	feedback to students,	providing timely	timely manner.
impact student learning.	parents and	feedback.	
	stakeholders.		

Research Base

Contemporary research has found that an effective teacher:

- Offers regular, timely, and specific feedback that helps students to reach a different viewpoint, indicates alternative strategies, indicates directions that should be pursued, and provides extra information or elaboration when needed.¹⁷
- Analyzes student assessments to determine the degree to which the intended learning outcomes align with the test items and student understanding of objectives.¹⁸
- Interprets information from teacher-made tests and standardized assessments to guide instruction and gauge student progress by examining questions missed to determine if the student has trouble with the content or the test structure. ¹⁹
- Treats mistakes as opportunities to learn; targets students' specific misconceptions or errors that occur in a content area or a skill set and provides informative guidance on what they need to do to maximize their performance.²⁰
- Provides feedback that focuses on task/product, process, and student self-regulation and is actionable in terms of empowering students to take further actions, rather than just telling students whether their answer is right or wrong.²¹

Performance Standard 5: Learning Environment

The teacher uses resources, routines, and procedures to provide a respectful, positive, safe, student-centered environment that is conducive to learning.

Sample Performance Indicators (*Examples may include, but are not limited to the following.*) **The teacher:**

- 5.1 Establishes clear expectations, with student input, for classroom rules and procedures early in the school year, and enforces them consistently and fairly.
- 5.2 Maximizes instructional time and minimized disruptions.
- 5.3 Establishes a climate of trust and teamwork by being fair, caring, respectful, and enthusiastic.
- 5.4 Encourages student engagement, inquiry, and intellectual risk-taking.
- 5.5 Promotes respectful interactions and an understanding of students' diversity, including language, culture, race, gender, and special needs.
- 5.6 Actively listens and makes accommodations for all student needs, both intellectually and affectively.
- 5.7 Promotes an environment that is academically appropriate, stimulating, and challenging.

Learning Environment Rubric

Highly Effective In addition to meeting the requirements for Effective	Effective Effective is the expected level of performance.	Partially Effective	Ineffective
The teacher serves as a role model in creating a dynamic learning environment where students monitor their own behavior and develop a sense of responsibility.	The teacher uses resources, routines, and procedures to provide a respectful, positive, safe, student-centered environment that is conducive to learning.	The teacher is inconsistent in using resources, routines, and procedures or in providing a respectful, positive, safe, student-centered environment.	The teacher is inadequate in addressing student behavior issues, displays a detrimental attitude, ignores safety standards, or fails to otherwise provide an environment that is conducive to learning.

Research Base

Contemporary research has found that an effective teacher:

- Establishes and communicates classroom rules and expectations, monitors student behavior, keeps students on task, and infuses humor, care, and respect into the classroom interactions, so as to develop a climate that is conducive to student development across cognitive, motivational, emotional, and behavioral domains.²²
- Creates a positive learning environment that is defined by attributes of caring, enthusiastic, supportive, safe, challenging, and academically robust.²³

- Develops functional floor plans with teacher and student work areas and furniture/materials placement for optimal benefit.²⁴
- Orchestrates smooth transitions and maintains momentum throughout teaching and learning.²⁵
- Protects instruction from disruption and makes the most out of every instructional moment.²⁶
- Builds teacher-student relationships that are characterized by empathy, warmth, genuineness, non-directiveness, higher-order thinking, encourage learning/challenge, and adapt to individual and social differences.²⁷

Performance Standard 6: Professionalism

The teacher maintains a commitment to professional ethics, collaborates and communicates appropriately, and takes responsibility for personal professional growth that results in the enhancement of student learning.

Sample Performance Indicators (Examples may include, but are not limited to the following.) **The teacher:**

- 6.1 Adheres to federal and state laws, school policies, ethical guidelines, and procedural requirements.
- 6.2 Maintains positive professional behavior (e.g., appearance, demeanor, punctuality, and attendance).
- 6.3 Incorporates learning from professional growth opportunities into instructional practice and reflects upon the effectiveness of implemented strategies.
- 6.4 Identifies and evaluates personal strengths and weaknesses, and sets goals for improvement of personal knowledge and skills.
- 6.5 Participates in professional growth activities and incorporates learning into professional practices.
- 6.6 Works in a collegial and collaborative manner with administrators, other school personnel, and the community to promote students' well-being and success.
- 6.7 Builds positive and professional relationships with parents through frequent and appropriate communication concerning students' progress.
- 6.8 Serves as a contributing member of the school's professional learning community through collaboration with teaching colleagues/school/district/agency/community.
- 6.9 Uses precise language, correct vocabulary and grammar, and acceptable forms of oral and written communication.
- 6.10 Performs assigned duties in a timely manner.
- 6.11 Respects and maintains confidentiality.
- 6.12 Sets measurable goals for improvement of skills and professional performance.
- 6.13 Mentors, trains, and/or supports colleagues and professional growth opportunities.

Professionalism Rubric

Highly Effective In addition to meeting the requirements for Effective	Effective Effective is the expected level of performance.	Partially Effective	Ineffective
The teacher serves as a	The teacher maintains a	The teacher is	The teacher fails to
role model in	commitment to	inconsistent in	adhere to legal, ethical,
professional behavior,	professional ethics,	displaying professional	or professional
uses optimal means of	collaborates and	judgment, collaborating	standards, demonstrates
communication, and	communicates	or communicating with	a reluctance or disregard
initiates activities that	appropriately, and takes	relevant stakeholders,	toward school policy, or
contribute to the	responsibility for	participating in	infrequently takes
development of	personal professional	professional growth	advantage of

colleagues and the	growth that results in	opportunities, or	professional growth
enrichment of the wider	the enhancement of	applying learning from	opportunities.
school community.	student learning.	growth opportunities in	
		the classroom.	

Research Base

Contemporary research has found that an effective teacher:

- Values and practices the principles, standards, ethics, and legal responsibilities of teaching; and demonstrates professional competence, performance, and conduct that reflect appropriate goals, purposes, values and beliefs.²⁸
- Has high self-efficacy and the self-perceived abilities to accomplish desired outcomes are related to the effort he/she invests in teaching, the goals he/she sets, and persistence when setbacks occur.²⁹
- Has a commitment to continuous improvement and perpetual learning; actively engages in self-directed learning based on a set of established goals and in community with like professionals.³⁰
- Acts individually and collectively to advance the teaching profession, and acts as a shaper, promoter, and well-informed critic of educational policies, instructional innovations, and internal changes that impact on student learning.³¹
- Uses multiple forms of communication between school and home, such as home visits, frequent positive calls home (not centering on students' academic problems, misbehavior, or negative attitudes), on-line connections for homework and information sharing, parentteacher-student conferences, exhibitions of student work, and parent participation in school activities.

Performance Standard 7: Student Progress

The work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, and appropriate student progress.

Sample Performance Indicators (Examples may include, but are not limited to the following.)

The teacher:

- 7.1 Sets acceptable, measurable and appropriate achievement goals for student progress based on baseline data.
- 7.2 Documents the progress of each student throughout the year.
- 7.3 Provides evidence that achievement goals have been met, including the state-provided growth measure when available as well as other multiple measures of student growth.
- 7.4 Uses available performance outcome data to continually document and communicate student progress and develop interim learning targets.

Student Progress Rubric

Highly Effective In addition to meeting the requirements for Effective	Effective Effective is the expected level of performance.	Partially Effective	Ineffective
The teacher is a role	The work of the teacher	The work of the teacher	The work of the teacher
model in that his/her work results in an exceptional level of student progress with all populations of learners.	results in acceptable, measurable, and appropriate student progress.	results in student progress that does not meet the established standard and/or is not achieved with all populations taught by the teacher.	fails to result in acceptable student progress.

Research Base

Contemporary research has found that an effective teacher:

- Monitors student progress systematically to use student performance data to continuously evaluate the effectiveness of his/her teaching and make more informed instructional decisions.³³
- Aligns intended learning outcomes, instruction, and assessment.³⁴
- Develops learning goals based on student achievement data, and the goals meet the criteria of SMART specific, measurable, achievable, realistic/rigorous, and time-bound.³⁵
- Connects learning tasks with students' goals to increase the value of the task and thus increase motivation; and provides specific feedback so that students can evaluate their own performance and mark their progress.³⁶
- Gathers assessment information informally every day and formally on a regular basis, and makes sure the data are actionable and instructionally tractable in order to move instruction and learning forward.³⁷

PART III: FORMS AND LOGS

INTRODUCTION

Part III contains copies of forms supporting the evaluation of teachers. The evaluator and the teacher use the forms to provide evidence of the quality of work performed. The evaluator maintains the forms and provides copies to the teacher. At a minimum, the evaluator retains copies of the completed *Student Learning Objective Progress Form, Documentation Log Cover Sheet* (if used), *Observation* or *Feedback Forms, Summative Performance Report,* and *Performance Improvement Plan* (if needed).

School districts may modify these forms to meet their needs.

The electronic version of each form contains the same information, but may be in a different format.

Figure 18: Forms and Logs

		Documentation	Completed by
Area	Form	Evaluator	Teacher
Self-Reflection	Self-Assessment Form		✓
	Pre-Observation Conference Record	✓	
Observation/	Formative Feedback Form 1	✓	
Formative	Formative Feedback Form 2	✓	
Feedback	Time-on-Task Chart	✓	
	Questioning Techniques Analysis	✓	
Barrantita	Documentation Log Cover Sheet		✓
Documentation Log	Communication Log		✓
Log	Professional Development Log		✓
Surveys	Student Surveys Grade K-2 Student Survey Grade 3-5 Student Survey Grade 6-8 Student Survey Grade 9-12 Student Survey		
	Student Survey Summary		✓
Student Growth	Student Learning Objective Progress Form	✓	√
Evaluation	Interim Performance Report	✓	
Evaluation	Summative Performance Report	✓	
Improvement	Support Dialogue Form	<u> </u>	✓
Improvement	Performance Improvement Plan Form	✓	✓

Self-Assessment Form

<u>Directions</u>. This is an optional form that teachers may use to do a self-assessment of their performance related to each standard. The indicators are examples of what successful performance of that standard may entail, but they should not be viewed as a checklist of behaviors.

_			
Date:			

1. Professional Knowledge

The teacher demonstrates an understanding of the curriculum, subject content, and the developmental needs of students by providing relevant learning experiences.

- 1.1 Addresses relevant curriculum standards.
- 1.2 Integrates key content elements and facilitates students' use of higher-level thinking skills in instruction.
- 1.3 Demonstrates an ability to link present content with past and future learning experiences, other subject areas, and real-world experiences and applications.
- 1.4 Demonstrates an accurate, current, and deep knowledge of the subject matter and a working knowledge of relevant technology.
- 1.5 Exhibits pedagogical skills relevant to the subject area(s) taught and best practices based on current research.

Strengths:

- 1.6 Bases instruction on goals that reflect high expectations for all students commensurate with their developmental levels.
- 1.7 Demonstrates an understanding of the intellectual, social, emotional, and physical development of the age group.
- 1.8 Demonstrates an understanding of appropriate accommodations for diverse learners (e.g., English learners, gifted learners, students with special needs, etc.).
- 1.9 Uses precise language, correct vocabulary and grammar, and acceptable forms of communication as it relates to a specific discipline and/or grade level.

Areas for Growth:

_			1 61	•
•	Instri	ıctiona	al Plar	าทเทส
۷.	1113111		41 I IGI	11111119

The teacher plans using the state's standards, the school's curriculum, data, and engaging and appropriate strategies and resources to meet the needs of all students.

- 2.1 Analyzes and uses multiple sources of student learning data to guide planning.
- 2.2 Plans accordingly for pacing, sequencing, content mastery, transitions, and application of knowledge.
- 2.3 Consistently plans for differentiated instruction.
- 2.4 Aligns lesson objectives to the school's curriculum and student learning needs.
- 2.5 Develops appropriate course, unit, and daily plans, and adapts plans when needed.
- 2.6 Plans and works collaboratively with others to enhance teaching and learning.

Strengths:

Areas for Growth:

3. Instructional Delivery

The teacher uses a variety of research-based instructional strategies relevant to the content area to engage students in active learning, to promote key skills, and to meet individual learning needs.

- 3.1 Builds upon students' existing knowledge and skills.
- 3.2 Differentiates the instructional content, process, product, and learning environment to meet individual developmental needs.
- 3.3 Motivates students for learning, reinforces learning goals consistently throughout the lesson, and provides appropriate closure.
- 3.4 Develops higher-order thinking through questioning and problem-solving activities.

Strengths:

strengths.

- 3.5 Uses a variety of relevant instructional strategies and resources.
- 3.6 Provides remediation, enrichment, and acceleration to further student understanding of material and learning.
- 3.7 Uses appropriate instructional technology to enhance student learning.
- 3.8 Communicates clearly, checks for understanding using multiple levels of questioning, and adjusts instruction accordingly.

Areas for Growth:

4. Assessment of/for Learning

The teacher systematically gathers, analyzes, and uses relevant data to measure student progress, guide instructional content and delivery methods, and provide timely feedback to students, parents, and stakeholders.

- 4.1 Uses pre-assessment data to develop expectations for students, to differentiate instruction, and to document learning.
- 4.2 Involves students in setting learning goals and monitoring their own progress.
- 4.3 Uses a variety of formal and informal assessment strategies and instruments that are valid and appropriate for the content and for the student population.
- 4.4 Uses high quality questioning to gauge student understanding.
- 4.5 Uses assessment tools for both formative and summative purposes to inform, guide, and adjust students' learning.
- Strengths:

- 4.6 Collaborates with others to develop common assessments, when appropriate.
- 4.7 Aligns student assessment with approved curriculun standards and benchmarks.
- 4.8 Collects and maintains a record of sufficient assessment data to support accurate reporting of student progress.
- 4.9 Communicates constructive and frequent feedback on student learning to students, parents, and other stakeholders (e.g. other teachers, administration, community members, as appropriate).

Areas for Growth:

5. Learning Environment

The teacher uses resources, routines, and procedures to provide a respectful, positive, safe, student-centered environment that is conducive to learning.

- 5.1 Arranges the classroom to maximize learning while providing a safe environment.
- 5.2 Establishes clear expectations, with student input, for classroom rules and procedures early in the school year, and enforces them consistently and fairly.
- 5.3 Maximizes instructional time and minimizes disruptions.
- 5.4 Establishes a climate of trust and teamwork by being fair, caring, respectful, and enthusiastic.

Strengths:

Areas for Growth:

- 5.5 Encourages student engagement, inquiry, and intellectual risk-taking.
- 5.6 Promotes respectful interactions and an understanding of students' diversity, including language, culture, race, gender, and special needs.
- 5.7 Actively listens and makes accommodations for all student needs, both intellectually and affectively.
- 5.8 Promotes an environment that is academically appropriate, stimulating, and challenging.

6. P	rote	SSIO	nalisı	n

The teacher maintains a commitment to professional ethics, collaborates and communicates appropriately, and takes responsibility for personal professional growth that results in the enhancement of student learning.

- 6.1 Adheres to federal and state laws, school policies, ethical guidelines, and procedural requirements.
- 6.2 Maintains positive professional behavior (e.g., appearance, demeanor, punctuality, and attendance).
- 6.3 Incorporates learning from professional growth opportunities into instructional practice and reflects upon the effectiveness of implemented strategies.
- 6.4 Identifies and evaluates personal strengths and weaknesses, and sets goals for improvement of personal knowledge and skills.
- 6.5 Engages in activities outside the classroom intended for school and student enhancement.
- Strengths:

- 6.6 Works in a collegial and collaborative manner with administrators, other school personnel, and the community to promote students' well-being and success.
- 6.7 Builds positive and professional relationships with parents through frequent and appropriate communication concerning students' progress.
- 6.8 Serves as a contributing member of the school's professional learning community through collaboration with teaching colleagues.
- 6.9 Uses precise language, correct vocabulary and grammar, and acceptable forms of oral and written communication.

Areas for Growth:

7. Student Progress

The work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, and appropriate student progress.

- 7.1 Sets acceptable, measurable and appropriate achievement goals for student progress based on baseline data.
- 7.2 Documents the progress of each student throughout the year.

Strengths:

- 7.3 Provides evidence that achievement goals have been met, including the state-provided growth measure when available as well as other multiple measures of student growth.
- 7.4 Uses available performance outcome data to continually document and communicate student progress and develop interim learning targets.

Areas for Growth:

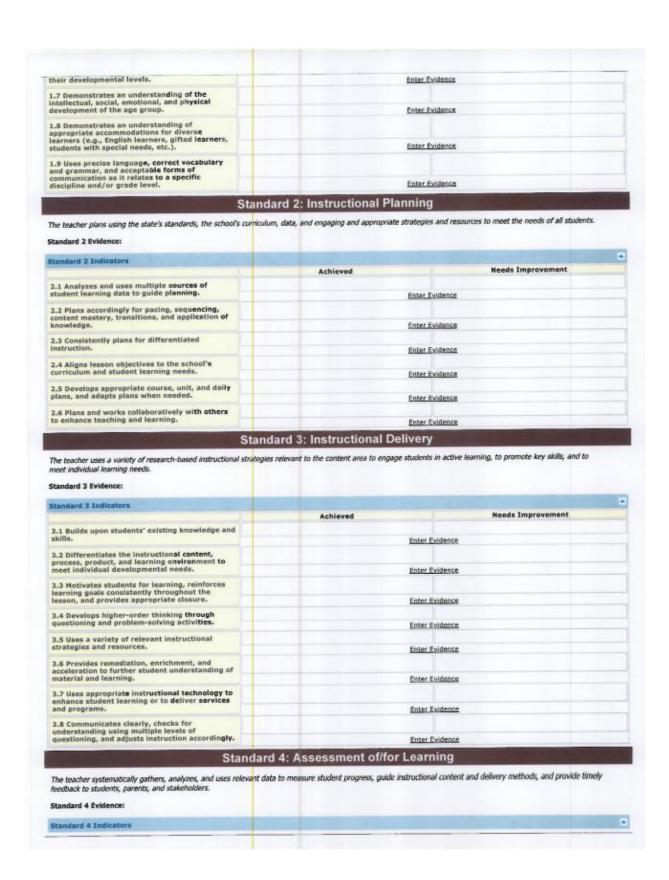
Comments:

Pre-Observation Conference Record Teacher: _____ Grade/Subject: _____ Evaluator: ____ Date: _____

Inquiries	Notes
1. Describe the lesson that will be	
observed. What have/will you have	
done instructionally with students in	
the days prior to the observation?	
2. Describe the population of the class.	
·	
2. What will be about ad2	
3. What will be observed?	
4. What instructional methods will be	
used?	
5. What would you like to be	
highlighted in this lesson?	
6. What do you believe to be any areas	
of concern?	
	I

S+ TEPES Formal Observation/Formative Feedback Form

Fairfield Pi	ablic Schools	
S+ TEPES Form	nal Observation/Formative Feedback #1	
	User Information	
me:	Title:	
ilding: AES	Department: TEACHER	
ade:	Evaluation Type: Tch Tenured	
signed Administrator: Not Assigned	Evaluation Cycle: 99/01/2015 - 07/01/2016 Date Submitted: Incomplete	
rved By: N/A :knowledged By: N/A	Data Acknowledged: Unacknowledged	
nalized By: N/A	Date Finalized : Unfinalized	_
Directions: Evaluators use this form to provide formative feed submitted to the teacher.	back to teachers based on observation or other relevant sources. Once completed, this form will be	
OTE: This form is not to be used as a checklist. It is not observation or documentation period.	expected that each indicator would be observed or otherwise documented on this form during a single	
 If the evaluator checks Achieved (indicator met) or Needs 	one. k under each performance standard or next to the applicable indicator. 5 Improvement (indicator not met), he/she will enter evidence related to that indicator. 5 Improvement (indicator not met), he/she will enter evidence related to that indicator. 6 Improvement will not necessarily equate to a particular summative rating in that 6 on a preponderance of evidence collected over the entire evaluation cycle.	
performance standard. Rather, summative ratings are based Date Observed:	on a preparaterance or evaporate consected one are small and are small a	_
The teacher is: Tenured	↑ Non-Tenured	
Observation Start Time:		
Observation End Time:		
Observation Conferences Other (specify below)	☐ Artifacts ☐ Lesson Plans	
Other Evidence Source(s):		
Artifacts		
O Add an Artifact 0		
Name Upload Date Upload	d User File	
Cit	dord 4: Brofossional Knowledge	-
	ndard 1: Professional Knowledge	
The teacher demonstrates an understanding of the curriculum,	, subject content, and the developmental needs of students by providing relevant learning experiences.	
Standard 1 Evidence:		
Standard 1 Evidence:	Achieved Needs Improvement	
Standard 1 Evidence: Standard 1 Indicators		
Standard 1 Evidence: Standard 1 Indicators 1.1 Addresses relevant curriculum standards.	Achieved Needs Improvement Enter Evidence	
Standard 1 Evidence: Standard 1 Indicators 1.1 Addresses relevant curriculum standards. 1.2 Integrates key content elements and facilitates students' use of higher-level thinking	Enter Evidence	
Standard 1 Evidence: Standard 1 Indicators 1.1 Addresses relevant curriculum standards. 1.2 Integrates key content elements and facilitates students' use of higher-level thinking skills in instruction.		
Standard 1 Evidence: Standard 1 Indicators 1.1 Addresses relevant curriculum standards. 1.2 Integrates key content elements and facilitates students' use of higher-fevel thinking skills in instruction. 1.3 Demonstrates an ability to link present content with past and future learning	Enter Evidence	
Standard 1 Evidence: Standard 1 Indicators 1.1 Addresses relevant curriculum standards. 1.2 Integrates key content elements and facilitates students' use of higher-level thinking skills in instruction. 1.3 Demonstrates an ability to link present content with past and future learning experience, other subject areas, and real world	Enter Evidence	
Standard 1 Evidence: Standard 1 Indicators 1.1 Addresses relevant curriculum standards. 1.2 Integrates key content elements and facilitates students' use of higher-level thinking skills in instruction. 1.3 Demonstrates an ability to link present content with past and future learning experiences, other subject areas, and real world experiences and applications.	Enter Evidence Enter Evidence	
Standard 1 Evidence: Standard 1 Indicators 1.1 Addresses relevant curriculum standards. 1.2 Integrates key content elements and facilitates students' use of higher-level thinking skills in instruction. 1.3 Demonstrates an ability to link present content with past and future learning experiences, other subject areas, and real world experiences and applications. 1.4 Demonstrates an accurate, current, and deep knowledge of the subject matter and a working	Enter Evidence Enter Evidence Foter Evidence	
Standard 1 Evidence: 1.1 Addresses relevant curriculum standards. 1.2 Integrates key content elements and facilitates students' use of higher-level thinking skills in instruction. 1.3 Demonstrates an ability to link present content with past and future learning experiences, other subject areas, and real world experiences and applications. 1.4 Demonstrates an accurate, current, and deep knowledge of the subject matter and a working knowledge of relevant technology.	Enter Evidence Enter Evidence	
Standard 1 Evidence: 1.1 Addresses relevant curriculum standards. 1.2 Integrates key content elements and facilitates students' use of higher-level thinking skills in instruction. 1.3 Demonstrates an ability to link present content with past and future learning experiences, other subject areas, and real world experiences and applications. 1.4 Demonstrates an accurate, current, and deep knowledge of the subject matter and a working knowledge of relevant technology.	Enter Evidence Enter Evidence Enter Evidence Enter Evidence	
Standard 1 Evidence: Standard 1 Indicators 1.1 Addresses relevant curriculum standards. 1.2 Integrates key content elements and facilitates students' use of higher-level thinking skills in instruction. 1.3 Demonstrates an ability to link present content with past and future learning experiences, other subject areas, and real world experiences and applications. 1.4 Demonstrates an accurate, current, and deep knowledge of relevant technology. 1.5 Exhibits pedagogical skills relevant to the	Enter Evidence Enter Evidence Foter Evidence	



	Achieved	Needs Improvement
a secular students in service toronics assis	74.00.00	
.1 Involves students in setting learning goals nd monitoring their own progress.	Enter Ev	idence
.2 Uses high quality questioning to gauge tudent understanding.	Enter Su	idence
.3 Uses assessment tools for both formative	Enter Evidence	
nd summative purposes to inform, guide, and djust students' learning and/or make		
ecommendations or decisions that are in the lest interest of the learner/school/district.	Enter Ev	ridence
.4 Collaborates with others to develop common ssessments, when appropriate.	Enter Ex	idence
.5 Aligns student assessment with approved urriculum standards and benchmarks.	Enter Es	ridence
.6 Collects and maintains a record of sufficient	2000.20	
ssessment data to support accurate reporting of student progress.	Enter Ev	ridence
.7 Communicates constructive and frequent		
eedback on student learning to students, parents, and other stakeholders (e.g. other		
eachers, administration, community members, is appropriate).	Enter By	ridence
St	andard 5: Learning Environment	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.
he teacher uses resources, routines, and procedures to provide		
tandard 5 Evidence:		
tandard 5 Indicators		
	Achieved	Needs Improvement
5.1 Establishes clear expectations, with student nput, for classroom rules and procedures early		
n the school year, and enforces them consistently and fairly.	Enter E	vidence
5.2 Maximizes instructional time and minimizes		
Sisruptions.	Enter E	vidence
5.3 Establishes a climate of trust and teamwork by being fair, caring, respectful, and enthusiastic.	Enter E	vidence
5.4 Encourages student engagement, inquiry,		and the second s
and intellectual risk-taking.	Enter E	vidence
5.5 Promotes respectful interactions and an understanding of students' diversity, including		
language, culture, race, gender, and special needs.	Enter E	vidence
5.6 Actively listens and makes accommodations		
for all student needs, both intellectually and affectively.	Enter E	vidence
5.7 Promotes an environment that is	South A	
academically appropriate, stimulating, and challenging.	Enter E	vidence
	Standard 6: Professionalism	THE RESERVED IN COLUMN 2 IN COLUMN 2
	PERMITTER AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	withith, for percent professional amounts that security
the teacher maintains a commitment to professional ethics, col n the enhancement of student learning.	aporates and communicates appropriately, and taxes respo	manner for personal professional grown that results
itandard 6 Evidence:		
standard 6 Indicators	Achieved	Needs Improvement
and the second s	Acmeyed	metas amprovement
6.1 Adheres to federal and state laws, school policies, ethical guidelines, and procedural requirements.	Enter E	vidence
6.2 Maintains positive professional behavior	1000	
(e.g., appearance, demeanor, punctuality, and attendance).	Enter E	vidence
6.3 Incorporates learning from professional	a constant	
growth opportunities into instructional practice and reflects upon the effectiveness of		
implemented strategies.	Enter E	vidence
6.4 Identifies and evaluates personal strengths and weaknesses, and sets goals for		

.5 Participates in professional growth activities		
nd incorporates learning into professional ractices.	Ente	r Evidence
.6 Works in a collegial and collaborative		
nanner with administrators, other school ersonnel, and the community to promote	Ente	er Evidence
tudents' well-being and success7 Builds positive and professional relationships	8000	D. E. FIRECIAN.
with parents through frequent and appropriate ommunication concerning students' progress.	finte	Evidence
8 Serves as a contributing member of the	200	
chool's professional learning community hrough collaboration with teaching colleagues/		
chool/ district/ agency/ community.	Ente	er Evidence
.9 Uses precise language, correct vocabulary and grammar, and acceptable forms of gral and	1210	
written communication. 5.10 Performs assigned duties in a tim ely	Ente	er Evidence
nanner.	Ente	er Evidence
.11 Respects and maintains confidentiality.		
.12 Sets measurable goals for improvement of	Ente	er Evidence
ikills and professional performance.	Entr	er Evidence
5.13 Mentors, trains, and/or supports colleagues and professional growth opportunities.		er Evidence
Star	dard 7: Student Progress	The second second second
he work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, and approp	riate student progress.	
tandard 7 Evidence:		
tandard 7 Indicators		
	Achieved	Needs Improvement
7.1 Sets acceptable, measurable and appropriate schievement goals for student progress based	611	
on baseline data. 7.2 Documents the progress of each student	Enti	er Evidence
throughout the year.	Ent	er Evidence
7.3 Provides evidence that achievement goals have been met, including the state-provided		
prowth measure when available as well as other multiple measures of student growth.	Ent	er Evidence
7.4 Uses available performance outcome data to		
continually document and communicate student progress and develop interim learning targets.	Ent	er Evidence
Comments:		
	THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN	The second second second second second
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	Court State of the late of the	THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 I

S+ ESPES Formal Observation/Formative Feedback Form

Fairfield 1	Pilh	lic S	chool	S	
25 0000 00 00 00 2	2 9PM	220 0	native Feedbac	k #1	Q L
			native records		
and the same of th		User Information			
ame:		Title:	22000		
uildings: AEB,WoC		Department: SP			
rade: None		Evaluation Type			
ssigned Administrator: Not Assigned			le: 09/01/2015 - 07/01/2016		
aved By: N/A		Date Submitted			
cknowledged By: N/A nalized By: N/A			dged: Unacknowledged		
Pirections: Evaluators use this form to provide formati	us facelhack to too	Date Finalized :		One consisted the few call to	_
submitted to the teacher.	ve recuback to the	CHE'S DASED ON DUSEYVADD	n or other resevant sources.	Crice completed, this form will be	
NOTE: This form is not to be used as a checklist. It bservation or documentation period.	is not expected th	at each indicator would be	e observed or otherwise doc	umented on this form during a single	
	April 1				
 Evidence may be positive and/or negative examples Evidence may be documented in the general evide 		h nerformence standard or	next to the applicable is a	whore	
 If the evaluator checks Achieved (indicator met) or 	r Needs Improveme	ent (indicator not met), hey	she will enter evidence rela	ted to that indicator.	
 As formative feedback, documenting an indicator as performance standard. Rather, summative ratings are 	s an Achieved or Ni	eeds Improvement will not	necessarily equate to a parti	cular summative rating in that	
performance standard, Radier, sommable radings are	based on a prepor	iderance or evidence conec	ted over the entire evaluation	in cycle.	
Date Observed:					
The teacher is:					
Tenured	C Nor	n-Tenured			
Observation Start Time:					
Observation End Time:					
This form documents evidence from the following	sources:				
Observation	☐ Arti				
Conferences	Γ' Less	son Plans			
Other (specify below)					
Other Evidence Source(s):					
Artifacts					
O Add an Artifact 🕢					
	STATE STATES	150			
Name Uploed Date	Upload User	File			
	Standard 1	: Professional	Knowledge		
e teacher demonstrates an understanding of the curric	culum, subject con	tent, and the developmen	tal needs of students by pri	oviding relevant learning experiences.	
andard 1 Evidence:					
andard 1 Indicators		-		and the second second	
andard 1 Indicators					
		Achieved		Needs Improvement	
1 Addresses relevant curriculum standards.					
			Enter Evidence		
2 Integrates key content elements and					
cilitates students' use of higher-level thinking					
			Enter Evidence		
3 Demonstrates an ability to link present intent with past and future learning					
operiences, other subject areas, and real world					
speriences and applications.			Enter Evidence		
4 Demonstrates an accurate, current, and deep	01				
nowledge of the subject matter and a working	1				
nowledge of relevant technology.			Enter Evidence		
5 Exhibits pedagogical skills relevant to the object area(s) taught and best practices based					
5 Exhibits pedagogical skills relevant to the ubject area(s) taught and best practices based a current research.			Enter Evidence		
5 Exhibits pedagogical skills relevant to the object area(s) taught and best practices based			Enter Evidence		

their developmental levels.	Enter Evidence
1.7 Demonstrates an understanding of the intellectual, social, emotional, and physical	
development of the age group. 1.8 Demonstrates an understanding of	Enter Evidence
appropriate accommodations for diverse learners (e.g., English learners, gifted learners, students with special needs, etc.).	Enter Evidence
1.9 Uses precise language, correct vocabulary and grammar, and acceptable forms of communication as it relates to a specific discipline and/or grade level.	Enter Evidence
1.10 Demonstrates knowledge and skills relevant to the profession.	Enter Evidence
1.11 Uses district, school, family, and community resources to help meet learner and/or program needs.	
1.12 Identifies various students' learning styles and individual needs to assist in the implementation of intervention plans.	Enter Evidence
1.13 Understands one's responsibility to the school system.	Enter Evidence
1.14 Collaborates in order to meet student	Enter Evidence
	Finiter Evidence Program Planning and Management
tandard 2 Evidence:	n, data, and engaging and appropriate strategies and resources to meet the needs of all students.
	Achieved Needs Improvement
2.1 Analyzes and uses multiple sources of student learning data to guide planning.	
t. 2 Plans accordingly for pacing, sequencing, content mastery, transitions, and application of mowledge.	Enter Evidence
t.3 Consistently plans for differentiated	Enter Evidence
2.4 Aligns lesson objectives to the school's surficulum and student learning needs.	Enter Evidence
2.5 Develops appropriate course, unit, and daily lans, and adapts plans when needed.	Enter Evidence
.6 Plans and works collaboratively with others o enhance teaching and learning.	Enter Evidence Enter Evidence
2.7 Understands and follows applicable local, tate and foderal regulations, policies, uidelines, and procedures.	Lines Expenses
.8 Provide a safe and appropriate environment or service delivery.	Enter Evidence
.9 Organizes and maintains appropriate rogram and learner records.	Enter Evidence
.10 Demonstrates effective scheduling and time	Enter Evidence
.t1 Identifies and manages available resources human and financial) to address learner and	Enter Evidence
rogram needs. 12 Adheres to proper procedures for using, saintaining, updating, and securing program	Enter Evidence
naterials.	Enter Evidence
.13 Maintains fidelity in delivering programs	Enter Evidence
nd services,	
THE RESERVE TO THE PERSON OF T	dard 3: Program Delivery elevant to the content area to engage students in active learning, to promote key skills, and to

	Achieved	Needs Improvement
3.1 Builds upon students' existing knowledge and skills.	Achieved	needs Improvement
	Ent	er Evidence
3.2 Differentiates the instructional content, process, product, and learning environment to meet individual developmental needs.	finh	er Evidence
3.3 Motivates students for learning, reinforces learning goals consistently throughout the lesson, and provides appropriate closure.		
3.4 Develops higher-order thinking through questioning and problem-solving activities.		er Evidence
3.5 Uses a variety of relevant instructional	Ent	er Evidence
strategies and resources.	Ent	er Evidence
3.6 Provides remediation, enrichment, and acceleration to further student understanding of material and learning.	_	
3.7 Uses appropriate instructional technology to	Enti	er Evidence
enhance student learning or to deliver services and programs.	-	
3.8 Communicates clearly, checks for	Enti	er Evidence
understanding using multiple levels of questioning, and adjusts instruction accordingly.		
3.9 Selects, develops, organizes, implements,	Ente	er Evidence
and supports curriculum for specific learner and/or program needs.		
3.10 Presents information and provides services	Ents	er Evidence
using a variety of strategies or approaches to meet the needs of the learning community.		
3.11 Collaborates with instructional staff to	Ente	r Evidence
design, implement, or support services for specific learner or program needs.		
3.12 On a continual basis, consults with	Ente	r Evidence
administration, parents, community agencies, school, and support personnel to resolve issues and/or communicate progress related to the provision of programs/services to individual		
learners.	Ente	r Evidence
3.13 Provides services that will support mastery of state and national standards.		
	Ente	r Evidence
3.14 Interprets policies, programs, and procedures related to the delivery of services to learners.		
		r Evidence
	4: Assessment of/for Lea	
The teacher systematically gathers, analyzes, and uses relevant data eedback to students, parents, and stakeholders.	to measure student progress, guide instruction	nal content and delivery methods, and provide timely
tandard 4 Evidence:		
tandard 4 Indicators	Achieved	Needs Improvement
		Reeds Improvement
	Actived	
		r Evidence
4.1 Involves students in setting learning goals and monitoring their own progress. 4.2 Uses high quality questioning to gauge student understanding.	Ente	
send monitoring their own progress. 4.2 Uses high quality questioning to gauge student understanding. 4.3 Uses assessment tools for both formative and summative purposes to inform, guide, and	Ente	r Evidence
and monitoring their own progress. 5.2 Uses high quality questioning to gauge student understanding. 6.3 Uses assessment tools for both formative and summative purposes to inform, guide, and idjust students' learning and/or make ecommendations or decisions that are in the	Ente Ente	
send monitoring their own progress. 4.2 Uses high quality questioning to gauge student understanding. 4.3 Uses assessment tools for both formative and summative purposes to inform, guide, and edjust students' learning and/or make ecommendations or decisions that are in the eset interest of the learner/school/district.	Ente Ente	: Evidence
send monitoring their own progress. 5.2 Uses high quality questioning to gauge student understanding. 6.3 Uses assessment tools for both formative included automative purposes to inform, guide, and indigust students' learning and/or make ecommendations or decisions that are in the least interest of the learner/school/district. 6.4 Collaborates with others to develop common insessments, when appropriate.	Ente Ente Ente	Evidence Evidence
and monitoring their own progress. 5.2 Uses high quality questioning to gauge student understanding. 1.3 Uses assessment tools for both formative and summative purposes to inform, guide, and idjust students' learning and/or make ecommendations or decisions that are in the sest interest of the learner/school/district. 1.4 Collaborates with others to develop common issessments, when appropriate. 1.5 Aligns student assessment with approved durriculum standards and benchmarks.	Ente Ente Ente	: Evidence
and monitoring their own progress. 5.2 Uses high quality questioning to gauge student understanding. 1.3 Uses assessment tools for both formative and summative purposes to inform, guide, and idjust students' learning and/or make ecommendations or decisions that are in the sest interest of the learner/school/district. 1.4 Collaborates with others to develop common issessments, when appropriate. 1.5 Aligns student assessment with approved durriculum standards and benchmarks.	Ente Ente Ente Ente	Evidence Evidence
4.2 Uses high quality questioning to gauge student understanding. 4.3 Uses assessment tools for both formative and summative purposes to inform, guide, and indjust students' learning and/or make ecommendations or decisions that are in the pest interest of the learner/school/district. 4.4 Collaborates with others to develop common issessments, when appropriate. 4.5 Aligns student assessment with approved curriculum standards and benchmarks. 4.6 Collects and maintains a record of sufficient issessment data to support accurate reporting of student progress. 4.7 Communicates constructive and frequent eedback on student learning to students, sarents, and other stakeholders (e.g., other	Ente Ente Ente Ente	Evidence Evidence Evidence
4.2 Uses high quality questioning to gauge student understanding. 4.3 Uses assessment tools for both formative and summative purposes to inform, guide, and indjust students' learning and/or make recommendations or decisions that are in the best interest of the learner/school/district. 1.4 Collaborates with others to develop common issessments, when appropriate. 1.5 Aligns student assessment with approved curriculum standards and benchmarks. 1.6 Collects and maintains a record of sufficient issessment data to support accurate reporting of student progress. 3.7 Communicates constructive and frequent eedback on student learning to students.	Ente Ente Ente Ente	Evidence Evidence Evidence

Achieved	Needs Improvement
	the same of the same of the same of
und communicates appropriately, and takes re	esponsibility for personal professional growth that results
	CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE
	The same of the sa
Ent	er Evidence
Ent	er Evidence
Ent	er Evidence
CH	
5.0	er Evidence
Ent	a cracus
	ter Evidence
Ent	ter Evidence
Ent	ter Evidence
En	ter Evidence
En	ter Evidence
En	ter Evidence
<u>En</u>	ter Evidence
131	
	ter Evidence
En	ter Evidence
En	ter Evidence
En	ter Evidence
Homered	Needs Improvement
Achieved	
Communication and Coll	aboration
	ter Evidence
	iter Evidence
<u>Er</u>	nter Evidence
Er	nter Evidence
-	
Er	iter Evidence
	Enternation and Collinectful, positive, safe, student-centered envir

instrшпents or records.

attendance). 5.3 Incorporates learning from professional	
growth opportunities into instructional practice	Enter Evidence
and reflects upon the effectiveness of implemented strategies.	Enter Evidence
5.4 Identifies and evaluates personal strengths	
and weaknesses, and sets goals for mprovement of personal knowledge and skills.	Enter Evidence
5.5 Participates in professional growth activities	
and incorporates learning into professional practices.	Enter Evidence
6.6 Works in a collegial and collaborative manner with administrators, other school	
personnel, and the community to promote students' well-being and success.	Enter Evidence
5.7 Builds positive and professional relationships	ALLIAN A VINCING
with parents through frequent and appropriate communication concerning students' progress.	Enter Evidence
5.8 Serves as a contributing member of the	Enter Cynonic
chool's professional learning community through collaboration with teaching colleagues/	State of the America
ichool/ district/ agency/ community.	Enter tividence
5.9 Uses precise language, correct vocabulary and grammar, and acceptable forms of oral and written communication.	
5.10 Performs assigned duties in a timely	Enter Evidence
nanner.	Enter Evidence
5.11 Respects and maintains confidentiality.	
	Enter Evidence
12 Eate maneurable coals for improvement of	
5.12 Sets measurable goals for improvement of skills and professional performance.	Enter Evidence
skills and professional performance. 5.13 Mentors, trains, and/or supports colleagues	Enter Evidence
istills and professional performance. i.13 Mentors, trains, and/or supports colleagues and professional growth opportunities. Sta the work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, and	Enter Evidence ndard 7: Learner/Program Progress
iskills and professional performance. 1.13 Mentors, trains, and/or supports colleagues and professional growth opportunities. Sta the work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, and tandard 7 Evidence:	Enter Evidence ndard 7: Learner/Program Progress
iskills and professional performance. 1.13 Mentors, trains, and/or supports colleagues and professional growth opportunities. Sta the work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, and tandard 7 Evidence:	Enter Evidence ndard 7: Learner/Program Progress
istills and professional performance. 13 Mentors, trains, and/or supports colleagues and professional growth opportunities. Sta the work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, at tandard 7 Evidence: tandard 7 Indicators 1 Sets acceptable, measurable and appropriate chievement goals for student progress based	Enter Evidence Idard 7: Learner/Program Progress Appropriate student progress.
iskills and professional performance. 3.13 Mentors, trains, and/or supports colleagues and professional growth opportunities. Sta the work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, at tandard 7 Evidence: tandard 7 Indicators 3.1 Sets acceptable, measurable and appropriate chievement goals for student progress based in baseline data.	Enter Evidence Idard 7: Learner/Program Progress Appropriate student progress.
skills and professional performance. 5.13 Mentors, trains, and/or supports colleagues and professional growth opportunities. Sta the work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, at tandard 7 Evidence: tandard 7 Indicators 7.1 Sets acceptable, measurable and appropriate chievement goals for student progress based in baseline data. 7.2 Documents the progress of each student	Enter Evidence Indard 7: Learner/Program Progress I appropriate student progress. Achieved Needs Improvement Enter Evidence
skills and professional performance. 5.13 Mentors, trains, and/or supports colleagues and professional growth opportunities. Sta the work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, at tandard 7 Evidence: tandard 7 Indicators 1.1 Sets acceptable, measurable and appropriate chievement goals for student progress based in baseline data. 1.2 Documents the progress of each student hroughout the year. 1.3 Provides evidence that achievement goals	Enter Evidence Indard 7: Learner/Program Progress I appropriate student progress. Achieved Needs Improvement
Sta Sta Mentors, trains, and/or supports colleagues and professional growth opportunities. Sta Me work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, at tandard 7 Evidence: tandard 7 Indicators 1.1 Sets acceptable, measurable and appropriate chievement goals for student progress based in baseline data. 2.2 Documents the progress of each student hroughout the year. 3.3 Provides evidence that achievement goals are been met, including the state-provided rowth measure when available as well as other	Enter Evidence Indiand 7: Learner/Program Progress Jappropriate student progress. Achieved Needs Improvement Enter Evidence Enter Evidence
Sta Sta Sta Mentors, trains, and/or supports colleagues and professional growth opportunities. Sta the work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, at tandard 7 Indicators 1. Sets acceptable, measurable and appropriate chievement goals for student progress based in baseline data. 2. Documents the progress of each student hroughout the year. 3. Provides evidence that achievement goals ave been met, including the state-provided rowth measure when available as well as other nutliple measures of student growth.	Enter Evidence Indard 7: Learner/Program Progress I appropriate student progress. Achieved Needs Improvement Enter Evidence
Sta Sta Sta And professional growth opportunities. Sta the work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, at tandard 7 Indicators A.1 Sets acceptable, measurable and appropriate chlevement goals for student progress based in baseline data. A.2 Documents the progress of each student throughout the year. A.3 Provides evidence that achievement goals ave been met, including the state-provided rowth measure when available as well as other nultiple measures of student growth. A.4 Uses available performance outcome data to ontinually document and communicate student	Enter Evidence Idard 7: Learner/Program Progress Jappropriate student progress. Achieved Reads Improvement Enter Evidence Enter Evidence Enter Evidence
Sta Sta Mentors, trains, and/or supports colleagues and professional growth opportunities. Sta the work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, at tandard 7 Evidence: tandard 7 Indicators 7.1 Sets acceptable, measurable and appropriate schlevement goals for student progress based on baseline data. 7.2 Documents the progress of each student hroughout the year. 7.3 Provides evidence that achievement goals have been met, including the state-provided prowth measure when available as well as other nutliple measures of student growth. 4. Uses available performance outcome data to ontinually document and communicate student progress and develop interim learning targets.	Enter Evidence Indiand 7: Learner/Program Progress Jappropriate student progress. Achieved Needs Improvement Enter Evidence Enter Evidence
the work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, at tandard 7 Evidence: tandard 7 Indicators 7.1 Sets acceptable, measurable and appropriate schievement goals for student progress based on baseline data. 7.2 Documents the progress of each student hroughout the year. 7.3 Provides evidence that achievement goals have been met, including the state-provided prowth measure when available as well as other multiple measures of student growth. 7.4 Uses available performance outcome data to continually document and communicate student progress and develop interim learning targets. 7.5 Assesses perequisite developmental noviledge and skills to determine initial level of	Enter Evidence Achieved Needs Improvement Enter Evidence Enter Evidence Enter Evidence Enter Evidence
Sta Sta Sta Mentors, trains, and/or supports colleagues and professional growth opportunities. Sta the work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable, at tandard 7 Evidence: tandard 7 Indicators 1.1 Sets acceptable, measurable and appropriate chievement goals for student progress based in baseline data. 2.2 Documents the progress of each student hroughout the year. 3.3 Provides evidence that achievement goals ave been met, including the state-provided rowth measure when available as well as other nuttiple measures of student growth. 4.4 Uses available performance outcome data to ontinually document and communicate student rogress and develop interim learning targets. 3. Assesses percequisite developmental	Enter Evidence Idard 7: Learner/Program Progress Jappropriate student progress. Achieved Reads Improvement Enter Evidence Enter Evidence Enter Evidence

Time-on-Task Chart

eacher:		Grade/	Subject:
Number o	of Students:		
	Time:		
otal t/ Lilu	Tillie		
Interval	Task, activity, event,	Off-Task Behaviors	Teacher Management Strategy

Interval	Task, activity, event, question	Off-Task Behaviors (Note # of students)	Teacher Management Strategy
5 min		Disrupting Others # Visibly Disengaged #	Verbal □ Comments: Nonverbal □ Positive □ Negative □
10 min		Disrupting Others —— # Visibly Disengaged —— #	Verbal □ Comments: Nonverbal □ Positive □ Negative □
15 min		Disrupting Others # Visibly Disengaged #	Verbal □ Comments: Nonverbal □ Positive □ Negative □
20 min		Disrupting Others # Visibly Disengaged #	Verbal □ Comments: Nonverbal □ Positive □ Negative □
25 min		Disrupting Others # Visibly Disengaged #	Verbal □ Comments: Nonverbal □ Positive □ Negative □
30 min		Disrupting Others # Visibly Disengaged #	Verbal □ Comments: Nonverbal □ Positive □ Negative □

Notes:

Disrupting Others includes students who are not only off-task, but also are distracting others for the teacher-assigned tasks.

Visibly Disengaged includes students who are not focusing on the teacher-assigned tasks (e.g. daydreaming), but who are not distracting other students

Teacher Management Strategy is any action taken by the teacher in response to (or in anticipation of) a lack of attention by students.

Questioning Techniques Analysis

<u>Directions</u>: Record all the questions asked by the teacher orally and in writing during the lesson. Place the question in the space beneath the appropriate level. Then tally the number of questions by level and calculate a percentage.

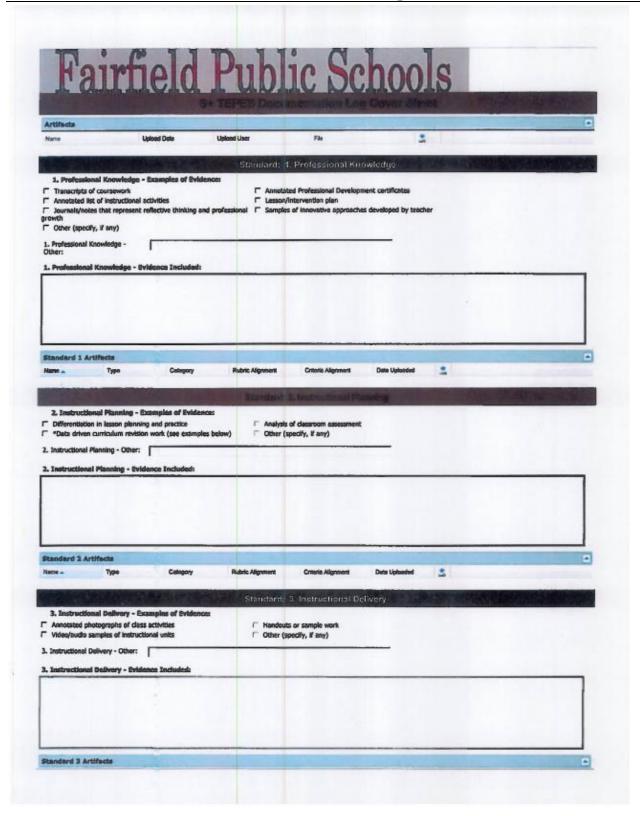
Teacher: _____ Grade/Subject: ____

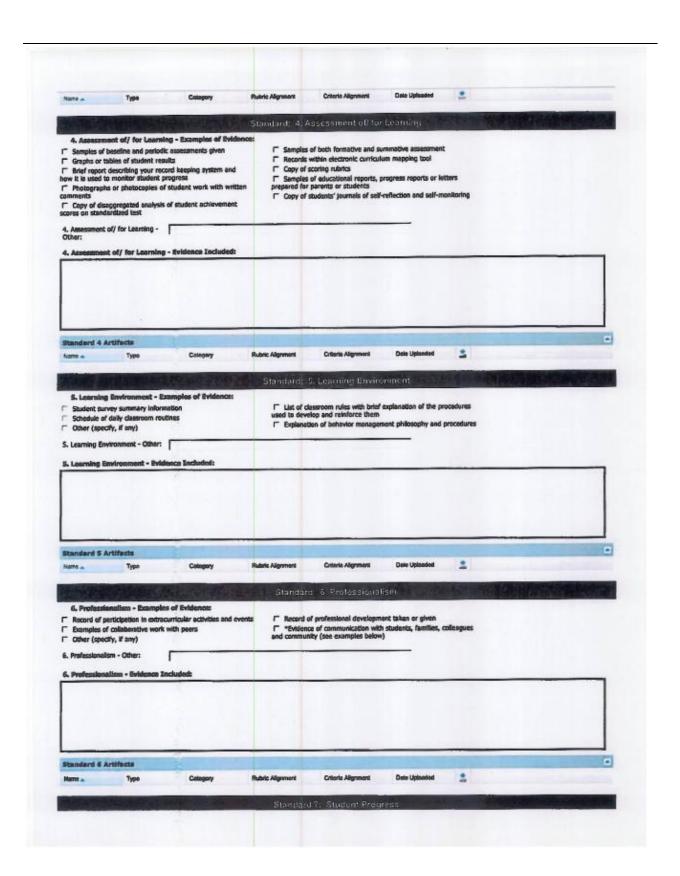
Observer:	Date/Time:		
T(Odir.)		T. 1. 1. #	D
Type of Question		Total #	Percent
Low Cognitive (Recall)			
Tatawa di da Caraiti a (Caraiti			
Intermediate Cognitive (Comprehe	nsion)		
Application and High Cognitive (an	alysis, synthesis, evaluation)		
	Total of all questions		

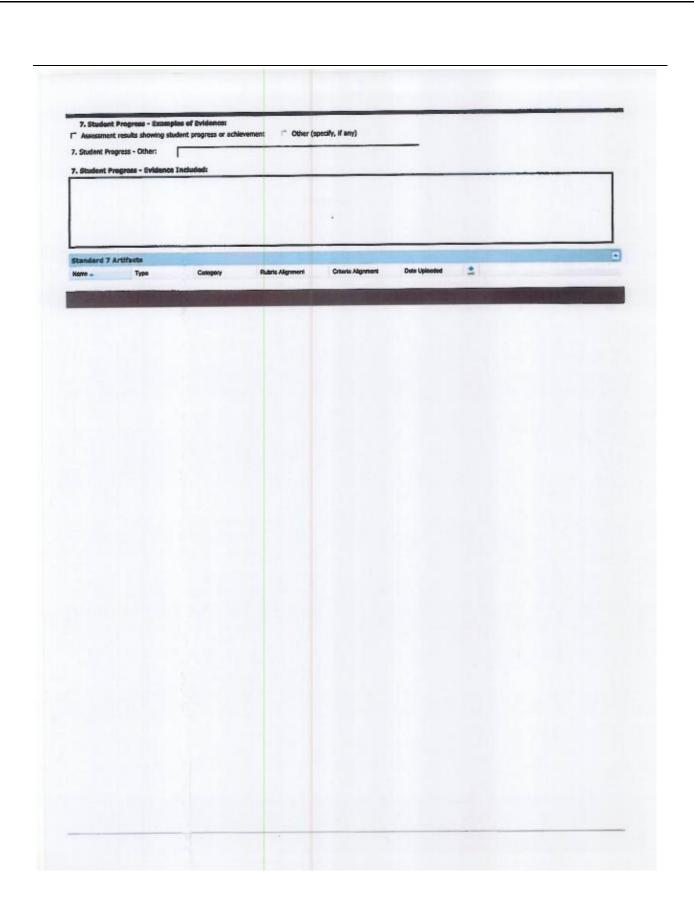
How clearly worded were the questions?

Based on the percentages what level of thinking was targeted?

S+ TEPES Documentation Log Cover Sheet







This cover sheet is optional if artifacts are uploaded electronically.

Documentation Log Cover Sheet

<u>Directions</u>: In addition to the required items specified by the school district, teachers should include other artifacts of their choosing that show evidence that they are meeting the standards.

Teacher:	School Year:
reacher.	SCHOOL Feat.

Perf. Stnd.	Examples of Evidence	Evidence Included
Professional Knowledge	 Transcripts of coursework Annotated Professional Development certificates Annotated list of instructional activities Lesson/intervention plan Journals/notes that represent reflective thinking and professional growth Samples of innovative approaches developed by teacher 	
Instructional Planning	 Differentiation in lesson planning and practice Analysis of classroom assessment Data-driven curriculum revision work, such as sample lesson or unit plans, course syllabus, intervention plan, substitute lesson plan, or annotated learning objectives TEPES Requirement: Evidence of using data about student learning to guide planning and instruction 	
Instructional Delivery	 Annotated photographs of class activities Handouts or sample work Video/audio samples of instructional units 	

Perf. Stnd.	Examples of Evidence	Evidence Included
Assessment of/for Learning	 Samples of baseline and periodic assessments given Samples of both formative and summative assessment Graphs or tables of student results Records within electronic curriculum mapping tool Brief report describing your record keeping system and how it is used to monitor student progress Copy of scoring rubrics Photographs or photocopies of student work with written comments Samples of educational reports, progress reports or letters prepared for parents or students Copy of disaggregated analysis of student achievement scores on standardized test Copy of students' journals of self-reflection and selfmonitoring TEPES Requirement: Evidence of the use of baseline and periodic assessments 	
Learning Environment	 Student survey summary information List of classroom rules with brief explanation of the procedures used to develop and reinforce them Schedule of daily classroom routines Explanation of behavior management philosophy and procedures 	
Professionalism	Record of participation in extracurricular activities and events Record of professional development taken or given Examples of collaborative work with peers Evidence of communication with students, families, colleagues and community such as a copy of classroom newsletter or other parent information documents or a sample copy of interim reports TEPES Requirement: Evidence of commitment to professional growth; communication with parents	
Student Progress	Assessment results showing student progress or achievement TEPES Requirement: Student Learning Objective document – Revised at midterm and end of year	

Communication Log

Teacher:	School Year:	

Date	Person	Purpose	Mode	Notes
			Conference	
			Email	
			☐ Note/Letter	
			Telephone	
			Conference	
			Email	
			☐ Note/Letter	
			Telephone	
			Conference	
			Email	
			Note/Letter	
			Telephone	
			Conference	
			Email	
			Note/Letter	
			Telephone	
			Conference	
			Email	
			Note/Letter	
			Telephone	
			Conference Email	
			Note/Letter	
			Telephone	
			Conference	
			Email	
			Note/Letter	
			Telephone	
			Conference	
			Email	
			☐ Note/Letter	
			Telephone	
			Conference	
			☐ Email	
			☐ Note/Letter	
			Telephone	
			Conference	
			☐ Email	
			☐ Note/Letter	
			☐ Telephone	
			☐ Conference	
			Email	
			☐ Note/Letter	
			Telephone	
			Conference	
			Email	
			☐ Note/Letter	
			☐ Telephone	

Professional Development Log

Teacher:	School Year:	

Professional Development Activity	Date	Location	Evidence of Satisfactory Completion Received
			Grade Certificate Other

Grade K-2 Student Survey

Directions: As your teacher reads the sentence, color the face that shows what you think.

Teacher:	Date:	
reaction.	Date.	

	Yes	Sometimes	No
1. My teacher knows a lot about what he or she is teaching.	(3)	<u>:</u>	
2. My teacher is ready to teach every day.	(1)		(3)
3. My teacher makes learning interesting.	\odot		\bigcirc
4. My teacher explains things so I understand.			\odot
5. My teacher uses different ways help me learn.		(:)	\odot
6. My teacher helps me when learning is hard.	\odot		\odot
7. I can do the work my teacher gives me.	(1)		
8. My teacher knows what I'm good at.	(1)		(3)

	Yes	Sometimes	No
9. My teacher lets my parents know how I am doing in school.	\odot		
10. I can ask and answer questions in my class.	(i)		(3)
11. I know what the rules are in my class.	\odot		\bigcirc
12. I am happy when I am in class.	\odot		\odot
13. I learn new things in my class.	\odot		\odot
14. My teacher is eager to learn new things.	(1)		\odot
15. My teacher listens to me.	\odot		
*	\odot		

^{*}Add other elements if needed, such as school-wide goals, or subject-specific elements.

Grade 3-5 Student Survey

<u>Directions</u>: DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME ON THIS SURVEY: Follow along as your teacher reads the statements. Respond to the statements by placing a checkmark (✓) beneath the response—"YES," "SOMETIMES," or "NO"—that best describes how you feel about the statement.

Teacher:	D	Date:			
	Yes	Sometimes	No		
 My teacher knows a lot about what is taught. 					
My teacher is prepared and ready for teaching every day.					
My teacher explains things so I understand.					
4. My teacher makes class interesting and challenging.					
5. My teacher uses different ways to teach and help me learn.					
6. I am able to do the work my teacher gives me.					
7. My teacher allows me to show my learning in a variety of ways.					
8. My teacher lets my parents know how I am doing in school.					
9. My teacher returns my work with helpful comments on it.					
10. My teacher makes it okay for me to ask questions when I don't understand something.					
11. My teacher shows respect to all students.					
12. I know what the rules are in my class.					

	Yes	Sometimes	No
13. I learn new things in my class.			
14. My teacher is enthusiastic and eager to learn.			
15. My teacher listens to me.			
*			
*			

^{*}Add other elements if needed, such as school-wide goals, or subject-specific elements.

Grade 6-8 Student Survey

The purpose of this survey is to allow you to give your teacher ideas about how this class might be improved.

<u>Directions</u>: DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME ON THIS SURVEY. Write your teacher's name, date, and class/period in the space provided. Listed below are several statements about this class. Indicate your agreement with each statement by placing a check (\checkmark) in the appropriate box. If you wish to comment, please write your comments at the end of the survey.

Teacher:	Date:	Cla	ass/Per	iod:		
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Applicable
1. My teacher knows a lot abo	out what is taught.					
2. My teacher uses a variety or class.	f teaching practices during					
3. My teacher prepares materi ready to use.	als in advance and has them					
4. My teacher plans activities t	that help me learn.					
5. My teacher explains things	so I understand.					
6. My teacher makes class inte	eresting and challenging.					
7. My teacher uses different w learn.	ays to teach and help me					
8. My teacher gives me help w	vhen I need it.					
9. I am able to do the work m	y teacher gives me.					
10. My teacher allows me to de variety of ways.	emonstrate my learning in a					
11. My teacher lets my parents school.	know how I am doing in					
12. My teacher uses lots of difference assignments to find my street	erent tests, quizzes, and engths and where I need help.					
13. My teacher makes it okay fo don't understand somethin	•					
14. My teacher shows respect t	o all students.					
15. My teacher handles classroo	om disruptions well.					
16. I learn new things in my cla	SS.					

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Applicable
17. My teacher sets high learning standards for the class.					
18. My teacher is enthusiastic and eager to learn himself/herself.					
19. My teacher gives clear instructions.					
20. My teacher listens to me.					
*					
*					

^{*}Add other elements if needed, such as school-wide goals, or subject-specific elements.

Grade 9-12 Student Survey

The purpose of this survey is to allow you to give your teacher ideas about how this class might be improved.

<u>Directions</u>: DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME ON THIS SURVEY. Write your teacher's name, date, and class period in the space provided. Listed below are several statements about this class. Indicate your agreement with each statement by placing a check (\checkmark) in the appropriate box. If you wish to comment, please write your comments at the end of the survey.

Tead	her: Date:	Clas	s/Peric	od:		
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Applicable
1.	My teacher has deep knowledge about the subject he/she teaches.					
2.	My teacher uses a variety of teaching strategies during class.					
3.	My teacher creates well-organized and well-developed lessons.					
4.	My teacher's lessons have clear and appropriate learning objectives for the subject area taught.					
5.	My teacher uses a variety of activities and methods to engage me.					
6.	My teacher makes class interesting and challenging.					
7.	My teacher recognizes us as individual learners with varying learning backgrounds, abilities, needs and preferences.					
8.	My teacher modifies his/her teaching approaches when I don't understand.					
9.	My teacher allows me to demonstrate my learning in a variety of ways.					
10.	My teacher uses a variety of assessments to determine what I have learned.					
11.	My teacher uses assessment results to identify my strengths and the areas in which I need help.					
12.	My teacher shares feedback about my learning progress with me and my parents.					
13.	My teacher shows respect to all students.					

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Applicable
14. My teacher communicates and maintains classroom rules, routines, and procedures.					
15. My teacher makes the learning experience challenging but rewarding.					
16. My teacher sets high learning standards for the class.					
17. My teacher is enthusiastic and eager to improve teaching practice.					
18. My teacher is passionate about teaching and has a commitment for student learning.					
19. My teacher is approachable and listens to me.					
20. My teacher contacts my parents to involve them in my learning.					
*					
*					

^{*}Add other elements if needed, such as school-wide goals, or subject-specific elements.

Comments:

Student Survey Summary						
Teacher: School Year:						
	Subject(s):					
Survey Version Given: ☐ Grades		☐ Grades 6-8				
Number of Surveys Distributed	Number of Completed Surveys Returned		of Completed Returned			
Student Satisfaction Analysis						
Describe your survey population(s) grade level and subject for student		graphic characteri	stics such as			
List factors that might have influence for dismissal).	List factors that might have influenced the results (e.g., survey was conducted as the bell rang for dismissal).					
Analyze survey responses and answ	.					
A) What did students perceive as your major strengths?						
B) What did students percei	ve as your major weakness	es?				
C) How can you use this information for continuous professional growth?						
You may include a copy of this form in	the Learning Environment sec	tion of the Docume	entation Loa.			

Student Learning Objective Progress Form

For New Jersey specifics please reference SGO 2.1 manual and Appendix p. 86

<u>Directions</u>: This form is a tool to assist teachers in setting an objective that results in measurable learner progress. NOTE: When applicable, learner progress should be the focus of the objective.

Teacher:	School Year: _		
Grade(s):	Subject(s):		
Initial Objective Submission (due by	to the evaluator)		
I. Setting (Describe the population and special learning circumstances)			
II. Content/Subject/Field Area (The area/topic addressed based on learner achievement, data analysis, or observational data)			
III. Baseline Data (What is shown by the current data?)	☐ Data attached		
IV. Objective Statement (Describe what you want learners/program to accomplish)			
V. Means for Attaining Objective (Strategies used to accomplish the objective	ctive)		
Strategy	Evidence		Target Date
Teacher's Signature:		ate:	
Evaluator's Signature:			

VI. Mid-Year Review (Describe objective progress and other relevant data)	Mid-year review conducted on Initials:(teacher)(evaluator) Data attached
Teacher's Signature:Evaluator's Signature:	
End-of-Year Review	
Appropriate Data Received	
Strategies used and data provided demonstrate appr	ropriate Student Growth 🗌 Yes 🔲 No
Evaluator's Signature:	Date:

Interim Performance Report

<u>Directions</u>: Evaluators use this form to maintain a record of evidence documented for each teacher performance standard. Evidence can be drawn from formal observations, informal observations, documentation log review, and other appropriate sources. This form should be maintained by the evaluator during the course of the evaluation cycle. This report is shared at a meeting with the teacher held within appropriate timelines.

Teacher:	Grade/Subject:	
Evaluator:	Date:	
Strengths:		
Areas of Improvement:		
Teacher's Name:		
Teacher's Signature:	Date:	
Evaluator's Name:		
Evaluator's Signature	Date [.]	

1.	Professional Knowledge		
	e teacher demonstrates an understanding of		
dev	velopmental needs of students by providing r	elev	ant learning experiences.
1.1	Addresses relevant curriculum standards.	1.6	Bases instruction on goals that reflect high
1.2	Integrates key content elements and facilitates students' use of higher-level thinking skills in		expectations for all students commensurate with their developmental levels.
1.3	instruction. Demonstrates an ability to link present content with past and future learning experiences, other subject areas, and real-world experiences and applications.		Demonstrates an understanding of the intellectual, social, emotional, and physical development of the age group. Demonstrates an understanding of appropriate accommodations for diverse learners (e.g., English
1.4	Demonstrates an accurate, current, and deep knowledge of the subject matter and a working		learners, gifted learners, students with special needs, etc.).
	knowledge of relevant technology.	1.9	Uses precise language, correct vocabulary and
1.5	Exhibits pedagogical skills relevant to the subject area(s) taught and best practices based on current research.		grammar, and acceptable forms of communication as it relates to a specific discipline and/or grade level.
Со	mments:		
			□ Evident □ Not Evident
2 1	Instructional Planning		E Evident E Not Evident
	e teacher plans using the state's standards, th	ne sc	chool's curriculum data and engaging and
	propriate strategies and resources to meet the		5 5 5
	Analyzes and uses multiple sources of student learning data to guide planning.		Aligns lesson objectives to the school's curriculum and student learning needs.
2.2	Plans accordingly for pacing, sequencing, content mastery, transitions, and application of knowledge.	2.5	Develops appropriate course, unit, and daily plans, and adapts plans when needed.
2.3	Consistently plans for differentiated instruction.	2.6	Plans and works collaboratively with others to enhance teaching and learning.
Co	mments:		

☐ Not Evident

□ Evident

	nstructional Delivery		
	,		ctional strategies relevant to the content area
	engage students in active learning, to promot	te ke	ey skills, and to meet individual learning
nee	eds.		
	Builds upon students' existing knowledge and skills. Differentiates the instructional content, process,	3.5	Uses a variety of relevant instructional strategies and resources.
	product, and learning environment to meet individual developmental needs.	3.6	Provides remediation, enrichment, and acceleration to further student understanding of material and
3.3	Motivates students for learning, reinforces learning		learning.
	goals consistently throughout the lesson, and provides appropriate closure.	3.7	Uses appropriate instructional technology to enhance student learning.
3.4	Develops higher-order thinking through questioning and problem-solving activities.	3.8	Communicates clearly, checks for understanding using multiple levels of questioning, and adjusts instruction accordingly.
Co	mments:		
			☐ Evident ☐ Not Evident
	Assessment of/for Learning	,	
			ses relevant data to measure student progress,
_	de instructional content and delivery method	1s, a	nd provide timely feedback to students,
•	rents, and stakeholders.		
4 .1	Uses pre-assessment data to develop expectations for students, to differentiate instruction, and to		Collaborates with others to develop common assessments, when appropriate.
4.2	document learning.	4.7	Aligns student assessment with approved curriculum
4.∠	Involves students in setting learning goals and monitoring their own progress.	12	standards and benchmarks. Collects and maintains a record of sufficient
4.3	Uses a variety of formal and informal assessment	4.0	assessment data to support accurate reporting of
	strategies and instruments that are valid and		student progress.
	appropriate for the content and for the student population.	4.9	Communicates constructive and frequent feedback
4.4	Uses high quality questioning to gauge student understanding.		on student learning to students, parents, and other stakeholders (e.g. other teachers, administration, community members, as appropriate).
15	Uses assessment tools for both formative and		Community members, as appropriate.
4.5	summative purposes to inform, guide, and adjust students' learning.		
Co	mments:		

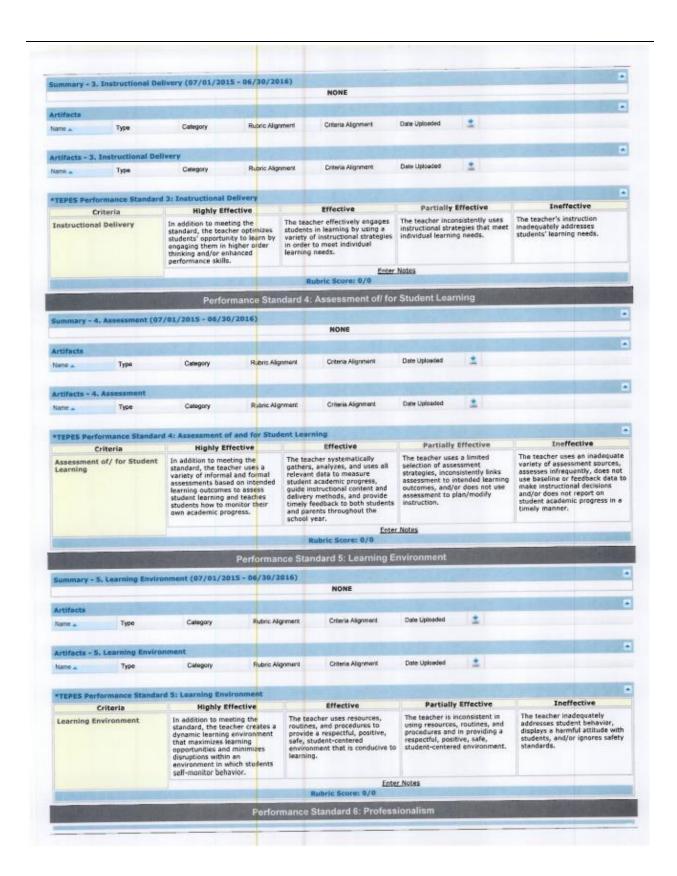
☐ Evident ☐ Not Evident

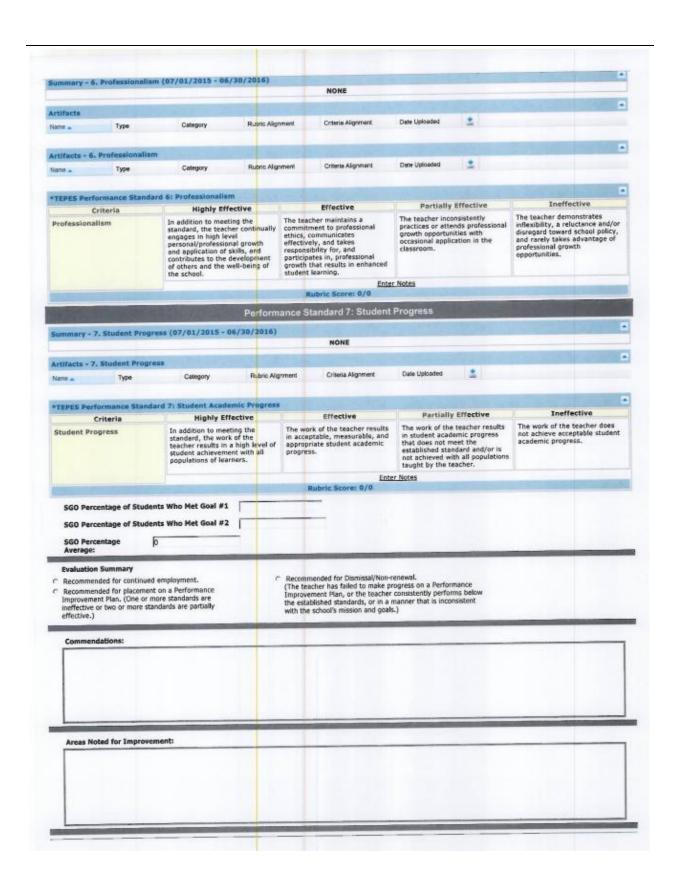
5. I	Learning Environment		
The	e teacher uses resources, routines, and proced	dure	s to provide a respectful, positive, safe,
stu	dent-centered environment that is conducive	to l	learning.
5.1	Arranges the classroom to maximize learning while providing a safe environment.	5.5	Encourages student engagement, inquiry, and intellectual risk-taking.
5.3 5.4	Establishes clear expectations, with student input, for classroom rules and procedures early in the school year, and enforces them consistently and fairly. Maximizes instructional time and minimizes disruptions. Establishes a climate of trust and teamwork by being fair, caring, respectful, and enthusiastic. mments:	5.7	Promotes respectful interactions and an understanding of students' diversity, including language, culture, race, gender, and special needs. Actively listens and makes accommodations for all student needs, both intellectually and affectively. Promotes an environment that is academically appropriate, stimulating, and challenging.
6 1	Professionalism		□ Evident □ Not Evident
		-ion	al othics collaborates and communicates
	e teacher maintains a commitment to profess		
	propriately, and takes responsibility for person	nat	professional growth that results in the
	hancement of student learning. Adheres to federal and state laws, school policies,	66	Works in a collegial and collaborative manner with
0	ethical guidelines, and procedural requirements.	0.0	administrators, other school personnel, and the
6.2	Maintains positive professional behavior (e.g., appearance, demeanor, punctuality, and		community to promote students' well-being and success.
	attendance).	6.7	Builds positive and professional relationships with
6.3	Incorporates learning from professional growth opportunities into instructional practice and reflects		parents through frequent and appropriate communication concerning students' progress.
	upon the effectiveness of implemented strategies.	6.8	Serves as a contributing member of the school's
6.4	Identifies and evaluates personal strengths and weaknesses, and sets goals for improvement of		professional learning community through collaboration with teaching colleagues.
	personal knowledge and skills.	6.9	Uses precise language, correct vocabulary and
6.5	Engages in activities outside the classroom intended for school and student enhancement.		grammar, and acceptable forms of oral and written communication.
Со	mments:		

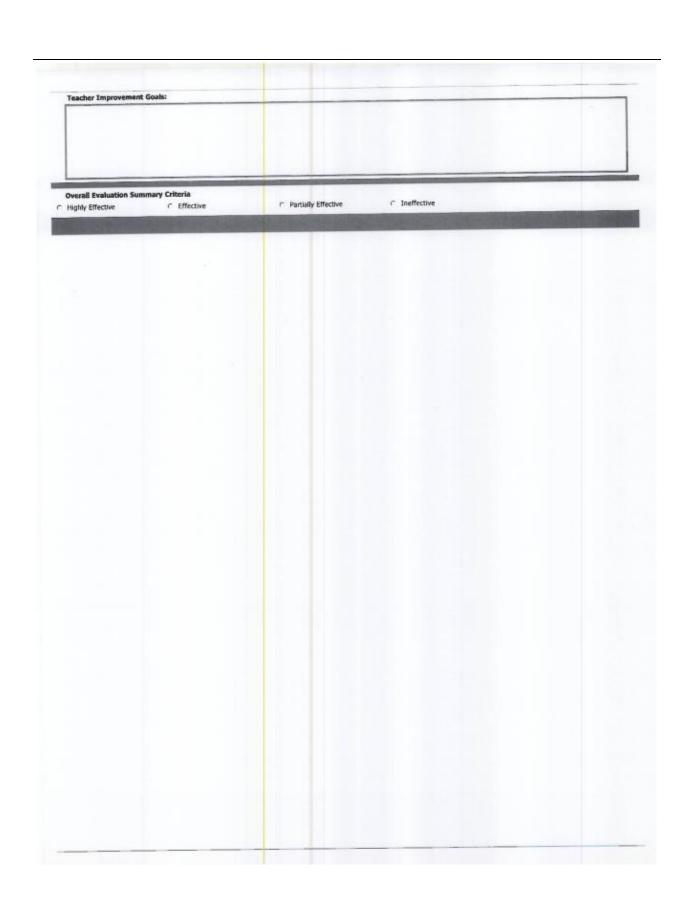
☐ Evident ☐ Not Evident

7. Student Progress The work of the teacher results in acceptable, m	eas	surable, and appropriate student progress.
7.1 Sets acceptable, measurable and appropriate achievement goals for student progress based on baseline data.	7.3	Provides evidence that achievement goals have been met, including the state-provided growth measure when available as well as other
7.2 Documents the progress of each student		multiple measures of student growth.
throughout the year.	7.4	Uses available performance outcome data to continually document and communicate student progress and develop interim learning targets.
Comments:		
		☐ Evident ☐ Not Evident

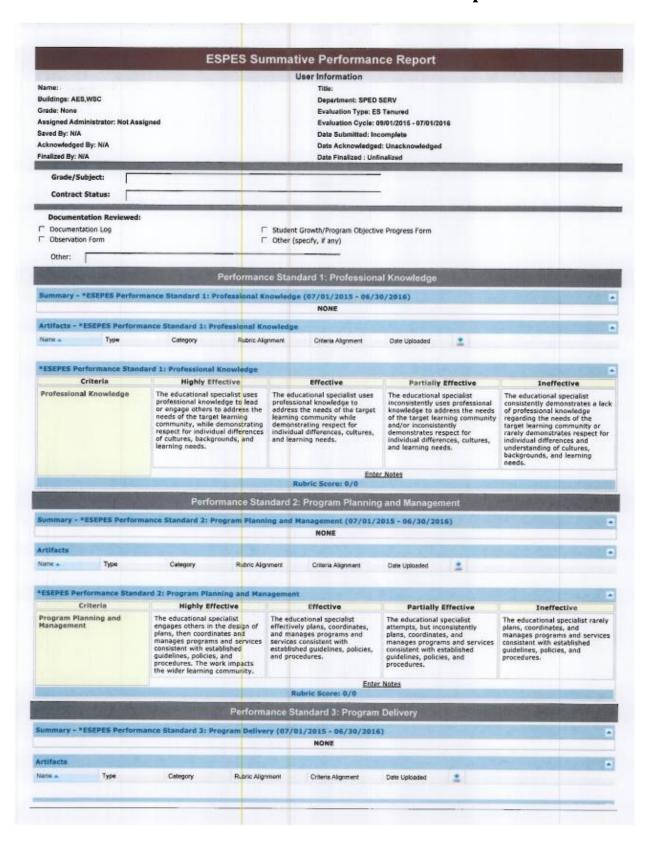
TEPES Teacher Summative Performance Report TEPES Teacher Summative Performance Report User Information Department: TEACHER **Building: WSC Evaluation Type: Tch Tenured** Grades: Evaluation Cycle: 09/04/2015 - 07/04/2016 Assigned Administrator: Not Assigned Date Submitted: Incomplete Saved By: N/A Date Acknowledged: Unackno Acknowledged By: N/A Date Finalized : Unfinalized Finalized By: N/A Grade/Subject: Contract Status: **Documentation Reviewed:** Student Growth Objective Progress Form Teacher Documentation Log Cther (specify, if any) Cobservation Form Other: Performance Standard 1: Professional Knowledge Summary - *TEPES Performance Standard 1: Professional Knowledge (07/01/2015 - 06/30/2016) NONE Date Uploaded Rubric Alignment Criteria Alignment Category Type Artifacts - *TEPES Performance Standard 1: Professional Knowledge . Date Uploaded Criteria Alignment Category *TEPES Performance Standard 1: Professional Knowledge Ineffective Partially Effective Highly Effective Effective Criteria The teacher demonstrates an understanding of the curriculum, subject content, and the developmental needs of students by providing relevant learning experiences. The teacher inconsistently demonstrates understanding of the curriculum, content, and student development or lacks fluidity in using the knowledge in The teacher bases instruction on In addition to meeting the standard, the teacher consistently demonstrates extensive knowledge of the subject matter and continually **Professional Knowledge** material that is inaccurate or out of-date and/or inadequately addresses the developmental needs of students. enriches the curriculum. Enter Notes Rubric Score: 0/0 Performance Standard 2: Instructional Planning mary - 2. Instructional Planning (07/01/2015 - 06/30/2016) NONE Criteria Alignment Date Uploaded 4 Rubric Alignment Name a Type Category Artifacts - 2. Instructional Planning 1 Rubric Alignment Criteria Alignment Date Uploaded Category *TEPES Performance Standard 2: Instructional Planning Ineffective Partially Effective Highly Effective Criteria The teacher inconsistently uses the school's curriculum, effective strategies, resources, and data in planning to meet the needs of all students. The teacher does not plan, or plans without adequately using the school's curriculum, effective strategies, resources, and data. In addition to meeting the standard, the teacher actively seeks and uses alternative data The teacher plans using the state's standards, the school's curriculum, effective strategies, resources, and data to meet the Instructional Planning and resources and consistently differentiates plans to meet the needs of all students. needs of all students. Rubric Score: 0/0 Performance Standard 3: Instructional Delivery







ESPES Summative Performance Report





Recommended for continued employment. Recommended for dismissal/mon-renewal. (The educational specialist has failed to make progress on a Performance Improvement Plan, or the educational specialist consistently performs below the established standards or in a manner that is inconsistent with the school's mission and goals.)	Recommended for placer Plan. (One or more stands standards are partially effe	irds are ineffective or two	provement or more		
Commendations:					
Overall Evaluation Summary Criteria Highly Effective	C Partially Effective	○ Ineffective	AL OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	200
			OF REAL PROPERTY.		

Support Dialogue Form

<u>Directions</u>: Teachers and evaluators may use this form to facilitate discussion on areas that need additional support. This form is optional.

additional support. This form is optional.	
What is the area of targeted support?	
What are some of the issues in the area that are causing difficulty?	
What strategies have you already tried and what was the result?	
What new strategies or resources might facilitate improvement in this area?	
Teacher's Name:	
Teacher's Signature: Date:	
Evaluator's Name:	
Evaluator's Signature: Date:	

Performance Improvement Plan Form						
Teacher:	Teacher: Grade/Subject:					
		School:				
Performance Standard Number	Performance Deficiencies within the Standard to be Corrected	Resources/Assistance Provided Activities to be Completed by the Employer	Target Dates			
		The teacher's signature denotes receipt of the for acknowledgment that the evaluator has notified ineffective performance.				
Evaluator's Signature/Date Initiated Teacher's Signature/Date Initiated						
Results of P	erformance Improvement F	Plan ¹ :				
Performance Standard Number	Performance Deficiencies within the Standard to be Corrected	Comments	Review Dates ²			
☐ The performation ☐ Partial in Performation	ance Improvement Plan. mprovement has been achieved be ance Improvement Plan	of Improvement Plan: atisfactorily corrected: The teacher is no least more improvement is needed; the teacher is recommended for non-renewal/	her remains on a			
Evaluator's Signature/Date Reviewed Teacher's Signature/Date Reviewed Signature denotes the review occurred, not necessarily agreemer with the final recommendation.						

83

APPENDIX: New Jersey Specific Requirements

Nancy Richmond, Ed.D. Stronge New Jersey Coordinator

This appendix articulates the evaluation requirements mandated by the state of New Jersey. Districts should follow this guidance when implementing the Stronge Teacher Effectiveness Performance Evaluation System. Please contact Dr. Nancy Richmond at (757) 986-0756 or Nancy.Richmond@StrongeandAssociates.com if you have questions.

Formal Observations

The New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE)¹ has specified the following observation requirements:

- **Non-tenured Teachers in Years 1 and 2**: Two long observations (at least 40 minutes with a pre-and post-conference) and one short observation (20 minutes with a post-conference). Multiple observers are *required*.
- **Non-tenured teachers in Years 3 and 4**: One long observation (at least 40 minutes with a pre- and post-conference) and two short observations (20 minutes with a post-conference). Multiple observers are *required*.
- **Tenured teachers**: Three short observations (20 minutes with a post-conference). Multiple observers are *recommended*.

Within the minimum requirements, all teachers must have at least one unannounced and one announced observation. Additional observations for any staff member will be at the site administrator's discretion. Long observations, beyond the minimum requirements, do not require pre-conferences. After the first year, teachers who receive an overall *ineffective* or *partially effective* rating on their summative evaluation (and therefore on a Corrective Action Plan) are required to have one additional observation, and multiple observers are required.

Measures of Student Progress

The New Jersey Department of Education has specified that Student Achievement (Standard 7 in the Stronge Evaluation System) will account for 30% of the evaluation for teachers of tested grades and subjects and 20% for teachers of non-tested grades/subjects². The sections below explain two such measures—Student Growth Percentiles (SGPs) and Student Growth Objectives (SGOs).

-

¹ AchieveNJ: May 7, 2013

² AchieveNJ: New Jersey Department of Education, July, 2014

Student Growth Percentile Scores

Student growth percentiles (SGPs) describe the progress students make from one year to the next compared to students with similar state standards-based achievement test history. This provides an understanding of how much progress students made based on where they started-regardless of whether they started as low, moderate, or high achieving students. The NJDOE will provide data in the form of median Student Growth Percentile (mSGP) scores to be used by teachers who have a direct measure of student progress based on state standards assessment results. The NJDOE has determined that for teachers of tested grades and subjects, mSGPs will account for 10 percent of the Student Achievement component. The student enrollment requirement for attributing students to a teacher for an SGP score will be 60 percent of the school year. A teacher must have 20 tested students to receive an SGP.¹ If not, the teacher will have two SGOs. The NJDOE will provide individual SY14-15 teacher and school mSGP scores to districts as they become available.

Student Growth Objectives

The *Student Outcome* Measures section of the handbook contains a detailed description of the Student Learning Objectives (SLO) process. In New Jersey, SLOs are referred to as Student Growth Objectives (SGOs). While the handbook contains an extensive description of this process, the most valuable source of information about the use of SGOs in NJDOE/AchieveNJ. The NJDOE offers on-line training in the development and monitoring of the SGO process.

The NJDOE published the following guidelines for the 2014-15 school year:²

- 1. All teachers who receive an SGP scores must set between 1 and 2 SGOs.
- 2. Teachers who do not receive an SGP score must set 2 SGOs.
- 3. A teacher develops SGOs in consultation with (and with the approval of) his or her principal.
- 4. SGOs must be aligned to New Jersey Core Curriculum Content Standards (NJCCCS) or Common Core State Standards (CCSS) and measure student achievement and/or growth between two points of time.
- 5. SGOs must be specific and measurable and based on students' prior learning data when available.
- 6. A teacher's final SGO rating is determined by the principal.

¹ AchieveNJ, Overview of Student Growth Percentiles, May 7, 2013

² NJDOE/AchieveNJ, June 2014

SMART Acronym

New Jersey uses as slightly different acronym for SMART objectives¹ than depicted in the main handbook:

- Specific: <u>how many</u> students <u>learn what</u> or grow by <u>how much</u>?
- Measurable: use assessments to compare starting points to ending points
- Ambitious, but achievable: determine a reasonable amount of growth
- Relevant: aligned to standards
- Time-bound: set an appropriate instructional period

SGO Scoring²

School districts will comply with New Jersey Department of Education guidelines to determine a method by which to rate student growth objective achievement as exceptional, full, partial, or insufficient. These criteria should be communicated to teachers at the beginning of the year. The specific approach to scoring an SGO must be determined at the local level (district and school) and will depend in large part on the approach the individual teacher is taking, the subject that is being taught, and the quality of the assessment being used. The figure below provides the NJDOE's basic example of SGO scoring (details of the actual goal are omitted).

Figure A1: Example SGO Scoring Plan (for 60 Students from 2 Class Periods)

	Objective Attainment Based on Number of Students Achieving Target/Growth Score				
Class Size	4	3	2	1	
	*90%	80%	70%	70% or less	
60 students	(54 or More Students)	(48 -53 Students)	(42-47 Students)	(Fewer than 42 students)	

^{*}These numbers will be determined by the teacher and principal based on knowledge of students to create a rigorous and attainable goal.

In scoring an SGO, the 1 – 4 rating should be based on the number of targeted students that reached the goal (teachers may set SGOs for specific groups of students, rather than a whole class). As noted in Figure A1, this number can be expressed as a percentage or as a whole number. An SGO form and SGO scoring for are available on MLPOASYS.

Summative Evaluation

Figure A2 shows the weighting of each standard taking into account the weighting for the Teacher Practice and Student Achievement components prescribed by the NJDOE:

¹ NJDOE/AchieveNJ, June 2014

² AchieveNJ SGO Training Module One, May 7, 2013

Figure A2: Weighting of Performance Standards

Componen	t	Teachers in Tested Grades and Subjects	Teachers in Non-Tested Grades and Subjects
Teacher Practice	Standard 1	11.66%	13.33%
(Standards 1-6)	Standard 2	11.66%	13.33%
	Standard 3	11.66%	13.33%
	Standard 4	11.66%	13.33%
	Standard 5	11.66%	13.33%
	Standard 6	11.66%	13.33%
Student Achievement	SGOs	20%	20%
(Standard 7)	SGP	10%	N/A

Scores will be calculated using the following scale:

Ineffective = 1
Partially Effective = 2
Effective = 3
Highly Effective = 4

Figure A3 shows an example of how a cumulative rating for the Teacher Practice component would be calculated.

Figure A3: Example of Teacher Practice Calculations

Performance Standard	Performance Rating	Points
Standard 1	Effective	3
Standard 2	Effective	3
Standard 3	Partially Effective	2
Standard 4	Effective	3
Standard 5	Effective	3
Standard 6	Partially Effective	2
Teacher Practic	e (Standards 1-6)	16 ÷ 6 = 2.66

Final Summative Rating Calculation Examples¹

Figure A4 illustrates the conversation of the raw score for each component of teacher evaluation multiplied by its weight to result in a final summative score. In this case, the teacher had an average score of 2.66 on the teacher practice component which accounts for 70 percent of the total evaluation.

¹ AchieveNJ and Evaluation Scoring Updates, November 6, 2013

Figure A4 Example of a Final Summative Rating for a Teacher

Component	Raw Score	Weight	Weighted Score
Teacher Practice	2.66	0.70	1.86
Student Growth Percentile *48	3.00	0.10	0.30
Student Growth Objective	2.75	0.20	0.55
Sum of the Weig	2.71		

^{*}This is the mSGP score this particular teacher received which is then converted as per the NJDOE/SGP conversion table.

Once the scores for all evaluation measures are finalized, each educator will receive a final summative rating on a scale from 1-4. The overall summative rating will be judged as *highly* effective, effective, partially effective, or ineffective using the scale in Figure A5 released by the NJDOE.¹

Figure A5: SY14-15 Summative Rating Performance Level Ranges

Ineffective	Partially Effective	Effective	Highly Effective
1.0-1.84	1.85-2.64	2.65-3.49	3.50 – 4.00

In the example above, the teacher earned a final summative rating of 2.71, which corresponds to a rating of *effective*.

Note: Regardless of the overall total points earned, three of more partially effective ratings on individual performance standards will result in an overall rating of partially effective or ineffective. Similarly, one ineffective rating on any one performance standard may result in an overall ineffective rating. In compliance with NJDOE guidelines, a teacher who receives a summative rating of partially effective or ineffective must be placed on a Corrective Action Plan.

Improving Professional Performance

The Support Dialogue and Performance Improvement Plan are described in the main section of the handbook. A third tool, the Corrective Action Plan, is mandated by NJDOE for teachers whose overall summative evaluation rating is partially effective or ineffective. Figure A6 shows the differences between these processes in New Jersey.

_

¹ AchieveNJ and Evaluation Scoring Updates, November 6, 2013

Figure A6: Tools to Increase Professional Performance

	Support Dialogue	Performance Improvement Plan	Corrective Action Plan
Purpose	For teachers who are in need of additional support. These teachers attempt to fulfill the standard, but are often deficient in an area.	 For teachers: who have not made sufficient progress as a result of a Support Dialogue; whose professional practice would benefit from additional support; who receive two or more "not evident" ratings on an interim review; or who receive two or more standards rated as partially effective or one or more standards rated as ineffective on a summative evaluation. 	For teachers whose overall summative evaluation rating is partially effective or ineffective
Initiates Process	Evaluator, administrator, or teacher	Evaluator	Evaluator* (required by NJDOE)
Documentation	Form provided: Support Dialogue Form (optional) Memo or other record of the discussion/other forms of documentation at the building/worksite level	Form provided: Performance Improvement Plan Form	Form required: Corrective Action Plan Building/Worksite Level Superintendent is informed Human Resource Department is notified
Outcomes	Performance improves to proficient level – no more support needed at this time Some progress – continued support Little or no progress – teacher is moved to a PIP	Sufficient improvement – no longer on PIP Some progress, but more needed –continue on PIP	Sufficient improvement – recommendation to continue employment Inadequate improvement – recommendation to nonrenew or dismiss the employee

^{*}The evaluator for teachers may be the principal or district supervisor. If a designee, an assistant principal, for example, has been collecting documentation such as observations, the evaluator and the principal confer about the *Corrective Action Plan*. The evaluator is responsible for the overall supervision of personnel in the worksite/department/school and as such monitors the *Corrective Action Plan* and makes the recommendation to the superintendent about the employee's progress.

Corrective Action Plan

Teachers who receive an <u>overall</u> summative rating of *partially effective* or *ineffective* will be placed on a *Corrective Action Plan*, per NJDOE. Evaluators should follow district or NJDOE guidance related to *Corrective Action Plans*. A suggested *Corrective Action Plan Form* is shown on the following page.

Correc	tive Ac	tion Plan Fo	orm	
Teacher:		School: _		
Grade/Subject:		School Ye	ear:	
Evaluator:		Date:		
Area of Concern Related to Performa	nce Standa	ard:		
Evidence for Concern:				
Activity	Timeline	Administrative Responsibility	Teacher Responsibility	Evidence of Successful Completion
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
Teacher Signature:			Date:	
Evaluator's Signature:		Dat	e:	
Activity #1: Date Completed: Activity #3: Date Completed:	="	•	mpleted: mpleted:	
Teacher Comments:				
Evaluator Comments:				

Use a separate page for each identified deficiency.

REFERENCES

- Ainsworth, L. (2010). Rigorous curriculum design: How to create curricular units of study that align standards, instruction, and assessment. Englewood, CO: The Leadership and Learning Center.
- Ball, D. L., Hoover, M., & Phelps, G. (2008). Content knowledge for teaching: What makes it special? *Journal of Teacher Education*, 59(5), 389-407.
- Cameron, C.E., Connor, C.M., Morrison, F.J., Jewkes, A.M. (2008). Effects of classroom organization on letter-word reading in first grade. *Journal of School Psychology, 46,* 173-192.
- Carr, D. (2009). Professionalism and ethics in teaching. New York: Routledge.
- Cauley, K. M., & McMillan, J. H. (2009) Formative assessment techniques to support student motivation and achievement. *Clearing House, 83*(1), 1-6.
- Cawelti, G. (Ed.). (2004). *Handbook of research on improving student achievement* (3rd ed.). Arlington, VA: Educational Research Service.
- Cercone, K. (2008). Characteristics of adult learners with implications for online learning design. *AACE Journal*, *16* (2), 137-159.
- Chappius, J. (2014). Thoughtful assessment with the learners in mind. *Educational Leadership*, 71(6), 20-26.
- Cornelius-White, J. (2007). Leaner-centered teacher-student relationships are effective: A metaanalysis. *Review of Educational Research*, 77(1), 113-143.
- Cotton, K. (2000). *The schooling practices that matter most*. Portland, OR: Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory and Alexandria, VA: ASCD.
- Danielson, C. (2007). *Enhancing professional practice: A framework for teaching (2nd edition)*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Darling-Hammond, L. (2001). The challenge of staffing our schools. *Educational Leadership*, *5*(8), 12-17.
- Emmer, E. T., Evertson, C. M., & Worsham, M. E. (2003). *Classroom management for secondary teachers*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Evans, I. M., Harvey, S. T., Buckley, L., & Yan, E. (2009). Differentiating classroom climate concepts: Academic, management, and emotional environments. *New Zealand Journal of Social Sciences Online*, *4*, 131-146. Retrieved from http://royalsociety.org.nz/Site/publish/Journals/kotuitui /2009/ 011.aspx.
- Fullan, M. G. (1993). Why teachers must become change agents. *Educational Leadership*, *50*(6), 12-17.
- Good, T. L., & Brophy, J. E. (2002). Looking in classrooms (9th ed.). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

- Gronlund, N. E. (2006). Assessment of student achievement (8th ed.). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- Guo, S., Tsai, C., Chang, F. M., & Huang, H. (2007). The study of questioning skills on teaching improvement. *The International Journal of Learning*, *14*(8), 141-145.
- Hamre, B. K. & Pianta, R. C. (2005). Can instruction and emotional support in the first-grade classroom make a difference for children at risk of school failure? *Child Development*, 76(5), 949-967.
- Hattie, J. (2009). Visible learning: A synthesis of over 800 meta-analyses relating to achievement. New York: Routledge.
- Hattie, J. (2012). Visible learning for teachers: Maximizing impact on learning. New York: Routledge.
- Haynie, G. (2006, April). *Effective Biology teaching: A value-added instructional improvement analysis model.* Retrieved from http://www.wcpss.net/evaluation-research/reports/2006/0528biology.pdf.
- Hill, H. C., Rowan, B., & Ball, D. L. (2005). Effects of teachers' mathematical knowledge for teaching on student achievement. *American Educational Research Journal*, *42*, 371-406.
- Leigh, A. (2010). Estimating teacher effectiveness from two-year changes in students' test scores. *Economics of Education Review, 29,* 480-488.
- LePage, P., Darling-Hammond, L., Akar, H., Guitierrez, C., Jenkins-Gunn, E., & Rosebrock, K. (2005). Classroom management. In L. Darling-Hammond and J. Bransford (Eds.), *Preparing teachers for a changing world: What teachers should learn and be able to do* (pp. 327-357). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Little, J. W. (1993). Teachers' professional development in a climate of educational reform. *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis, 15*(2), 129-151.
- Long, J. F., & Hoy, A. W. (2006). Interested instructors: A composite portrait of individual differences and effectiveness. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, *22*(3), 303-314.
- Ludtke, O., Robitzsch, A., Trautwein, U., & Kunter, M. (2009). Assessing the impact of learning environments: How to use student ratings of classroom or school characteristics in multilevel modeling. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 34(2), 120-131.;
- Marzano, R. J., Marzano, J. S., & Pickering, D. J. (2003). *Classroom management that works: Research-based strategies for every teacher*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Marzano, R. J., Pickering, D. J., & Pollock, J. E. (2001). *Classroom instruction that works: Research-based strategies for increasing student achievement*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- McEwan, E. K. (2002). 10 traits of highly effective teachers: How to hire, coach, and mentor successful teachers. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.

- Michelsen, C., & Sriraman, B. (2009). Does interdisciplinary instruction raise students' interest in mathematics and the subjects of the natural sciences? *ZDM Mathematics Education*, 41(1/2), 231-244.
- Moeller, A. J., Theiler, J. M., & Wu, C. (2012). Goal setting and student achievement: A longitudinal study. *The Modern Language Journal*, 96(2), 153-169.
- Park, S., Jang, J., Chen, Y., & Jung, J. (2011). Is pedagogical content knowledge necessary for reformed science teaching?: Evidence from an empirical study. *Research in Science Education*, *41*, 245-260.
- Plewis, I. (1998). Curriculum coverage and classroom grouping as explanations of between teacher differences in pupils' mathematics progress. *Educational Research and Evaluation*, 4(2), 97-108.;
- Reed, D. K. (2012). Clearly communicating the learning objective matters!. *Middle School Journal*, 43(5), 16-24.
- Safer, N., & Fleischman, S. (2005). How student progress monitoring improves instruction. *Educational Leadership*, *62*(5), 81-83.
- Schroeder, C. M., Scott, T. P., Tolson, H., Huang, T., & Lee, Y. (2007). A Meta-analysis of national research: Effects of teaching strategies on student achievement in science in the United States. *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*, 44, 1436-1460.
- Schulman, L. S. (1987). Knowledge and teaching: Foundations of the new reform. *Harvard Educational Review, 57*(1), 1-22.
- Shield, M., & Dole, S. (2013). Assessing the potential of mathematics textbooks to promote deep learning. *Educational Studies in Mathematics*, 82(2), 183-199.
- Stols, G. (2013). An investigation into the opportunity to learn that is available to Grade 12 mathematics learners. *South African Journal of Education*, 33(1), 1-18.
- Stronge, J. H. (2007). *Qualities of effective teachers (2nd Ed)*. Alexandria, VA: ASCD.
- Stronge, J. H. (2010). Evaluating what good teachers do: Eight research-based standards for assessing teacher excellence. Larchmont, NY: Eye on Education.
- Stronge, J. H., & Grant, L. W. (2009). *Student achievement goal setting: Using data to improve teaching and learning*. Larchmont, NY: Eye on Education.
- Stronge, J. H., Ward, T. J., Tucker, P. D., & Grant, L.W. (2011). What makes good teachers good? A cross-case analysis of the connection between teacher effectiveness and student achievement. *Journal of Teacher Education*, *62*(4), 339-355.
- Tomlinson, C. A. (2001). *How to differentiate instruction in mixed-ability classrooms* (2nd ed.). Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Tschannen-Moran, M., & McMaster, P. (2009). Sources of self-efficacy: Four professional development formats and their relationship to self-efficacy and implementation of a new teaching strategy. *The Elementary School Journal*, *110*(2), 228-245.

- Tucker, P. D., & Stronge, J. H. (2005). *Linking teacher evaluation and student achievement*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Van Driel, J. H., & Berry, A. (2012). Teacher professional development focusing on pedagogical content knowledge. *Educational Researcher*, *41*(1), 26-28.
- Walls, R. T., Nardi, A. H., von Minden, A. M., & Hoffman, N. (2002). The characteristics of effective and ineffective teachers. *Teacher education quarterly*, 29(1), 39-48.
- Walsh, J. A., & Sattes, B. D. (2005). *Quality questioning: Research-based practice to engage every learner.* Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.
- Weiss, I. R., & Miller, B. (2006). *Deepening teacher content knowledge for teaching: A review of the evidence*. Retrieved from http://hub.mspnet.org/media/data/WeissMiller.pdf?media_000000002247.pdf.
- Wenglinsky, H. (2002). How schools matter: The link between teacher classroom practices and student academic performance. *Education Policy Analysis Archives, 10*(12). Retrieved from http://epaa.asu.edu/epaa/v10n12/.
- Wenglinsky, H. (2004). Closing the racial achievement gap: The role of reforming instructional practices. *Education Policy Analysis Archives, 12*(64). Retrieved from http://epaa.asu.edu/epaa/v12n64/.
- Wiggins, G. (2012). Feedback for learning: Seven keys to effective feedback. *Educational Leadership*, 70(1), 10-16.
- Zahorik, J., Halbach, A., Ehrle, K., & Molnar, A. (2003). Teaching practices for smaller classes. *Educational Leadership*, *61*(1), 75-77.

ENDNOTES

¹ Park, S., Jang, J., Chen, Y., & Jung, J. (2011). Is pedagogical content knowledge necessary for reformed science teaching?: Evidence from an empirical study. *Research in Science Education*, *41*, 245-260.

- ³ Schulman, L. S. (1987). Knowledge and teaching: Foundations of the new reform. *Harvard Educational Review, 57*(1), 1-22.; Van Driel, J. H., & Berry, A. (2012). Teacher professional development focusing on pedagogical content knowledge. *Educational Researcher, 41*(1), 26-28.
- ⁴ Weiss, I. R., & Miller, B. (2006). *Deepening teacher content knowledge for teaching: A review of the evidence*. Retrieved from http://hub.mspnet.org/media/data/WeissMiller.pdf?media_000000002247.pdf.
- Michelsen, C., & Sriraman, B. (2009). Does interdisciplinary instruction raise students' interest in mathematics and the subjects of the natural sciences? *ZDM Mathematics Education*, *41*(1/2), 231-244.
- ⁶ Cotton, K. (2000). *The schooling practices that matter most*. Portland, OR: Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory & Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.; Reed, D. K. (2012). Clearly communicating the learning objective matters!. *Middle School Journal*, *43*(5), 16-24.; Zahorik, J., Halbach, A., Ehrle, K., & Molnar, A. (2003). Teaching practices for smaller classes. *Educational Leadership*, *61*(1), 75-77.
- ⁷ Danielson, C. (2007). Enhancing professional practice: A framework for teaching (2nd edition). Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.; McEwan, E. K. (2002). 10 traits of highly effective teachers: How to hire, coach, and mentor successful teachers. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.
- ⁸ McEwan, E. K. (2002).
- Plewis, I. (1998). Curriculum coverage and classroom grouping as explanations of between teacher differences in pupils' mathematics progress. *Educational Research and Evaluation*, 4(2), 97-108.; Shield, M., & Dole, S. (2013). Assessing the potential of mathematics textbooks to promote deep learning. *Educational Studies in Mathematics*, 82(2), 183-199.; Stols, G. (2013). An investigation into the opportunity to learn that is available to Grade 12 mathematics learners. *South African Journal of Education*, 33(1), 1-18.
- ¹⁰ Haynie, G. (2006, April). *Effective Biology teaching: A value-added instructional improvement analysis model.* Retrieved from http://www.wcpss.net/evaluation-research/reports/2006/0528biology.pdf.
- ¹¹ Darling-Hammond, L. (2001). The challenge of staffing our schools. *Educational Leadership*, *5*(8), 12-17; Leigh, A. (2010). Estimating teacher effectiveness from two-year changes in students' test scores. *Economics of Education Review*, *29*, 480-488.; Stronge, J. H., Ward, T. J., Tucker, P. D., & Grant, L.W. (2011). What makes good teachers good? A cross-case analysis of the connection between teacher effectiveness and student achievement. *Journal of Teacher Education*, *62*(4), 339-355.
- ¹² Tomlinson, C. A. (2001). *How to differentiate instruction in mixed-ability classrooms* (2nd ed.). Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- ¹³ Wenglinsky, H. (2002). How schools matter: The link between teacher classroom practices and student academic performance. *Education Policy Analysis Archives, 10*(12). Retrieved from http://epaa.asu.edu/epaa/v10n12/.
- ¹⁴ Cotton, K. (2000).
- ¹⁵ Guo, S., Tsai, C., Chang, F. M., & Huang, H. (2007). The study of questioning skills on teaching improvement. *The International Journal of Learning*, *14*(8), 141-145.; Walsh, J. A., & Sattes, B. D. (2005). *Quality questioning: Research-based practice to engage every learner*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.
- Schroeder, C. M., Scott, T. P., Tolson, H., Huang, T., & Lee, Y. (2007). A Meta-analysis of national research: Effects of teaching strategies on student achievement in science in the United States. *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*, 44, 1436-1460.; Wenglinsky, H. (2004). Closing the racial achievement gap: The role of reforming instructional practices. *Education Policy Analysis Archives*, 12(64). Retrieved from http://epaa.asu.edu/epaa/v12n64/.

² Ball, D. L., Hoover, M., & Phelps, G. (2008). Content knowledge for teaching: What makes it special? *Journal of Teacher Education*, 59(5), 389-407.; Hill, H. C., Rowan, B., & Ball, D. L. (2005). Effects of teachers' mathematical knowledge for teaching on student achievement. *American Educational Research Journal*, 42, 371-406.

- ¹⁷ Marzano, R. J., Norford, J. S., Paynter, D. E., Pickering, D. J., & Gaddy, B. B. (2001). *A handbook for classroom instruction that works*. Alexandria, VA: ASCD.; Hattie, J. (2009). *Visible learning: A synthesis of over 800 meta-analyses relating to achievement*. New York: Routledge.
- ¹⁸ Gronlund, N. E. (2006). Assessment of student achievement (8th ed.). Boston: Pearson.
- ¹⁹ Gronlund, N. E. (2006).; Stronge, J. H. (2007). *Qualities of effective teachers (2nd Ed.)*. Alexandria, VA: ASCD.
- ²⁰ Cauley, K. M., & McMillan, J. H. (2009) Formative assessment techniques to support student motivation and achievement. *Clearing House*, 83(1), 1-6.
- ²¹ Hattie, J. (2012). *Visible learning for teachers: Maximizing impact on learning.* New York: Routledge.; Wiggins, G. (2012). Feedback for learning: Seven keys to effective feedback. *Educational Leadership, 70*(1), 10-16.
- ²² Ludtke, O., Robitzsch, A., Trautwein, U., & Kunter, M. (2009). Assessing the impact of learning environments: How to use student ratings of classroom or school characteristics in multilevel modeling. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 34(2), 120-131.; Stronge, J. H. (2007).
- Evans, I. M., Harvey, S. T., Buckley, L., & Yan, E. (2009). Differentiating classroom climate concepts: Academic, management, and emotional environments. New Zealand Journal of Social Sciences Online, 4, 131-146. Retrieved from http://royalsociety.org.nz/Site/publish/Journals/kotuitui /2009/ 011.aspx.; Hamre, B. K. & Pianta, R. C. (2005). Can instruction and emotional support in the first-grade classroom make a difference for children at risk of school failure? Child Development, 76(5), 949-967.; Walls, R. T., Nardi, A. H., von Minden, A. M., & Hoffman, N. (2002). The characteristics of effective and ineffective teachers. Teacher education quarterly, 29(1), 39-48.
- ²⁴ Stronge, J. H. (2007).
- ²⁵ Cameron, C.E., Connor, C.M., Morrison, F.J., Jewkes, A.M. (2008). Effects of classroom organization on letter-word reading in first grade. *Journal of School Psychology, 46,* 173-192.; Marzano, R. J., Marzano, J. S., & Pickering, D. J. (2003). *Classroom management that works: Research-based strategies for every teacher.* Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- ²⁶ Emmer, E. T., Evertson, C. M., & Worsham, M. E. (2003). *Classroom management for secondary teachers*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.; Good, T. L., & Brophy, J. E. (2002). *Looking in classrooms* (9th ed.). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- ²⁷ Cornelius-White, J. (2007). Leaner-centered teacher-student relationships are effective: A meta-analysis. *Review of Educational Research*, 77(1), 113-143.; Hamre, B. K., & Pianta, R. C. (2005).
- ²⁸ Carr, D. (2009). *Professionalism and ethics in teaching*. New York: Routledge.; Fullan, M. G. (1993). Why teachers must become change agents. *Educational Leadership*, 50(6), 12-17.
- ²⁹ Long, J. F., & Hoy, A. W. (2006). Interested instructors: A composite portrait of individual differences and effectiveness. *Teaching and Teacher Education, 22*(3), 303-314.; Tschannen-Moran, M., & McMaster, P. (2009). Sources of self-efficacy: Four professional development formats and their relationship to self-efficacy and implementation of a new teaching strategy. *The Elementary School Journal, 110*(2), 228-245.
- ³⁰ Cercone, K. (2008). Characteristics of adult learners with implications for online learning design. *AACE Journal*, *16* (2), 137-159.
- ³¹ Little, J. W. (1993). Teachers' professional development in a climate of educational reform. *Educational Evaluation* and *Policy Analysis*, 15(2), 129-151.
- ³² LePage, P., Darling-Hammond, L., Akar, H., Guitierrez, C., Jenkins-Gunn, E., & Rosebrock, K. (2005). Classroom management. In L. Darling-Hammond and J. Bransford (Eds.), *Preparing teachers for a changing world: What teachers should learn and be able to do* (pp. 327-357). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- ³³ Safer, N., & Fleischman, S. (2005). How student progress monitoring improves instruction. *Educational Leadership*, 62(5), 81-83.
- ³⁴ Ainsworth, L. (2010). *Rigorous curriculum design: How to create curricular units of study that align standards, instruction, and assessment.* Englewood, CO: The Leadership and Learning Center.
- ³⁵ Cawelti, G. (Ed.). (2004). *Handbook of research on improving student achievement* (3rd ed.). Arlington, VA: Educational Research Service.; Marzano, R. J., Pickering, D. J., & Pollock, J. E. (2001). *Classroom instruction that works: Research-based strategies for increasing student achievement*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.

³⁶ Moeller, A Modern La	J., Theiler, J. M., nguage Journal, 96	& Wu, C. (2012). 5(2), 153-169.	Goal setting an	d student achieve	ment: A longitudinal stu	dy. The
³⁷ Chappius, J. (2014). Thoughtful assessment with the learners in mind. <i>Educational Leadership, 71</i> (6), 20-26.						