

**Fort Plain Central School District
Fort Plain, NY**

Annual Professional Performance Review

Classroom Teachers

PLAN ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION:
June 15, 2016

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INTRODUCTION

The Board of Education of the Fort Plain Central School District (District), adopts this Annual Professional Performance Plan pursuant to the requirements of Education Law §3012-d and accompanying regulations of the Board of Regents and the Commissioner of Education.

Annual Professional Performance Review (APPR) supports the professional growth of our educators. A successful review system should provide timely feedback, an opportunity to acknowledge educators' strengths as well as their weaknesses and an opportunity for growth as an educator. Education Law §3012-d establishes a comprehensive performance evaluation system for classroom teachers.

OUR BELIEF

It is our belief that the teacher evaluation process is a partnership among teachers and administrators to promote professional growth. This partnership is based on mutual understanding, respect, and honest communication. It is with this understanding that we work to provide quality instruction for our students in a learning climate aligned with District goals where everyone has the opportunity to reach their highest potential.

PART I

Annual Professional Performance Review (APPR)

All Teachers APPR Plan

Annual Professional Performance Criteria

Education Law §3012-d requires teachers to be evaluated based on two categories: the Student Performance Category and the Observation/School Visit Category. Under the new law, New York State continues to differentiate teacher effectiveness using four rating categories – “Highly Effective”, “Effective”, “Developing”, and “Ineffective”. Education Law §3012-d requires annual professional performance reviews (APPRs) to result in a single composite teacher or principal effectiveness rating that incorporates multiple measures of effectiveness. As in the past, the results of the evaluations shall be a significant factor in employment decisions, including but not limited to promotion, retention, tenure determination, termination, and supplemental compensation, as well as teacher professional development (including coaching, induction support, and differentiated professional development). (NYS Department of Education [NYSED], 2015, p. 6)

1. Student Performance Category (50%)

For the required subcomponent, district/BOCES must utilize a State-provided growth score where one exists. In instances where State-provided growth scores cover at least 50% of a teacher’s students, such growth scores will be used as the sole measure for the required subcomponent of the Student Performance Category. Please note that State-provided growth scores continue to be calculated in the same manner as under Education Law §3012-c. In instances where a teacher receives a State-provided growth score, but that growth score does not cover at least 50% of a teacher’s students, that teacher or principal must have Student Learning Objectives (SLOs) developed and approved by the superintendent or another trained administrator serving as his or her designee. (NYSED, 2016, p. 6)

The two new sections 30-2.14 and 30-3.17 were added to the regulations to provide for a four year transition period for annual professional performance reviews (APPRs) while the State completes the transition to higher learning standards through new State assessments aligned to the higher learning standards, and a revised State-provided growth model.

During the transition period (2015-16 through 2018-19), transition scores and HEDI ratings will be generated and used to replace the scores and HEDI ratings for teachers and principals whose HEDI scores are based, in whole or in part, on State assessments in grades 3-8 ELA or math (including where State-provided growth scores are used) or on State-provided growth scores on Regents examinations.

During the 2015-16 through 2018-19 school years, State-provided growth scores will be used for advisory purposes only. These measures and SLOs based on the grades 3-8 ELA and math State assessments shall only be used for calculating original scores and ratings. Districts and BOCES shall also calculate transition scores and ratings during this time period that exclude the results of the grades 3-8 ELA and math State assessments and any State-provided growth

scores. These transition scores and ratings will be used for all employment related decisions including the requirement for teacher and principal improvement plans pursuant to section 30-3.11 of the Rules of the Board of Regents.

During the 2016-17 through 2018-19 school years, in instances where excluding the results of the grades 3-8 ELA and math State assessments and any State-provided growth scores results in no remaining student performance measures for purposes of calculating transition scores and ratings, districts must develop alternate SLOs for affected educators based on assessments that are not the grades 3-8 ELA and math State assessments or any State-provided growth scores. (NYSED, 2016, p. 6)

For all other teachers, an SLO must be developed and approved by the superintendent or another trained administrator serving as his or her designee. SLOs must use State-provided growth scores on State assessments for ELA/math (if available). Additional SLOs must then be set beginning with the grade(s)/course(s) that have the largest number of students until at least 50% of students on a teacher's course roster are covered. Where a State assessment exists, it must be used as the underlying evidence for the SLO. (NYSED, 2016, p. 6)

Math and/or ELA teachers 4-8 – NYSED will provide a growth score based upon the state assessment. *(During the 2015-16 through 2018-19 school years, State-provided growth scores will be used for advisory purposes only.)*

- Student Learning Objectives (SLO) will be used to determine student growth for:
 - Core subject teachers (6-8 Science and Social Studies, 9-12 ELA, Math, Science and Social Studies) – Teachers without a state provided growth score will write an SLO to show student growth using a state assessment if one exists. If no state assessment exists teachers would use Renaissance Learning- STAR Literacy K-3, Reading K-12 & Math K-12, or SED approved locally developed assessments.
 - Other grades/subjects - Renaissance Learning- STAR Literacy K-3, Reading K-12 & Math K-12, or SED approved locally developed assessments or State assessment.

2. Teacher Performance Category / Observation (50%)

The second category is comprised of two mandatory subcomponents. The two mandatory subcomponents shall be based on:

- One observation that shall be conducted by a principal or other trained administrator and;
- A second observation that shall be conducted by one or more impartial independent trained evaluator(s) selected and trained by the district. An independent trained evaluator may be employed within the district, but may not be assigned to the same school building as the teacher being evaluated.
- At least one of the mandatory observations must be unannounced.

The District shall assign an appropriately trained evaluator to perform two (2) classroom observations, one (1) of which will be announced and one (1) of which will be unannounced for tenured teachers, and three (3) classroom observations, two (2) of which will be announced

and one (1) of which will be unannounced for probationary teachers. These observations may be performed directly or by videotape with the mutual agreement of all parties. Charlotte Danielson's *The Framework for Teaching* (2011 Revised Edition) will be used for classroom observations (Appendix A).

Teacher Evaluation Process

Student Performance Category

Student achievement accounts for 50% of teacher evaluations. Following NYSED guidelines some teachers will be covered by the State-provided growth measure and will receive a growth score from the state for the growth subcomponent score of their evaluation using the growth score band below. *(During the 2015-16 through 2018-19 school years, State-provided growth scores will be used for advisory purposes only.)* (NYSED, 2016, p. 6)

If the state does not provide a growth measure a Student Learning Objective (SLO) must be created and approved by the superintendent or another trained administrator serving as his or her designee to determine a growth score.

State Growth Score - mandated

Highly Effective			Effective			Developing		Ineffective												
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Student Learning Objectives (SLOs)

A Student Learning Objective, or SLO, is an academic goal set for an educator's students at the start of a course. It represents the most important learning that is aligned to Common Core, national, or state standards, as well as any other school and district/BOCES priorities. The goals must be specific and measurable, based on available prior student learning data. This baseline data may come from a variety of sources including pre-tests/pre-assessments and a student's prior academic history.

SLOs are developed and approved by the superintendent or another trained administrator serving as his or her designee, and are not subject to collective bargaining. Educators contribute to the development of SLOs following the processes determined by the leadership of their districts. SLOs should be based on as much student data as possible and should be created to be ambitious and rigorous for all students. Superintendents must certify that all individual growth targets used for SLOs represent, at a minimum, one year of expected growth consistent with State guidance. These targets may take the following characteristics into account, as applicable: poverty, students with disabilities, English language learners status, and prior academic history.

The building principal will identify the teachers in their building who will have State-provided growth measures and those who must write a SLO or SLO(s) as "comparable growth measures" as per state guidelines. The principal will notify teachers of the grade(s)/subject(s) in which they must write SLO(s) no later than BEDS day. However, the principal will make every

effort to inform teachers of this information as soon as it becomes available. The SLO will include the elements prescribed by the state (Appendix B).

The teacher will obtain all possible measures on students to best inform baseline data before creating the SLO(s) with appropriate targets. Prior to October 16th SLO(s) must be submitted for review by the building principal. For second semester half-year classes, the SLO(s) must be submitted prior to March 3rd. After the SLO submission, a meeting will take place with the teacher and the administrator to review the SLO(s). It is the responsibility of the superintendent or another trained administrator serving as his/her designee to approve the SLO(s) and ensure they measure growth of individual students and that the targets set are rigorous and comparable and align with District goals. SLO(s) will be approved by October 30th (March 17th for second semester courses). Throughout the school year SLO(s) will be monitored by the teacher and building principal.

The building principal will ensure all assessments used in the measurement of SLO(s) are secure and that individuals with vested interest in the outcome of their assessments are not involved, to the extent practicable, in the administration and scoring of those assessments. Scoring of SLO(s) will follow state guidelines for determining teacher ratings for the growth subcomponent (See HEDI scoring bands below). At the end of the year SLO scores will be calculated by administrators using state guidelines. A final score will be reported on the Teacher Overall Rating Form (Appendix I). Teachers covered by the State-provided growth measure will receive a growth score from the state for this portion of their evaluation. Teachers will use this score to reflect on student learning results and consider implications for future practice.

SLO (Percentage Points) - mandated

Highly Effective			Effective			Developing		Ineffective												
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
97-100	93-99	90-92	85-89	80-84	75-79	67-74	60-66	55-59	49-54	44-48	39-43	34-38	29-33	25-28	21-24	17-20	13-16	9-12	5-8	0-4
0	6	2	9	4	9	4	6	9	4	8	3	8	3	8	4	0	6	2		

Teacher Performance Category / Observation (50%)

The observation portion of the teacher evaluation plan shall be based on two mandatory subcomponents. The two mandatory subcomponents are as follows:

- At least one observation conducted by a principal or other trained administrator; and
- At least one additional observation conducted by one or more impartial independent trained evaluator(s) selected and trained by the district/BOCES. (Please note: An independent trained evaluator may be employed within the district, but may not be assigned to the same school building, as defined by BEDS code, as the teacher being evaluated.)
- At least one of the above two mandatory observations must be unannounced.
- These observations may be performed directly or by videotape with the mutual agreement of all parties.

Observations for tenured and probationary teachers

Every tenured teacher will be observed two (2) times during the school year, one (1) will be announced, conducted by the building lead evaluator and one (1) will be unannounced conducted by an impartial independent observer to be determined by the District. Every probationary teacher will be observed three (3) times during the school year, two (2) will be announced, conducted by the building lead evaluator and one (1) will be unannounced conducted by an impartial independent observer to be determined by the District. An additional observation may be requested by the teacher or administrator.

Announced observation by the lead evaluator for teachers

The announced observation will be conducted by the lead evaluator, which will be defined as the building principal for general education teachers and the Director of Special Education for all special education teachers. In the case of a collaborative observation, the lead evaluator will be mutually agreed upon by the administration and teachers being observed. An observation will last a class period, forty (40) minutes in duration. It will be weighted 90% of the teacher's total score. For probationary teachers, the average score of both announced observations will be weighted 90% of the probationary teacher's total score. Observations may commence September 30th and be completed by June 1. The announced observation(s) for tenured and probationary teachers will include a pre-conference and post-conference meeting with the administrator using the components of *The Framework for Teaching* (Appendix A). Prior to the pre-conference meeting, the teacher is expected to provide a completed Pre-observation Reflection Form and a completed Domain 1 available on the StaffTrac online program to review with the administrator. Within ten (10) school days of the announced observation a post-conference will occur. During the post conference, the teacher will be provided with a rubric in order to allow a professional dialogue to take place between the teacher and the administrator to review the lesson, address commendations/recommendations for the future and discuss the scores of the components of *The Framework for Teaching*. Prior to the post-conference, the teacher will provide a completed Post-observation Reflection Form available on the StaffTrac online program. The lead evaluator will focus on the following two (2) subcomponents of Domain 4 of *The Framework for Teaching*: Reflecting on Teaching (4-a) and Growing and Developing Professionally (4-e). These subcomponents of Domain 4 will be discussed during the pre and post observation meetings.

Unannounced observation by the independent evaluator

The unannounced observation will be conducted by an impartial independent observer determined by the District. This observation will be weighted 10% of the teacher's total score. The independent evaluator will focus on the following four subcomponents of Domain 3 of *The Framework for Teaching*: Communicating with Students (3-a), Using Questioning and Discussion Techniques (3-b), Engaging Students in Learning (3-c), and Using Assessment in Instruction (3-d). Observations may commence September 30th and be completed by June 1. The unannounced classroom observation will consist of at least one (1), but no more than two (2) visitations and will not exceed forty (40) minutes in totality. In the event there is a second visitation, there will be a verbal request from the teacher or administrator. The administration will provide a rubric within ten (10) school days of the unannounced observation.

Rubrics for Enhancing Professional Practice: A Framework for Teaching

Each observation will be completed using a rubric with rating categories that are aligned to HEDI ratings and 1-4 levels. Each observation will be scored between 1 and 4.

Danielson Performance Level	SED Performance Level	Rating
Unsatisfactory	Ineffective	1
Basic	Developing	2
Proficient	Effective	3
Distinguished	Highly Effective	4

Once the observations are complete, they will be combined using a weighted average. This will produce an overall Observation category score between 1-4. This score will be converted into a HEDI rating based on the ranges listed below.

Overall Observation Category Score and Rating

	Minimum	Maximum
H	3.5	4.0
E	2.5	3.49
D	1.5	2.49
I	0	1.49

Example Observation Score
Observation – Lead Evaluator (90%)

Assessment of teacher effectiveness	Observation/Evidence
Domain Scores	Average
Domain 1 Planning and Preparation	2.4
Domain 2 The Classroom Environment	3.1
Domain 3 Instruction	2.6
Domain 4 Professional Responsibilities	2.1
Subtotal	10.2
Divide by the number of Domains/evidence	$10.2/4 = 2.55$
Final score	2.6
HEDI Rating	Effective

Observation – Independent Evaluator (10%)

Assessment of teacher effectiveness	Observation/Evidence
Domain Scores	Average
Domain 3-a* Communicating with Students	3.4
Domain 3-b* Using Questioning and Discussion Techniques	3.6
Domain 3-c* Engaging Students in Learning	3.2
Domain 3-d* Using Assessment in Instruction	2.8
Subtotal	13.0
Divide by the number of Domains/evidence	$13.0/4 = 3.25$
Final Score	3.25
HEDI Rating	Effective

Calculation of Weighted Scores	Weighted Points for Lead Evaluator	Weighted Points for Independent Evaluator
Weighted points added together for total score	$\underline{2.6} \times \underline{90\%}$ # of points = <u>2.34</u>	$\underline{3.25} \times \underline{10\%}$ # of points = <u>.325</u>

TOTAL POINTS FOR OBSERVATION = 2.67 - EFFECTIVE

* Any component not observed will not be scored.

Summative Meeting

An end of year summative meeting may take place at the request of the teacher or the administrator to discuss overall performance. The District shall compute and provide to the teacher their score and rating for the Student Performance category, if available, and for the Teacher Observation category for a teacher's APPR, in writing, no later than the last school day of the school year for which the teacher is being measured, but in no case later than September 1 of the school year next following the school year for which the teacher's performance is being measured. Teachers receiving state growth scores will be mailed as soon as scores from NYSED become available. Annual professional performance reviews for each educator must be completed and results provided to the educator in no case later than September 1 annually. This form will be signed by the teacher and administrator. A signed copy will be returned to the building principal. The Total Composite Score Form will be placed in the teacher's personnel file. If the score places the teacher in the "Developing" or "Ineffective" category, a Teacher Improvement Plan (TIP) will be initiated. The teacher's overall rating will be determined by the state mandated matrix by combining the student performance rating and the observation/school visit rating. This matrix is demonstrated below.

	Observation/School Visit				
Student Performance		Highly Effective (H)	Effective (E)	Developing (D)	Ineffective (I)
	Highly Effective (H)	H	H	E	D
	Effective (E)	H	E	E	D
	Developing (D)	E	E	D	I
	Ineffective (I)	D	D	I	I

PART II

Teacher Improvement Plan (TIP) Process

The NYS Commissioner's Regulation §30-3.11(b) requires that any teacher with an annual professional performance review rated as "Developing" or "Ineffective" shall receive a Teacher Improvement Plan (TIP). A TIP is not a disciplinary action. A TIP shall be developed by the lead evaluator in consultation with the teacher and union representative (optional). A copy of the TIP will be provided to the association president and the designated representative if the teacher so chooses to have one. At the end of the timeline set forth in the TIP through mutual agreement, the teacher, lead evaluator and union representative (optional) shall meet to assess the teacher's performance and ability to achieve the goals set forth in the TIP. Based on the outcome of this assessment, the TIP may be deemed satisfied, modified and continued, or deemed as having been unsuccessfully completed by the teacher.

The TIP is used exclusively for those teachers whose annual teacher evaluation composite score is rated "Developing" or "Ineffective". The final evaluation must be based on at least one formal observation completed by the lead evaluator during the current school year. The final evaluation includes evidence from all teacher rubric components and encompasses all domains of the formal observation and Domains 2 and 3 for the unannounced observation, and the Student Learning Objective. At the end of the timeline set, if the TIP goals are met, it will terminate. The culmination of the TIP will be communicated in writing to the teacher and signed by all parties by October 1 following the school year for which such teacher's performance was measured (NYSED, 2015, p. 113). If the teacher is again rated as "Developing" or "Ineffective", a new plan will be developed by the teacher and the building principal in collaboration with the union representative (optional) for the next school year. The District or employing board may bring charges for two (2) consecutive "Ineffective" ratings under Education Law §3012-d and shall bring charges for three (3) consecutive "Ineffective" ratings under Education Law §3012-d (NYSED, 2015, p. 113). However, nothing shall be construed to constrict or limit the District's right to deny tenure, or to otherwise terminate a probationary teacher, in compliance with the law and the collective bargaining agreement.

A TIP is completed collegially among the teacher whose rating is "Developing" or "Ineffective", lead evaluator and union representative (optional). They set professional goals to ensure growth toward improved student outcomes. Working towards this growth in an environment of professional respect is an expectation for all parties.

The teacher, lead evaluator and union representative (optional) will collaborate on timelines and necessary supports to improve student performance on state and local assessments and/or professional development supports around NYS Teaching Standard(s) and/or Domain Components from *The Framework for Teaching* deemed "Ineffective" and/or "Developing" on the formal observation. This intervention plan should include professional development supports around the identified area of improvement. The teacher will present an action plan to address the identified area of need using the Common Core Standards and/or the New York State standards and skills associated with them. Mentoring may be implemented and

additional formal observations may be conducted on a case by case basis. Informal observations with a focus on the identified deficient NYS Teaching Standard(s) and/or Domain Components may be conducted with written feedback provided as identified in the individual Teacher Improvement Plan.

Upon rating the teacher as “Developing” or “Ineffective” through the APPR review, a TIP must be formulated and implemented for that teacher. The TIP must be developed locally through negotiations and must begin October 1 in the school year following the school year for which such teacher is being measured (NYSED, 2015, p. 113). The TIP should be structured around each of the teacher rubric components in which the teacher was found deficient and necessary supports for improving student performance on state and local assessments provided. TIP goals/activities should be structured so that no more than four at a time are addressed. The following should be included on the TIP:

- **Identification of area(s) of improvement**
 - Domain Component(s) from *The Framework for Teaching*
 - Student assessment
- **Statement of the Goals**
 - List of specific expectations related to targeted goals
- **Action(s) to be taken**
 - Identify how progress will be measured and assessed
 - See Appendix ____ for optional intervention strategies
 - Specify next steps to be taken based upon progress or lack thereof
- **Resources**
 - Identify the lead evaluator who has oversight of the TIP
 - List specific materials, people, workshop to be used to support TIP
 - Identify the instrument or rubrics used to monitor progress
- **Timeline for achieving improvement**
 - Identify dates for classroom observations consistent with APPR plan
 - Identify dates for progress meetings with administrators identified with each identified targeted goal

All participants in the TIP meeting should be listed on the TIP. Periodic follow-up sessions should be conducted to assess the teacher’s progress.

PART III

Teacher Appeals Process

Appeals of Ineffective and Developing ratings only

Appeals of annual professional performance reviews should be limited to those that rate a teacher as Ineffective or Developing only. A teacher who has a dispute with a Highly Effective or Effective rating may meet with the administrator and discuss the issues not agreeable to both parties and shall try to resolve the teacher's concern. The teacher maintains the right to attach a rebuttal to the APPR, but not to file a formal appeal.

What may be challenged in an appeal?

Appeal procedures should limit the scope of appeals under Education Law §3012-d to the following subjects:

(1) the substance of the annual professional performance review; which shall include the instance of a teacher rated Ineffective on the Student Performance Category but rated Highly Effective on the Observation/School Visit Category based on an anomaly, as determined locally.

(2) the school district's or board of cooperative educational services' adherence to the standards and methodologies required for such reviews, pursuant to Education Law §3012-d and Subpart 30-3 of Commissioner's regulations;

(3) the adherence to the Commissioner's regulations, as applicable to such reviews and compliance with any applicable locally negotiated procedures, as required under Education Law §3012-d; and

(4) the school district's or board of cooperative educational services' issuance and/or implementation of the terms of the teacher improvement plan under Education Law §3012-d.

Prohibition against more than one appeal

A teacher may not file multiple appeals regarding the same performance review or teacher improvement plan. All grounds for appeal must be raised with specificity within one appeal. Any grounds not raised at the time the appeal is filed shall be deemed waived.

Burden of proof

In an appeal, the teacher has the burden of demonstrating a clear legal right to the relief requested and the burden of establishing the facts upon which petitioner seeks relief.

Teacher request for supporting documents

Within five (5) calendar days of receipt of the APPR, a teacher may request, in writing, that the administrator issuing the APPR provide the teacher a copy of any and all documents and written material upon which the APPR was based.

Timeframe for filing an appeal

All appeals must be submitted in writing no later than fifteen (15) calendar days of the date when the teacher receives his or her APPR. (Appendix G) If a teacher is challenging the

issuance of a teacher improvement plan, appeals must be filed with fifteen (15) calendar days of issuance of such plan. The failure to file an appeal within these timeframes shall be deemed a waiver of the right to appeal and the appeal shall be deemed abandoned.

When filing an appeal, the teacher must submit a detailed written description of the specific areas of disagreement over his or her performance review, or the issuance and/or implementation of the terms of his or her improvement plan and any additional documents or materials relevant to the appeal. (Appendix G) The performance review and/or improvement plan being challenged must also be submitted with the appeal. Any information not submitted at the time the appeal is filed shall not be considered.

Timeframe for District response

Within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt of an appeal, the school district staff member(s) who issued the performance review or were or are responsible for either the issuance and/or implementation of the terms of the teacher's improvement plan must submit a detailed written response to the appeal. The response must include any and all additional documents or written materials specific to the point(s) of disagreement that support the school district's response and are relevant to the resolution of the appeal. Any such information that is not submitted at the time the response is filed shall not be considered in the deliberations related to the resolution of the appeal. The teacher initiating the appeal shall receive a copy of the response filed by the school district, and any and all additional information submitted with the response, at the same time the school district files its response.

Appeals Committee

Appeals shall be referred for consideration by the APPR Appeals Committee, a committee made up of one (2) administrators (not to include the lead evaluator) from within the District and two (2) tenured teachers from within the District appointed by the President of the FPTA. The President will also select an alternate from within the District. All members of the committee and the alternate shall complete the training required of lead evaluators under the APPR regulations. It is the responsibility of the District to provide the necessary training required for all aspects of the APPR. Any financial cost will be paid by the District. The APPR Appeals Committee shall convene to consider an appeal within fifteen (15) calendar days of the filing of the appeal. The parties agree that in the event of unforeseen circumstances require a modification; the Superintendent of Schools and President of the FPTA will come to a mutual agreement as to how to proceed.

Determination of appeal

Upon the conclusion of its consideration of an appeal, each member of the committee shall vote to either uphold the APPR or modify the APPR. If the committee unanimously agrees on one of these choices, the committee shall give written notice of its decision to the appealing teacher, the president of the FPTA and the Superintendent of Schools, and the decision of the committee shall be final. In the event the committee is not unanimous in its decision on an appeal, the committee shall write a brief statement setting forth and explaining his or her

recommendation for disposition of the appeal. The committee members' written statements, together with the full record of the appeal, shall then be forwarded to the Superintendent of Schools- who in consultation with the FPTA president, shall issue a final decision on appeal within ten (10) calendar days.

Decision

A written decision on the merits of the appeal shall be rendered no later than thirty (30) calendar days from the date upon which the teacher filed his or her appeal (Appendix H). The appeal shall be based on a written record, comprised of the teacher's appeal papers and any documentary evidence accompanying the appeal, as well as the school district's response to the appeal and additional documentary evidence submitted with such papers. Such decision shall be final.

The decision shall set forth the reasons and factual basis for each determination on each of the specific issues raised in the teacher's appeal. If the appeal is sustained, the reviewer may set aside a rating if it has been affected by substantial error or defect, modify a rating if it is affected by substantial error or defect or order a new evaluation if procedures have been violated. A copy of the decision shall be provided to the teacher and the evaluator or the person responsible for either issuing or implementing the terms of an improvement plan, if that person is different.

Exclusivity of §3012-d appeal procedure

The §3012-d appeal procedure shall constitute the exclusive means for initiating, reviewing and resolving any and all challenges and appeals related to a teacher performance review and/or improvement plan. A teacher may not resort to any other contractual grievance procedures for the resolution of challenges and appeals related to a professional performance review and/or improvement plan, except as otherwise authorized by law.

PART IV

Training of Evaluators

The District will ensure that all lead evaluators and independent evaluators are properly trained and certified to complete an individual's performance review. Evaluator training will be conducted by appropriately qualified individuals or entities. Evaluator training will replicate the recommended New York State Education Department (NYSED) model certification process. The District will ensure that all evaluators are trained as lead evaluators. The superintendent will certify lead evaluators upon receipt of proper documentation that the individual has fully completed training. The superintendent will maintain records of certification of evaluators.

Evaluator training will occur regionally in cooperation with Hamilton-Fulton-Montgomery Board of Cooperative Educational Services (HFM-BOCES). Training will be conducted by HFM BOCES Network Team personnel who have participated in the NYSED evaluator training for Network Teams and/or personnel authorized to train on behalf of an

evaluation rubric approved by NYSED. Evaluators will be recertified on a periodic basis, to be determined by the District.

The District will establish a process to maintain inter-rater reliability over time in accordance with NYSED guidance and protocols recommended in training for lead evaluators. The District anticipates that these protocols will include measures such as: data analysis; periodic comparisons of assessments; and/or annual calibration sessions across evaluators.

This training will include the following Requirements for Lead Evaluators/Evaluators:

- New York State Teaching Standards and ISLLC Standards
- Evidence-based observation
- Application and use of Student Growth Percentile and Value Added Growth Model data
- Application and use of the State-approved teacher or principal rubrics
- Application and use of any assessment tools used to evaluate teachers and principals
- Use of Statewide instructional Reporting System
- Scoring methodology used to evaluate teachers and principals
- Specific considerations in evaluating teachers and principals of ELLS and students with disabilities.

Timing

For the 2012-2013 school year and thereafter, the lead evaluator(s) and principals shall be appropriately trained and certified by September 1st of each school year or thirty (30) days after appointment.

Re-Certification and Updated Training

The District will work to ensure that the lead evaluator(s) and independent evaluators will receive full training as required by law. The District will also ensure that lead evaluator(s) and independent evaluators maintain inter-rater reliability over time and that they are re-certified on an annual basis and receive updated training on any changes in the law, regulations or applicable collective bargaining agreements.

Part V

Data Management

The District will work with NYSED to develop a process that aligns its data systems to ensure that NYSED receives timely and accurate teacher, course and student “linkage” data, as well as a process for teacher and principal verification of the courses and/or student rosters assigned to them.

Ensuring Accurate Teacher and Student Data

The District shall ensure that NYSED receives accurate teacher and student data, including enrollment and attendance data and any other student, teacher, school, course and teacher/student linkage data necessary to comply with the Regulations of the Board of Regents

and Commissioner of Education by providing such data in a format and timeline prescribed by the Commissioner.

The District's student data system records now identify teacher assignments and student enrollment and attendance. The District will verify assignments of classroom teachers of common branch subjects, ELA and Mathematics Grades 4-8 (described below). The NYSED *Guidance on New York State Annual Professional Performance Review For Teachers and Principals* (APPR Guidance) provides the following guidance when reporting data beginning with the 2011-2012 school year and school years thereafter relating to "teacher of record". The "teacher of record" is defined as those teachers who are primarily and directly responsible for a student's learning activities that are aligned to the performance measures of the course (NYSED, 2015, p. 25)

The District collects data on student enrollment, attendance, and achievement on statewide assessments through our student management system. This information is periodically reviewed and corrected by district support staff and administration. Prior to submission to the Data Warehouse, the data is extracted from our student management system and formatted in accordance with the specifications provided by Northeast Regional Information Center (NERIC).

The New York State Education Department's APPR Guidance and field memos relating to the Student Information Repository System (SIRS) will provide detailed guidance related to the collection and reporting of data, including student-teacher linkage and student attendance. The District will continue to monitor data and develop additional processes, as needed and consistent with NYSED reporting requirements, to verify that the data submitted to the State are complete and accurate. NYSED advises that it will provide roster verification reports to assist in this process (NYSED, 2015, p. 131). NYSED also will provide guidelines for the use of student-teacher instructional weighting and student exclusion flags (NYSED, 2015, p. 130-145)

Verification

The District's student data system identifies teacher assignments and student enrollment and attendance. The District has obtained the NYSED statewide unique identifier for certain certified individual employed by the District through "TEACH". This information has or will be entered into the District's data system and will be extracted from the District's system and reported to SIRS in accordance with NYSED guidance. The District will verify assignments of classroom teachers of common branch subjects, ELA and Mathematics Grades 4-8. Each principal is responsible for creating student assignments and entering the class rosters into our student management system. The principal reviews this information in August and notifies teachers of the students assigned to them for the year. Any students who enroll after the school year begins are entered into our student management system and the teacher is notified of the additional student assigned to them.

Reporting Individual Subcomponent Scores

The District will report to the SED the individual subcomponent scores and the total composite effectiveness score for each classroom teacher in the District in a format and timeline prescribed by the Commissioner. The District will develop a process for timely and

accurate extraction of such data and will use SIRS data reporting extracts protocols for reporting these data to NYSED. Total Composite Effectiveness Scores will not be reported until data on student achievement on state assessments is transmitted to the District.

Development, Security and Scoring of Assessments

The District shall ensure the development, security and scoring processes of all assessments (NYSED, 2015, p. 96-99)

Standardized assessments

The District will ensure that the amount of time devoted to traditional standardized assessments that are not specifically required by state or federal law for each classroom or program within a grade level does not exceed, in the aggregate, one percent of the minimum required annual instructional hours for the grade.

Security

The District will follow the testing guidelines set forth by NYSED in regards to securing any NYS exams. Assessments will not be disseminated to students prior to test administration.

Scoring

The District will ensure that all assessments are scored in the manner as prescribed by the assessment. Individuals with vested interest in the outcome of their assessments are not involved, to the extent practicable, in the administration and scoring of those assessments.

Part VI **Miscellaneous**

Required Certificates

The District shall include with this APPR Plan any certifications required by the Board of Regents regulations.

Filing and Publication of APPR Plan

This APPR Plan shall be adopted by the Board of Education, filed in the office of the District, and shall be made available to the public on the District's website by June 19, or within ten days after its adoption, whichever shall later occur.

Monitoring

The District agrees to collaborate with SED regarding any concerns and/or monitoring of the district regarding evaluation implementation.

Storage

The District will provide a database so that administrators may retain reports and teachers can retain SLO(s), evidence, etc. for review. This database may be used by the District to collect evidence and look for trends in data.

APPR Review

The District and the Teachers' Association will review this APPR plan annually and modify aspects of the plan as mutually agreed upon. In the event of unforeseen circumstances that require a modification; the Superintendent of Schools, President of the FPTA and the APPR Coordinator will come to a mutual agreement as to how to proceed.

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The Framework for Teaching (2011 Revised Edition)

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

Domain 1:	Planning and Preparation
1a: Demonstrating Knowledge of Content and Pedagogy <i>NYS Teaching Standard 1 Elements 1-6</i> <i>NYS Teacher Standard 2 Elements 1,5</i>	In order to guide student learning, teachers must have command of the subjects they teach. They must know which concepts and skills are central to a discipline, and which are peripheral; they must know how the discipline has evolved into the 21st century, incorporating such issues as global awareness and cultural diversity, as appropriate. Accomplished teachers understand the internal relationships within the disciplines they teach, knowing which concepts and skills are prerequisite to the understanding of others. They are also aware of typical student misconceptions in the discipline and work to dispel them. But knowledge of the content is not sufficient; in advancing student understanding, teachers are familiar with the particularly pedagogical approaches best suited to each discipline. The elements of component 1a are: • Knowledge of content and the structure of the discipline <i>Every discipline has a dominant structure, with smaller components or strands, central concepts and skills</i> • Knowledge of prerequisite relationships <i>Some disciplines, for example mathematics, have important prerequisites; experienced teachers know what these are and how to use them in designing lessons and units.</i> • Knowledge of content-related pedagogy <i>Different disciplines have “signature pedagogies” that have evolved over time and found to be most effective in teaching.</i> Indicators include: • Lesson and unit plans that reflect important concepts in the discipline • Lesson and unit plans that accommodate prerequisite relationships among concepts and skills • Clear and accurate classroom explanations • Accurate answers to student questions • Feedback to students that furthers learning • Inter-disciplinary connections in plans and practice

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
1a: Demonstrating Knowledge of Content and Pedagogy	In planning and practice, teacher makes content errors or does not correct errors made by students. Teacher's plans and practice display little understanding of prerequisite relationships important to student learning of the content. Teacher displays little or no understanding of the range of pedagogical approaches suitable to student learning of the content.	Teacher is familiar with the important concepts in the discipline but displays lack of awareness of how these concepts relate to one another. Teacher's plans and practice indicate some awareness of prerequisite relationships, although such knowledge may be inaccurate or incomplete. Teacher's plans and practice reflect a limited range of pedagogical approaches to the discipline or to the students.	Teacher displays solid knowledge of the important concepts in the discipline and how these relate to one another. Teacher's plans and practice reflect accurate understanding of prerequisite relationships among topics and concepts. Teacher's plans and practice reflect familiarity with a wide range of effective pedagogical approaches in the discipline.	Teacher displays extensive knowledge of the important concepts in the discipline and how these relate both to one another and to other disciplines. Teacher's plans and practice reflect understanding of prerequisite relationships among topics and concepts and a link to necessary cognitive structures by students to ensure understanding. Teacher's plans and practice reflect familiarity with a wide range of effective pedagogical approaches in the discipline, anticipating student misconceptions.
Critical Attributes	- Teacher makes content errors. - Teacher does not consider prerequisite relationships when planning. - Teacher's plans use inappropriate strategies for the discipline.	- Teacher is familiar with the discipline but does not see conceptual relationships. - Teacher's knowledge of prerequisite relationships is inaccurate or incomplete. - Lesson and unit plans use limited instructional strategies and some are not be suitable to the content.	- The teacher can identify important concepts of the discipline, and their relationships to one another. - The teacher consistently provides clear explanations of the content. - The teacher answers student questions accurately and provides feedback that furthers their learning. - The teacher seeks out content-related professional development.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": - Teacher cites intra- and inter-disciplinary content relationships. - Teacher is proactive in uncovering student misconceptions and addressing them before proceeding.
Possible Examples	<i>The teacher says, "The official language of Brazil is Spanish, just like other South American countries."</i> <i>The teacher says, "I don't understand why the math book has decimals in the same unit as fractions."</i> <i>The teacher has students copy dictionary definitions each week to help his students learn to spell difficult words.</i>	<i>The teacher plans lessons on area and perimeter independently of one another, without linking the concepts together.</i> <i>The teacher plans to forge ahead with a lesson on addition with re-grouping, even though some students have not fully grasped place value.</i> <i>The teacher always plans the same routine to study spelling: pre-test on Monday, copy the words 5 times each on Tuesday and Wednesday, test on Friday.</i>	<i>The teacher's plan for area and perimeter invites students to determine the shape that will yield the largest area for a given perimeter.</i> <i>The teacher realized her students are not sure how to use a compass, so she plans to practice that before introducing the activity on angle measurement.</i> <i>The teacher plans to expand a unit on civics by having students simulate a court trial.</i>	<i>In a unit on 19th century literature, the teacher incorporates information about the history of the same period.</i> <i>Before beginning a unit on the solar system, the teacher surveys the class on their beliefs as to why it is hotter in the summer than in the winter.</i>

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

Domain 1:	Planning and Preparation
1b: Demonstrating Knowledge of Students <i>NYS Teaching Standard 1 Elements 1-6</i> <i>NYS Teacher Standard 2 Element 5</i>	Teachers don't teach content in the abstract; they teach it to <i>students</i>. In order to ensure student learning, therefore, teachers must not only know their content and its related pedagogy, but the students to whom they wish to teach that content. In ensuring student learning, teachers must appreciate what recent research in cognitive psychology has confirmed: namely that students learn through active intellectual engagement with content. While there are patterns in cognitive, social, and emotional developmental stages typical of different age groups, students learn in their individual ways and may come with gaps or misconceptions that the teacher needs to uncover in order to plan appropriate learning activities. In addition, students have lives beyond school, lives that include athletic and musical pursuits, activities in their neighborhoods, and family and cultural traditions. Students whose first language is not English, as well as students with other special needs must be considered when planning lessons and identifying resources that will ensure their understanding. The elements of component 1b are: • Knowledge of child and adolescent development <i>Children learn differently at different stages of their lives</i> • Knowledge of the learning process <i>Learning requires active intellectual engagement</i> • Knowledge of students' skills, knowledge, and language proficiency <i>Children's lives beyond school influence their learning</i> • Knowledge of students' interest and cultural heritage <i>Children's backgrounds influence their learning</i> • Knowledge of students' special needs <i>Children do not all develop in a typical fashion</i> Indicators include: • Teacher gathers formal and informal information about students for use in planning instruction • Teacher learns student interests and needs for use in planning • Teacher participation in community cultural events • Teacher-designed opportunities for families to share heritage • Database of students with special needs

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
1b: Demonstrating Knowledge of Students	Teacher demonstrates little or no understanding of how students learn, and little knowledge of students' backgrounds, cultures, skills, language proficiency, interests, and special needs, and does not seek such understanding.	Teacher indicates the importance of understanding how students learn and the students' backgrounds, cultures, skills, language proficiency, interests, and special needs, and attains this knowledge for the class as a whole.	Teacher understands the active nature of student learning, and attains information about levels of development for groups of students. The teacher also purposefully seeks knowledge from several sources of students' backgrounds, cultures, skills, language proficiency, interests, and special needs, and attains this knowledge for groups of students.	Teacher actively seeks knowledge of students' levels of development and their backgrounds, cultures, skills, language proficiency, interests, and special needs from a variety of sources. This information is acquired for individual students.
Critical Attributes	• Teacher does not understand child development characteristics and has unrealistic expectations for students. • Teacher does not try to ascertain varied ability levels among students in the class. • Teacher is not aware of student interests or cultural heritages. • Teacher takes no responsibility to learn about students' medical or learning disabilities.	• Teacher cites developmental theory, but does not seek to integrate it into lesson planning. • Teacher is aware of the different ability levels in the class, but tends to teach to the "whole group." • The teacher recognizes that children have different interests and cultural backgrounds, but rarely draws on their contributions or differentiates materials to accommodate those differences. • The teacher is aware of medical issues and learning disabilities with some students, but does not seek to understand the implications of that knowledge.	• The teacher knows, for groups of students, their levels of cognitive development • The teacher is aware of the different cultural groups in the class. • The teacher has a good idea of the range of interests of students in the class. • The teacher has identified "high," "medium," and "low" groups of students within the class. • The teacher is well-informed about students' cultural heritage and incorporates this knowledge in lesson planning. • The teacher is aware of the special needs represented by students in the class.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": • The teacher uses ongoing methods to assess students' skill levels and designs instruction accordingly. • The teacher seeks out information about their cultural heritage from all students. • The teacher maintains a system of updated student records and incorporates medical and/or learning needs into lesson plans.
Possible Examples	• <i>The lesson plan includes a teacher presentation for an entire 30 minute period to a group of 7-year olds.</i> • <i>The teacher plans to give her ELL students the same writing assignment she gives the rest of the class.</i> • <i>The teacher plans to teach his class Christmas carols, despite the fact that he has four religions represented amongst his students.</i>	• <i>The teacher's lesson plan has the same assignment for the entire class, in spite of the fact that one activity is beyond the reach of some students.</i> • <i>In the unit on Mexico, the teacher has not incorporated perspectives from the three Mexican-American children in the class.</i> • <i>Lesson plans make only peripheral reference to students' interests.</i>	• <i>The teacher creates an assessment of students' levels of cognitive development.</i> • <i>The teacher examines students' previous year's folders to ascertain the proficiency levels of groups of students in the class,</i> • <i>The teacher administers a student interest survey at the beginning of the school year.</i>	• <i>The teacher plans his lesson with three different follow-up activities, designed to meet the varied ability levels of his students.</i> • <i>The teacher plans to provide multiple project options; students will self-select the project that best meets their individual approach to learning.</i> • <i>The teacher encourages students to be aware of their individual reading</i>

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
		• The teacher knows that some of her students have IEPs but they're so long, she hasn't read them yet.	• The teacher plans activities based on student interests. • The teacher knows that five of her students are in the Garden Club; she plans to have them discuss horticulture as part of the next biology lesson. • The teacher realizes that not all of his students are Christian, so he plans to read a Hanukkah story in December. • The teacher plans to ask her Spanish-speaking students to discuss their ancestry as part of their Social Studies unit studying South America.	- levels and make independent reading choices that will be challenging, but not too difficult. • The teacher attended the local Mexican heritage day, meeting several of his students' extended family members. • The teacher regularly creates adapted assessment materials for several students with learning disabilities.

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

Domain 1:	Planning and Preparation
1c: Setting Instructional Outcomes <i>NYS Teaching Standard 2 Element 4</i> <i>NYS Teacher Standard 5 Element 1</i>	Teaching is a purposeful activity; even the most imaginative activities are directed towards certain desired learning. Therefore, establishing instructional outcomes entails identifying exactly what students will be expected to learn; the outcomes do not describe what students will <i>do</i>, but what they will <i>learn</i>. The instructional outcomes should reflect important learning and must lend themselves to various forms of assessment so that all students are able to demonstrate their understanding of the content. Insofar as the outcomes determine the instructional activities, the resources used, their suitability for diverse learners, and the methods of assessment employed, they hold a central place in Domain 1. Learning outcomes are of a number of different types: factual and procedural knowledge, conceptual understanding, thinking and reasoning skills, and collaborative and communication strategies. In addition, some learning outcomes refer to dispositions; it's important not only for students to learn to read, but educators also hope that they will <i>like</i> to read. In addition, experienced teachers are able to link their learning outcomes with others both within their discipline and in other disciplines. The elements of component 1c are: • Value, sequence, and alignment <i>Students must be able to build their understanding of important ideas from concept to concept</i> • Clarity <i>Outcomes must refer to what students will learn, not what they will do, and must permit viable methods of assessment</i> • Balance <i>Outcomes should reflect different types of learning: such as knowledge, conceptual understanding, and thinking skills</i> • Suitability for diverse students <i>Outcomes must be appropriate for all students in the class</i> Indicators include: • Outcomes of a challenging cognitive level • Statements of student learning, not student activity • Outcomes central to the discipline and related to those in other disciplines • Permit assessment of student attainment • Differentiated for students of varied ability

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
1c: Setting Instructional Outcomes	Outcomes represent low expectations for students and lack of rigor, nor do they all reflect important learning in the discipline. Outcomes are stated as activities, rather than as student learning. Outcomes reflect only one type of learning and only one discipline or strand, and are suitable for only some students.	Outcomes represent moderately high expectations and rigor. Some reflect important learning in the discipline, and consist of a combination of outcomes and activities. Outcomes reflect several types of learning, but teacher has made no attempt at coordination or integration. Most of the outcomes are suitable for most of the students in the class based on global assessments of student learning.	Most outcomes represent rigorous and important learning in the discipline. All the instructional outcomes are clear, written in the form of student learning, and suggest viable methods of assessment. Outcomes reflect several different types of learning and opportunities for coordination. Outcomes take into account the varying needs of groups of students.	All outcomes represent rigorous and important learning in the discipline. The outcomes are clear, written in the form of student learning, and permit viable methods of assessment. Outcomes reflect several different types of learning and, where appropriate, represent opportunities for both coordination and integration. Outcomes take into account the varying needs of individual students.
Critical Attributes	• Outcomes lack rigor. • Outcomes do not represent important learning in the discipline. • Outcomes are not clear or are stated as activities. • Outcomes are not suitable for many students in the class.	• Outcomes represent a mixture of low expectations and rigor. • Some outcomes reflect important learning in the discipline. • Outcomes are suitable for most of the class.	• Outcomes represent high expectations and rigor. • Outcomes are related to “big ideas” of the discipline. • Outcomes are written in terms of what students will learn rather than do. • Outcomes represent a range of outcomes: factual, conceptual understanding, reasoning, social, management, communication. • Outcomes are suitable to groups of students in the class, differentiated where necessary.	In addition to the characteristics of “Effective”: • Teacher plans reference curricular frameworks or blueprints to ensure accurate sequencing. • Teacher connects outcomes to previous and future learning • Outcomes are differentiated to encourage individual students to take educational risks.
Possible Examples	• <i>A learning outcome for a fourth grade class is to make a poster illustrating a poem.</i> • <i>All the outcomes for a ninth grade history class are factual knowledge.</i> • <i>The topic of the social studies unit involves the concept of</i>	• <i>Outcomes consist of understanding the relationship between addition and multiplication and memorizing facts.</i> • <i>The outcomes are written with the needs of the “middle” group in mind; however, the advanced students are bored, and some lower-level students struggle.</i>	• <i>One of the learning outcomes is for students to “appreciate the aesthetics of 18th century English poetry.”</i> • <i>The outcomes for the history unit include some factual information, as well as a comparison of the perspectives of different groups in the run-up to the Revolutionary</i>	• <i>The teacher encourages his students to set their own goals; he provides them a taxonomy of challenge verbs to help them strive for higher expectations.</i> • <i>Students will develop a concept map that links previous learning goals to those they are currently working on.</i> • <i>Some students identify additional</i>

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

“revolutions” but the teacher only

expects his students to remember the important dates of battles.

- *Despite having a number of ELL students in the class, the outcomes state that all writing must be grammatically correct.*

War.

- *The teacher reviews the project expectations and modifies some goals to be in line with students’ IEP objectives.*

learning.

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

Domain 1:	Planning and Preparation
1d: Demonstrating Knowledge of Resources <i>NYS Teaching Standard 1 Elements 5,6</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 2 Elements 1-6</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 3 Elements 5,6</i>	Student learning is enhanced by a teacher’s skillful use of resources; some of these are provided by the school as “official” materials; others are secured by teachers through their own initiative. Resources fall into several different categories: those used in the classroom by students, those available beyond the classroom walls to enhance student learning, resources for teachers to further their own professional knowledge and skill, and resources that can provide non-instructional assistance to students. Teachers recognize the importance of discretion in the selection of resources, selecting those that align directly with the learning outcomes and which will be of most use to the students. Accomplished teachers also ensure that the selection of materials and resources is appropriately challenging for every student; texts, for example, are available at various reading levels to make sure all students can access the content and successfully demonstrate understanding of the learning outcomes. Furthermore, expert teachers look beyond the school for resources to bring their subjects to life and to assist students who need help in both their academic and non-academic lives. The elements of component 1d are: - Resources for classroom use <i>Materials that align with learning outcomes</i> - Resources to extend content knowledge and pedagogy <i>Those that can further teachers’ professional knowledge</i> - Resources for students: <i>Materials that are appropriately challenging</i> Indicators include: - District provided materials - Range of texts - Guest speakers - Internet resources - Materials provided by professional organizations - Teacher continuing professional education courses or professional groups - Community resources

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
1d: Demonstrating Knowledge of Resources	Teacher is unaware of resources for classroom use, for expanding one's own knowledge, or for students available through the school or district.	Teacher displays basic awareness of resources available for classroom use, for expanding one's own knowledge, and for students through the school, but no knowledge of resources available more broadly.	Teacher displays awareness of resources available for classroom use, for expanding one's own knowledge, and for students through the school or district and external to the school and on the Internet.	Teacher's knowledge of resources for classroom use, for expanding one's own knowledge, and for students is extensive, including those available through the school or district, in the community, through professional organizations and universities, and on the Internet.
Critical Attributes	• The teacher only uses district-provided materials, even when more variety would assist some students. • The teacher does not seek out resources available to expand his/her own skill. • Although aware of some student needs, the teacher does not inquire about possible resources.	• The teacher uses materials in the school library, but does not search beyond the school for resources. • The teacher participates in content-area workshops offered by the school, but does not pursue other professional development. • The teacher locates materials and resources for students that are available through the school, but does not pursue any other avenues.	• Texts are at varied levels. • Texts are supplemented by guest speakers and field experiences. • Teacher facilitates Internet resources. • Resources are multi-disciplinary. • Teacher expands knowledge with professional learning groups and organizations. • Teacher pursues options offered by universities. • Teacher provides lists of resources outside the class for students to draw on.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": • Texts are matched to student skill level. • The teacher has ongoing relationship with colleges and universities that support student learning. • The teacher maintains log of resources for student reference. • The teacher pursues apprenticeships to increase discipline knowledge. • The teacher facilitates student contact with resources outside the classroom.
Possible Examples	• <i>For their unit on China, the students accessed all of their information from the district-supplied textbook.</i> • <i>Mr. J is not sure how to teach fractions, but doesn't know how he's expected to learn it by himself.</i> • <i>A student says, "It's too bad we can't go to the nature center when we're doing our unit on the environment."</i>	• <i>For a unit on ocean life; the teacher really needs more books, but the school library only has three for him to borrow.</i> • <i>The teacher knows she should learn more about teaching literacy, but the school only offered one professional development day last year.</i> • <i>The teacher thinks his students would benefit from hearing about health safety from a professional; he contacts the school nurse to visit his classroom.</i>	• <i>The teacher provides her 5th graders a range of non-fiction texts about the American Revolution; no matter their reading level, all students can participate in the discussion of important concepts.</i> • <i>The teacher took an online course on Literature to expand her knowledge of great American writers.</i> • <i>The teacher distributes a list of summer reading materials that would help prepare his 8th graders transition to high school.</i>	• <i>The teacher is not happy with the out-of-date textbook; his students will critique it and write their own text for social studies.</i> • <i>The teacher spends the summer at Dow Chemical learning more about current research so she can expand her knowledge base for teaching Chemistry.</i> • <i>The teacher matches students in her Family and Consumer Science class with local businesses; the students spend time shadowing employees to understand how their classroom skills might be used on the job.</i>

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

Domain 1:	Planning and Preparation
1e: Designing Coherent Instruction <i>NYS Teaching Standard 2</i> <i>Elements 1-3, 5, 6</i>	Designing coherent instruction is the heart of planning, reflecting the teacher’s knowledge of content and the students in the class, the intended outcomes of instruction, and the available resources. Such planning requires that educators have a clear understanding of the state, district, and school expectations for student learning, and the skill to translate these into a coherent plan. It also requires that teachers understand the characteristics of the students they teach and the active nature of student learning. Educators must determine how best to sequence instruction in a way that will advance student learning through the required content. It requires the thoughtful construction of lessons that contain cognitively engaging learning activities, the incorporation of appropriate resources and materials, and the intentional grouping of students. Proficient practice in this component recognizes that a well-designed instruction plan addresses the learning needs of various groups of students; one size does not fit all. At the distinguished level the teacher plans instruction that takes into account the specific learning needs of each student and solicits ideas from students on how best to structure the learning. This plan is then implemented in Domain 3. The elements of component 1e are: • Learning activities <i>Instruction designed to engage students and advance them through the content</i> • Instructional materials and resources <i>Appropriate to the learning needs of the students</i> • Instructional groups <i>Intentionally organized to support student learning</i> • Lesson and unit structure <i>Clear and sequenced to advance students’ learning</i> Indicators include: • Lessons that support instructional outcomes and reflect important concepts • Instructional maps that indicate relationships to prior learning • Activities that represent high-level thinking • Opportunities for student choice • The use of varied resources • Thoughtfully planned learning groups • Structured lesson plan

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
1e: Designing Coherent Instruction	The series of learning experiences is poorly aligned with the instructional outcomes and does not represent a coherent structure. The activities and are not designed to engage students in active intellectual activity and have unrealistic time allocations. Instructional groups do not support the instructional outcomes and offer no variety.	Some of the learning activities and materials are suitable to the instructional outcomes, and represent a moderate cognitive challenge, but with no differentiation for different students. Instructional groups partially support the instructional outcomes, with an effort at providing some variety. The lesson or unit has a recognizable structure; the progression of activities is uneven, with most time allocations reasonable.	Teacher coordinates knowledge of content, of students, and of resources, to design a series of learning experiences aligned to instructional outcomes and suitable to groups of students. The learning activities have reasonable time allocations; they represent significant cognitive challenge, with some differentiation for different groups of students. The lesson or unit has a clear structure with appropriate and varied use of instructional groups.	Plans represent the coordination of in-depth content knowledge, understanding of different students' needs and available resources (including technology), resulting in a series of learning activities designed to engage students in high-level cognitive activity. These are differentiated, as appropriate, for individual learners. Instructional groups are varied as appropriate, with some opportunity for student choice. The lesson's or unit's structure is clear and allows for different pathways according to diverse student needs.
Critical Attributes	• Learning activities are boring and/or not well aligned to the instructional goals. • Materials are not engaging or do not meet instructional outcomes. • Instructional groups do not support learning. • Lesson plans are not structured or sequenced and are unrealistic in their expectations.	• Learning activities are moderately challenging. • Learning resources are suitable, but there is limited variety. • Instructional groups are random or only partially support objectives. • Lesson structure is uneven or may be unrealistic in terms of time expectations.	• Learning activities are matched to instructional outcomes. • Activities provide opportunity for higher-level thinking. • Teacher provides a variety of appropriately challenging materials and resources. • Instructional student groups are organized thoughtfully to maximize learning and build on student strengths. • The plan for the lesson or unit is well structured, with reasonable time allocations.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": • Activities permit student choice. • Learning experiences connect to other disciplines. • Teacher provides a variety of appropriately challenging resources that are differentiated for students in the class. • Lesson plans differentiate for individual student needs.
Possible Examples	• <i>After memorizing the parts of the microscope, the teacher plans to have his 9th graders color in the worksheet.</i> • <i>Despite having a textbook that was 15 years old, the teacher plans to use that as the sole resource for his Communism unit.</i> • <i>The teacher organizes her class in rows, seating the students</i>	• <i>After the mini-lesson, the teacher plans to have the whole class play a game to reinforce the skill she taught.</i> • <i>The teacher found an atlas to use as a supplemental resource during the geography unit.</i> • <i>The teacher always lets students self-select their working groups because they behave better when they can choose who they want to sit with.</i>	• <i>The teacher reviews her learning activities with a reference to high level "action verbs" and rewrites some of the activities to increase the challenge level.</i> • <i>The teacher creates a list of historical fiction titles that will expand her students' knowledge of the age of exploration.</i>	• <i>The teacher's unit on ecosystems lists a variety of high level activities in a menu; students choose those that suit their approach to learning.</i> • <i>While completing their projects, the teacher's students will have access to a wide variety of resources that she has coded by reading level so they can make the best selections.</i>

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
	<i>alphabetically; she plans to have students work all year in groups of four based on where they are sitting.</i> <i>The teacher's lesson plans are written on sticky notes in his grade book; they indicate lecture, activity, or test.</i>	<i>The teacher's lesson plans are nicely formatted, but the timing for many activities is too short to actually cover the concepts thoroughly.</i>	<i>The teacher plans for students to complete projects in small groups; he carefully selects group members based on their ability level and learning style.</i> <i>The teacher reviews lesson plans with her principal; they are well structured with pacing times and activities clearly indicated.</i>	<i>After the cooperative group lesson, students will reflect on their participation and make suggestions for new group arrangements in the future.</i> <i>The lesson plan clearly indicates the concepts taught in the last few lessons; the teacher plans for his students to link the current lesson outcomes to those they previously learned.</i>

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

Domain 1:	Planning and Preparation
1f: Designing Student Assessments <i>NYS Teaching Standard 2 Elements 5,6</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 5 Elements 1-5</i>	Good teaching requires both assessment <i>of</i> learning and assessment <i>for</i> learning. Assessments <i>of</i> learning ensure that teachers know that students have learned the intended outcomes. These assessments must be designed in such a manner that they provide evidence of the full range of learning outcomes; that is, different methods are needed to assess reasoning skills than for factual knowledge. Furthermore, such assessments may need to be adapted to the particular needs of individual students; an ESL student, for example, may need an alternative method of assessment to allow demonstration of understanding. Assessment <i>for</i> learning enables a teacher to incorporate assessments directly into the instructional process, and to modify or adapt instruction as needed to ensure student understanding. Such assessments, although used during instruction, must be designed as part of the planning process. Such formative assessment strategies are ongoing and may be used by both teachers and students to monitor progress towards the understanding the learning outcomes. The elements of component 1e are: • Congruence with instructional outcomes <i>Assessments must match learning expectations</i> • Criteria and standards <i>Expectations must be clearly defined</i> • Design of formative assessments <i>Assessments for learning must be planned as part of the instructional process</i> • Use for planning <i>Results of assessment guide future planning</i> Indicators include: • Lesson plans indicate correspondence between assessments and instructional outcomes • Assessment types are suitable to the style of outcome • Variety of performance opportunities for students • Modified assessments are available for individual students as needed • Expectations clearly written with descriptors for each level of performance • Formative assessments are designed to inform minute-to-minute decision-making by the teacher during instruction

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
1f: Designing Student Assessments	Assessment procedures are not congruent with instructional outcomes; the proposed approach contains no criteria or standards. Teacher has no plan to incorporate formative assessment in the lesson or unit, nor any plans to use assessment results in designing future instruction.	Some of the instructional outcomes are assessed through the proposed approach, but others are not. Assessment criteria and standards have been developed, but they are not clear. Approach to the use of formative assessment is rudimentary, including only some of the instructional outcomes. Teacher intends to use assessment results to plan for future instruction for the class as a whole.	Teacher's plan for student assessment is aligned with the instructional outcomes; assessment methodologies may have been adapted for groups of students. Assessment criteria and standards are clear. Teacher has a well-developed strategy for using formative assessment and has designed particular approaches to be used. Teacher intends to use assessment results to plan for future instruction for groups of students.	Teacher's plan for student assessment is fully aligned with the instructional outcomes, with clear criteria and standards that show evidence of student contribution to their development. Assessment methodologies have been adapted for individual students, as needed. The approach to using formative assessment is well designed and includes student as well as teacher use of the assessment information. Teacher intends to use assessment results to plan future instruction for individual students.
Critical Attributes	- Assessments do not match instructional outcomes. - Assessments have no criteria. - No formative assessments have been designed. - Assessment results do not affect future plans.	- Only some of the instructional outcomes are addressed in the planned assessments. - Assessment criteria are vague. - Plans refer to the use of formative assessments, but they are not fully developed. - Assessment results are used to design lesson plans for the whole class, not individual students.	- All the learning outcomes have a method for assessment. - Assessment types match learning expectations. - Plans indicate modified assessments for some students as needed. - Assessment criteria are clearly written. - Plans include formative assessments to use during instruction. - Lesson plans indicate possible adjustments based on formative assessment data.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": - Assessments provide opportunities for student choice. - Students participate in designing assessments for their own work. - Teacher-designed assessments are authentic with real-world application, as appropriate. - Students develop rubrics according to teacher-specified learning objectives. - Students are actively involved in collecting information from formative assessments and provide input.
Possible Examples	<i>The teacher marks papers on the foundation of the U.S. constitution based on grammar and punctuation; for every mistake, the grade drops from an A to a B, B to a C, etc.</i> <i>After the students present their research on Globalization, the teacher tells them their letter</i>	<i>The district goal for the Europe unit is for students to understand geo-political relationships; the teacher plans to have the students memorize all the country capitals and rivers.</i> <i>The teacher's students received their tests back; each one was simply marked with a letter grade at the top.</i>	<i>Mr. K knows that his students will write a persuasive essay on the state assessment; he plans to provide them with experiences developing persuasive writing as preparation.</i> <i>Ms. M worked on a writing rubric for her research assessment; she drew on multiple sources to be sure the levels of expectation were clearly defined.</i>	<i>To teach persuasive writing, Ms. H plans to have her class research and write to the principal on an issue that is important to the students: the use of cell phones in class.</i> <i>Mr. J's students will write a rubric for their final project on the benefits of solar energy; Mr. J has shown</i>

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
	<i>grade; when students asked how he arrived at the grade, he responds, "After all these years in education, I just know what grade to give."</i> • <i>The teacher says, "What's the difference between formative assessment and the test I give at the end of the unit?"</i> • <i>The teacher says, "The district gave me this entire curriculum to teach, so I just have to keep moving."</i>	• <i>The plan indicates that the teacher will pause to "check for understanding" but without a clear process of how that will be done.</i> • <i>A student says, "If half the class passed the test, why are we all reviewing the material again?"</i>	• <i>Mr. C creates a short questionnaire to distribute to his students at the end of class; based on their responses, he will organize them into different groups during the next lesson's activities.</i> • <i>Based on the previous morning's formative assessment, Ms. D plans to have five students to work on a more challenging project, while she works with 6 other students to reinforce the concept.</i>	<i>them several sample rubrics and they will refer to those as they create a rubric of their own.</i> • <i>After the lesson Mr. L asks students to rate their understanding on a scale of 1 to 5; the students know that their rating will indicate their activity for the next lesson.</i> • <i>Mrs. T has developed a routine for her class; students know that if they are struggling with a math concept, they sit in a small group with the teacher during workshop time.</i>

Domain 2: The Classroom Environment

Component	2a: Creating an Environment of Respect and Rapport
2a: Creating an Environment of Respect and Rapport <i>NYS Teaching Standard 4 Elements 1-4</i>	An essential skill of teaching is that of managing relationships with students and ensuring that those among students are positive and supportive. Teachers create an environment of respect and rapport in their classrooms by the ways they interact with students and by the interaction they encourage and cultivate among students. An important aspect of respect and rapport relates to how the teacher responds to students and how students are permitted to treat one another. Patterns of interactions are critical to the overall tone of the class. In a respectful environment, all students feel valued and safe. The elements of component 2a are listed below and are evaluated: • Teacher interactions with students, including both words and actions <i>A teacher's interactions with students set the tone for the classroom. Through their interactions, teachers convey that they are interested in and care about their students.</i> • Student interactions with other students, including both words and actions <i>As important as a teacher's treatment of students is, how students are treated by their classmates is arguably even more important to students. At its worst, poor treatment causes students to feel rejected by their peers. At its best, positive interactions among students are mutually supportive and create an emotionally healthy school environment. Teachers model and teach students how to engage in respectful interactions with one another and acknowledge respectful interactions among students.</i> Indicators include: • Respectful talk and turn taking • Respect for students' background and lives outside of the classroom • Teacher and student body language • Physical proximity • Warmth and caring • Politeness • Encouragement • Active listening • Fairness

Domain 2: The Classroom Environment

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
2a: Creating an Environment of Respect and Rapport	Patterns of classroom interactions, both between the teacher and students and among students, are mostly negative, inappropriate, or insensitive to students' ages, cultural backgrounds, and developmental levels. Interactions are characterized by sarcasm, put-downs, or conflict. Teacher does not deal with disrespectful behavior.	Patterns of classroom interactions, both between the teacher and students and among students, are generally appropriate but may reflect occasional inconsistencies, favoritism, and disregard for students' ages, cultures, and developmental levels. Students rarely demonstrate disrespect for one another. Teacher attempts to respond to disrespectful behavior, with uneven results. The net result of the interactions is neutral: conveying neither warmth nor conflict.	Teacher-student interactions are friendly and demonstrate general caring and respect. Such interactions are appropriate to the ages of the students. Students exhibit respect for the teacher. Interactions among students are generally polite and respectful. Teacher responds successfully to disrespectful behavior among students. The net result of the interactions is polite and respectful, but impersonal.	Classroom interactions among the teacher and individual students are highly respectful, reflecting genuine warmth, caring, and sensitivity to students as individuals. Students exhibit respect for the teacher and contribute to high levels of civility among all members of the class. The net result of interactions is that of connections with students as individuals
Critical Attributes	- Teacher uses disrespectful talk towards students. Student body language indicates feelings of hurt or insecurity. - Students use disrespectful talk towards one another with no response from the teacher. - Teacher displays no familiarity with or caring about individual students' interests or personalities.	- The quality of interactions between teacher and students, or among students, is uneven, with occasional disrespect. - Teacher attempts to respond to disrespectful behavior among students, with uneven results. - Teacher attempts to make connections with individual students, but student reactions indicate that the efforts are not completely successful or are unusual.	- Talk between teacher and students and among students is uniformly respectful. - Teacher responds to disrespectful behavior among students. - Teacher makes superficial connections with individual students.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": - Teacher demonstrates knowledge and caring about individual students' lives beyond school. - When necessary, students correct one another in their conduct towards classmates. - There is no disrespectful behavior among students. - The teacher's response to a student's incorrect response respects the student's dignity
Possible Examples	- A student slumps in his/her chair following a comment by the teacher. - Students roll their eyes at a classmate's idea; the teacher does not respond. - Many students talk when the teacher and other students are talking; the teacher does not correct them. - Some students refuse to work with other students. - Teacher does not call students by their names.	- Students attend passively to the teacher, but tend to talk, pass notes, etc. when other students are talking. - A few students do not engage with others in the classroom, even when put together in small groups. - Students applaud half-heartedly following a classmate's presentation to the class. - Teacher says "Don't talk that way to your classmates," but student shrugs his/her shoulders	- Teacher greets students by name as they enter the class or during the lesson. - The teacher gets on the same level with students, such as kneeling beside a student working at a desk. - Students attend fully to what the teacher is saying. - Students wait for classmates to finish speaking before beginning to talk. - Students applaud politely following a classmate's presentation to the class. - Students help each other and accept help from each other. - Teacher and students use courtesies such as "please/thank you, excuse me." - Teacher says "Don't talk that way to your classmates," and the insults stop.	- Teacher inquires about a student's soccer game last weekend (or extracurricular activities or hobbies). - Students say "Shhh" to classmates while the teacher or another student is speaking. - Students clap enthusiastically for one another's presentations for a job well done. - The teacher says: "That's an interesting idea, Josh, but you're 'forgetting...."

Domain 2: The Classroom Environment

Component	2b: Establishing a Culture for Learning
2b: Establishing a Culture for Learning <i>NYS Teaching Standard 4</i> <i>Elements 1-4</i>	“A culture for learning” refers to the atmosphere in the classroom that reflects the educational importance of the work undertaken by both students and teacher. It describes the norms that govern the interactions among individuals about the activities and assignments, the value of hard work and perseverance, and the general tone of the class. The classroom is characterized by high cognitive energy, by a sense that what is happening there is important, and that it is essential to get it right. There are high expectations for all students. The classroom is a place where the teacher and students value learning and hard work. Elements of component 2b are: • Importance of the content and of learning <i>In a classroom with a strong culture for learning, teachers convey the educational value of what the students are learning.</i> • Expectations for learning and achievement <i>In classrooms with robust cultures for learning, all students receive the message that, while the work is challenging, they are capable of achieving it if they are prepared to work hard.</i> • Student pride in work <i>When students are convinced of their capabilities, they are willing to devote energy to the task at hand, and they take pride in their accomplishments. This pride is reflected in their interactions with classmates and with the teacher.</i> Indicators include: • Belief in the value of the work • Expectations are high and supported through both verbal and nonverbal behaviors • Quality is expected and recognized • Effort and persistence are expected and recognized • Confidence in ability is evidenced by teacher and students language and behaviors • Expectation for all students to participate

Domain 2: The Classroom Environment

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
2b: Establishing a Culture for Learning	The classroom culture is characterized by a lack of teacher or student commitment to learning, and/or little or no investment of student energy into the task at hand. Hard work is not expected or valued. Medium to low expectations for student achievement are the norm with high expectations for learning reserved for only one or two students.	The classroom culture is characterized by little commitment to learning by teacher or students. The teacher appears to be only “going through the motions,” and students indicate that they are interested in completion of a task, rather than quality. The teacher conveys that student success is the result of natural ability rather than hard work; high expectations for learning are reserved for those students thought to have a natural aptitude for the subject.	The classroom culture is a cognitively busy place where learning is valued by all with high expectations for learning the norm for most students. The teacher conveys that with hard work students can be successful; students understand their role as learners and consistently expend effort to learn. Classroom interactions support learning and hard work.	The classroom culture is a cognitively vibrant place, characterized by a shared belief in the importance of learning. The teacher conveys high expectations for learning by all students and insists on hard work; students assume responsibility for high quality by initiating improvements, making revisions, adding detail and/or helping peers.
Critical Attributes	• The teacher conveys that the reasons for the work are external or trivializes the learning goals and assignments. • The teacher conveys to at least some students that the work is too challenging for them. • Students exhibit little or no pride in their work. • Class time is devoted more to socializing than to learning	• Teacher’s energy for the work is neutral: indicating neither a high level of commitment nor “blowing it off.” • The teacher conveys high expectations for only some students. • Students comply with the teacher’s expectations for learning, but don’t indicate commitment on their own initiative for the work. • Many students indicate that they are looking for an “easy path.”	• The teacher communicates the importance of learning, and that with hard work all students can be successful in it. • The teacher demonstrates a high regard for student abilities. • Teacher conveys an expectation of high levels of student effort. • Students expend good effort to complete work of high quality.	In addition to the characteristics of “Effective”: • The teacher communicates a genuine passion for the subject. • Students indicate that they are not satisfied unless they have complete understanding. • Student questions and comments indicate a desire to understand the content, rather than, for example, simply learning a procedure for getting the correct answer. • Students recognize the efforts of their classmates. • Students take initiative in improving the quality of their work.
Possible Examples	• <i>The teacher tells students that they’re doing a lesson because it’s on the test, in the book, or is district directed.</i> • <i>Teacher says to a student: “Why don’t you try this easier problem?”</i> • <i>Students turn in sloppy or incomplete work.</i> • <i>Students don’t engage in work and the teacher ignores it.</i> • <i>Students have not completed their homework and the teacher does not respond.</i> • <i>Almost all of the activities are “busy work.”</i>	• <i>Teacher says: “Let’s get through this.”</i> • <i>Teacher says: “I think most of you will be able to do this.”</i> • <i>Students consult with one another to determine how to fill in a worksheet, without challenging classmates’ thinking.</i> • <i>Teacher does not encourage students who are struggling.</i> • <i>Some students get to work after an assignment is given or after entering the room.</i>	• <i>Teacher says: “This is important; you’ll need to speak grammatical English when you apply for a job.”</i> • <i>Teacher says: “This idea is really important! It’s central to our understanding of history.”</i> • <i>Teacher says: “Let’s work on this together: it’s hard, but you all will be able to do it well.”</i> • <i>Teacher hands a paper back to a student, saying “I know you can do a better job on this.” The student accepts it without complaint.</i> • <i>Students get right to work right away when an assignment is given or after entering the room.</i>	• <i>The teacher says “It’s really fun to find the patterns for factoring polynomials.”</i> • <i>Student asks a classmate to explain a concept or procedure since s/he didn’t quite follow the teacher’s explanation.</i> • <i>Students question one another on answers.</i> • <i>Student asks the teacher whether s/he can re-do a piece of work since s/he now sees how it could be strengthened.</i> • <i>Students work even when the teacher isn’t working with them or directing their efforts.</i>

Domain 2: The Classroom Environment

Component	2c: Managing Classroom Procedures
2c: Managing Classroom Procedures <i>NYS Teaching Standard 3 Element 4</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 4 Elements 1-4</i>	A smoothly functioning classroom is a prerequisite to good instruction and high levels of student engagement. Teachers establish and monitor routines and procedures for the smooth operation of the classroom and the efficient use of time. Hallmarks of a well-managed classroom are that instructional groups are used effectively, non-instructional tasks are completed efficiently, and transitions between activities and management of materials and supplies are skillfully done in order to maintain momentum and maximize instructional time. The establishment of efficient routines, and teaching students to employ them, may be inferred from the sense that the class “runs itself.” Elements of Component 2c are: • Management of instructional groups <i>Teachers help students to develop the skills to work purposefully and cooperatively in groups, with little supervision from the teacher</i> • Management of transitions <i>Many lessons engage students in different types of activities – large group, small group, independent work. It’s important that little time is lost as students move from one activity to another; students know the “drill” and execute it seamlessly</i> • Management of materials and supplies <i>Experienced teachers have all necessary materials to hand, and have taught students to implement routines for distribution and collection of materials with a minimum of disruption to the flow of instruction</i> • Performance of non-instructional duties <i>Overall, little instructional time is lost in activities such as taking attendance, recording the lunch count, or the return of permission slips for a class trip.</i> Indicators include: • Smooth functioning of all routines • Little or no loss of instructional time • Students playing an important role in carrying out the routines • Students know what to do, where to move

Domain 2: The Classroom Environment

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
2c Managing Classroom Procedures	Much instructional time is lost due to inefficient classroom routines and procedures. There is little or no evidence of the teacher managing instructional groups, transitions, and/or the handling of materials and supplies effectively. There is little evidence that students know or follow established routines.	Some instructional time is lost due to only partially effective classroom routines and procedures. The teacher's management of instructional groups, transitions, and/or the handling of materials and supplies is inconsistent, leading to some disruption of learning. With regular guidance and prompting, students follow established routines.	There is little loss of instructional time due to effective classroom routines and procedures. The teacher's management of instructional groups and/or the handling of materials and supplies are consistently successful. With minimal guidance and prompting, students follow established classroom routines.	Instructional time is maximized due to efficient classroom routines and procedures. Students contribute to the management of instructional groups, transitions, and/or the handling of materials and supplies. Routines are well understood and may be initiated by students.
Critical Attributes	- Students not working with the teacher are disruptive to the class. - There are no established procedures for distributing and collecting materials. - Procedures for other activities are confused or chaotic.	- Small groups are only partially engaged while not working directly with the teacher. - Procedures for transitions, and distribution/collection of materials, seem to have been established, but their operation is rough. - Classroom routines function unevenly.	- The students are productively engaged during small group work. - Transitions between large and small group activities are smooth. - Routines for distribution and collection of materials and supplies work efficiently. - Classroom routines function smoothly.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": - Students take the initiative with their classmates to ensure that their time is used productively. - Students themselves ensure that transitions and other routines are accomplished smoothly. - Students take initiative in distributing and collecting materials efficiently.
Possible Examples	- When moving into small groups, students are confused as to where they are supposed to go, whether they should take their chairs, etc. - There are long lines for materials and supplies or distributing supplies is time-consuming. - Students bump into one another lining up or sharpening pencils. - Roll-taking consumes much time at the beginning of the lesson and students are not working on anything. - Most students ask what they are to do or look around for clues from others.	- Some students not working with the teacher are not productively engaged in learning. - Transitions between large and small group activities are rough but they are accomplished. - Students are not sure what to do when materials are being distributed or collected. - Students ask some clarifying questions about procedures - The attendance or lunch count consumes more time than it would need if the procedure were more routinized.	- Students get started on an activity while the teacher takes attendance. - Students move smoothly between large and small group activities. - The teacher has an established timing device, such as counting down, to signal students to return to their desks. - Teacher has an established attention signal, such as raising a hand, or dimming the lights. - One member of each small group collects materials for the table. - There is an established color-coded system indicating where materials should be stored. - In small group work, students have established roles, they listen to one another, summarize g different views, etc. - Clean-up at the end of a lesson is fast and efficient.	- Students redirect classmates in small groups not working directly with the teacher to be more efficient in their work. - A student reminds classmates of the roles that they are to play within the group. - A student re-directs a classmate to the table s/he should be at following a transition. - Students propose an improved attention signal. - Students independently check themselves into class on the attendance board.

Domain 2: The Classroom Environment

Domain 2:	The Classroom Environment
2d. Managing Student Behavior <i>NYS Teaching Standard 4 Elements 1-4</i>	In order for students to be able to engage deeply with content, the classroom environment must be orderly; the atmosphere must feel business-like and productive, without being authoritarian. In a productive classroom, standards of conduct are clear to students; they know what they are permitted to do, and what they can expect of their classmates. Even when their behavior is being corrected, students feel respected; their dignity is not undermined. Skilled teachers regard positive student behavior not as an end in itself, but as a prerequisite to high levels of engagement in content. Elements of Component 2d are: • Expectations <i>It is clear, either from what the teacher says, or by inference from student actions, that expectations for student conduct have been established and that they are being implemented</i> • Monitoring of student behavior <i>Experienced teachers seem to have eyes “in the backs of their heads;” they are attuned to what’s happening in the classroom and can move subtly to help students, when necessary, re-engage with the content being addressed in the lesson. At a high level, such monitoring is preventive and subtle, which makes it challenging to observe</i> • Response to student misbehavior <i>Even experienced teachers find that their students occasionally violate one or another of the agreed-upon standards of conduct; how the teacher responds to such infractions is an important mark of the teacher’s skill. Accomplished teachers try to understand why students are conducting themselves in such a manner (are they unsure of the content? Are they trying to impress their friends?) and respond in such a way that they respect the dignity of the student. The best responses are those that address misbehavior early in an episode, although this is not always possible.</i> Indicators include: • Clear standards of conduct, possibly posted, and possibly referred to during a lesson • Absence of acrimony between teacher and students concerning behavior • Teacher awareness of student conduct • Preventive action when needed by the teacher • Fairness • Absence of misbehavior • Reinforcement of positive behavior

Domain 2: The Classroom Environment

	Ineffective	Highly Effective	Effective	Highly Effective
2d Managing Student Behavior	There appear to be no established standards of conduct, and little or no teacher monitoring of student behavior. Students challenge the standards of conduct. Response to students' misbehavior is repressive, or disrespectful of student dignity.	Standards of conduct appear to have been established, but their implementation is inconsistent. Teacher tries, with uneven results, to monitor student behavior and respond to student misbehavior. There is inconsistent implementation of the standards of conduct.	Student behavior is generally appropriate. The teacher monitors student behavior against established standards of conduct. Teacher response to student misbehavior is consistent, proportionate and respectful to students and is effective.	Student behavior is entirely appropriate. Students take an active role in monitoring their own behavior and that of other students against standards of conduct. Teachers' monitoring of student behavior is subtle and preventive. Teacher's response to student misbehavior is sensitive to individual student needs and respects students.
Critical Attributes	• The classroom environment is chaotic, with no apparent standards of conduct. • The teacher does not monitor student behavior. • Some students violate classroom rules, without apparent teacher awareness. • When the teacher notices student misbehavior, s/he appears helpless to do anything about it.	• Teacher attempts to maintain order in the classroom but with uneven success; standards of conduct, if they exist, are not evident. • Teacher attempts to keep track of student behavior, but with no apparent system. • The teacher's response to student misbehavior is inconsistent: sometimes very harsh; other times lenient.	• Standards of conduct appear to have been established. • Student behavior is generally appropriate. • The teacher frequently monitors student behavior. • Teacher's response to student misbehavior is effective. • Teacher acknowledges good behavior.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": • Student behavior is entirely appropriate; no evidence of student misbehavior. • The teacher monitors student behavior without speaking – just moving about. • Students respectfully intervene as appropriate with classmates to ensure compliance with standards of conduct.
Possible Examples	• <i>Students are talking among themselves, with no attempt by the teacher to silence them.</i> • <i>An object flies through the air without apparent teacher notice.</i> • <i>Students are running around the room, resulting in a chaotic environment.</i> • <i>Their phones and other electronics distract students and teacher doesn't do anything.</i>	• <i>Classroom rules are posted, but neither teacher nor students refers to them.</i> • <i>The teacher repeatedly asks students to take their seats; they ignore him/her.</i> • <i>To one student: "Where's your late pass? Go to the office." To another: "You don't have a late pass? Come in and take your seat; you've missed enough already."</i>	• <i>Upon a non-verbal signal from the teacher, students correct their behavior.</i> • <i>The teacher moves to every section of the classroom, keeping a close eye on student behavior.</i> • <i>The teacher gives a student a "hard look," and the student stops talking to his/her neighbor.</i>	• <i>A student suggests a revision in one of the classroom rules.</i> • <i>The teacher notices that some students are talking among themselves, and without a word, moves nearer to them; the talking stops.</i> • <i>The teacher asks to speak to a student privately about misbehavior.</i> • <i>A student reminds his/her classmates of the class rule about chewing gum.</i>

Domain 2: The Classroom Environment

Component	2e: Organizing Physical Space
2e: Organizing Physical Space <i>NYS Teaching Standard 4 Elements 1-4</i>	The use of the physical environment to promote student learning is a hallmark of an experienced teacher. Its use varies, of course, with the age of the students: in a primary classroom, centers and reading corners may structure class activities, while with older students, the position of chairs and desks can facilitate, or inhibit, rich discussion. Naturally, classrooms must be safe (no dangling wires or dangerous traffic patterns), and all students must be able to see and hear what's going on so they can participate actively. Both the teacher and students make effective use of computer (and other) technology. Elements of this component are: • Safety and accessibility <i>Physical safety is a primary consideration of all teachers; no learning can occur if students are unsafe or if they don't have access to the board or other learning resources.</i> • Arrangement of furniture and use of physical resources. <i>Both the physical arrangement of a classroom and the available resources provide opportunities for teachers to advance learning; when these are skillfully used students can engage with the content in a productive manner. At the highest levels of performance, the students themselves contribute to the physical environment.</i> Indicators include: • Pleasant, inviting atmosphere • Safe environment • Accessibility for all students • Furniture arrangement suitable for the learning activities • Effective use of physical resources, including computer technology, by both teacher and students

Domain 2: The Classroom Environment

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
2e: Organizing Physical Space	The physical environment is unsafe, or many students don't have access to learning. There is poor alignment between the arrangement of furniture and resources, including computer technology, and the lesson activities.	The classroom is safe, and essential learning is accessible to most students. The teacher's use of physical resources, including computer technology, is moderately effective. Teacher may attempt to modify the physical arrangement to suit learning activities, with partial success.	The classroom is safe, and learning is accessible to all students; teacher ensures that the physical arrangement is appropriate to the learning activities. Teacher makes effective use of physical resources, including computer technology.	The classroom is safe, and learning is accessible to all students including those with special needs. Teacher makes effective use of physical resources, including computer technology. The teacher ensures that the physical arrangement is appropriate to the learning activities. Students contribute to the use or adaptation of the physical environment to advance learning.
Critical Attributes	• There are physical hazards in the classroom, endangering student safety. • Many students can't see or hear the teacher or the board. • Available technology is not being used, even if available and its use would enhance the lesson.	• The physical environment is safe, and most students can see and hear. • The physical environment is not an impediment to learning, but does not enhance it. • The teacher makes limited use of available technology and other resources.	• The classroom is safe, and all students are able to see and hear. • The classroom is arranged to support the instructional goals and learning activities. • The teacher makes appropriate use of available technology.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": • Modifications are made to the physical environment to accommodate students with special needs. • There is total alignment between the goals of the lesson and the physical environment. • Students take the initiative to adjust the physical environment. • Teachers and students make extensive and imaginative use of available technology
Possible Examples	• <i>There are electrical cords running around the classroom.</i> • <i>There is a pole in the middle of the room; some students can't see the board.</i> • <i>A white board is in the classroom, but it is facing the wall, indicating that it is rarely, if ever, used.</i>	• <i>The teacher ensures that dangerous chemicals are stored safely.</i> • <i>The classroom desks remain in two semicircles, even though the activity for small groups would be better served by moving the desks to make tables for a portion of the lesson.</i> • <i>The teacher tries to use a computer to illustrate a concept, but requires several attempts to make it work.</i>	• <i>There are established guidelines concerning where backpacks are left during class to keep the pathways clear; students comply.</i> • <i>Desks are moved to make tables so students can work together, or in a circle for class discussion.</i> • <i>The use of an Internet connection enriches the lesson.</i>	• <i>Students ask if they can shift the furniture to better suit small group work, or discussion.</i> • <i>A student closes the door to shut out noise in the corridor, or lowers a blind to block the sun from a classmate's eyes.</i> • <i>A student suggests an application of the white board for an activity.</i>

Domain 3: Instruction

Component	3a: Communicating With Students
3a: Communicating with Students <i>NYS Teaching Standard 2 Element 4</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 3 Elements 1-6</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 4 Element 1</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 5 Element 5</i>	Teachers communicate with students for several independent, but related, purposes. First, they convey that teaching and learning are purposeful activities; they make that purpose clear to students. They also provide clear directions for classroom activities, so students know what it is that they are to do. When they present concepts and information, those presentations are made with accuracy, clarity and imagination; where appropriate to the lesson, skilled teachers embellish their explanations with analogies or metaphors, linking them to students’ interests and prior knowledge. Teachers occasionally withhold information from students (for example in an inquiry science lesson) to encourage them to think on their own, but what information they do convey is accurate and reflects deep understanding. And the teacher’s use of language is vivid, rich, and error free, affording the opportunity for students to hear language well used and to extend their own vocabularies. Teacher presents complex concepts in ways that provide scaffolding and access to students. Elements of Component 3a are: • Expectations for learning <i>The goals for learning are communicated clearly to students. Even if not conveyed at the outset of a lesson (for example, an inquiry lesson in science) by the end of the lesson students are clear about what they have been learning.</i> • Directions for activities <i>Students are clear about what they are expected to do during a lesson, particularly if students are working independently or with classmates without direct teacher supervision. These directions for the lesson activities may be provided orally, in writing, or in some combination of the two.</i> • Explanations of content <i>Skilled teachers, when explaining concepts to students, use vivid language and imaginative analogies and metaphors, connecting explanations to students’ interests and lives beyond school. The explanations are clear, with appropriate scaffolding, and, where appropriate, anticipate possible student misconceptions.</i> • Use of oral and written language <i>For many students, their teachers’ use of language represents their best model of both accurate syntax and a rich vocabulary; these models enable students to emulate such language, making their own more precise and expressive.</i> Indicators include: • Clarity of lesson purpose • Clear directions and procedures specific to the lesson activities • Absence of content errors and clear explanations of concepts • Students understand the content • Correct and imaginative use of language

Domain 3: Instruction

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
3a: Communicating with Students	The instructional purpose of the lesson is unclear to students and the directions and procedures are confusing. Teacher's explanation of the content contains major errors. The teacher's spoken or written language contains errors of grammar or syntax. Vocabulary is inappropriate, vague, or used incorrectly, leaving students confused.	Teacher's attempt to explain the instructional purpose has only limited success, and/or directions and procedures must be clarified after initial student confusion. Teacher's explanation of the content may contain minor errors; some portions are clear; other portions are difficult to follow. Teacher's explanation consists of a monologue, with no invitation to the students for intellectual engagement. Teacher's spoken language is correct; however, vocabulary is limited, or not fully appropriate to the students' ages or backgrounds.	The instructional purpose of the lesson is clearly communicated to students, including where it is situated within broader learning; directions and procedures are explained clearly. Teacher's explanation of content is well scaffolded, clear and accurate, and connects with students' knowledge and experience. During the explanation of content, the teacher invites student intellectual engagement. Teacher's spoken and written language is clear and correct. Vocabulary is appropriate to the students' ages and interests.	The teacher links the instructional purpose of the lesson to student interests; the directions and procedures are clear and anticipate possible student misunderstanding. Teacher's explanation of content is thorough and clear, developing conceptual understanding through artful scaffolding and connecting with students' interests. Students contribute to extending the content, and in explaining concepts to their classmates. Teacher's spoken and written language is expressive, and the teacher finds opportunities to extend students' vocabularies.
Critical Attributes	• At no time during the lesson does the teacher convey to the students what they will be learning. • Students indicate through their questions that they are confused as to the learning task. • The teacher makes a serious content error that will affect students' understanding of the lesson. • Students indicate through body language or questions that they don't understand the content being presented. • Teacher's communications include errors of vocabulary or usage. • Vocabulary is inappropriate to the age or culture of the students.	• The teacher refers in passing to what the students will be learning, or it is written on the board with no elaboration or explanation. • Teacher must clarify the learning task so students can complete it. • The teacher makes no serious content errors, although may make a minor error. • The teacher's explanation of the content consists of a monologue or is purely procedural with minimal participation by students. • Vocabulary and usage are correct but unimaginative. • Vocabulary is too advanced or juvenile for the students.	• The teacher states clearly, at some point during the lesson, what the students will be learning. • If appropriate, the teacher models the process to be followed in the task. • Students engage with the learning task, indicating that they understand what they are to do. • The teacher makes no content errors. • Teacher's explanation of content is clear, and invites student participation and thinking. • Vocabulary and usage are correct and completely suited to the lesson. • Vocabulary is appropriate to the students' ages and levels of development.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": • The teacher points out possible areas for misunderstanding. • Teacher explains content clearly and imaginatively, using metaphors and analogies to bring content to life. • All students seem to understand the presentation. • The teacher invites students to explain the content to the class, or to classmates. • Teacher uses rich language, offering brief vocabulary lessons where appropriate.
Possible Examples	• <i>A student asks: "What are we supposed to be doing?"</i>	• <i>The teacher mispronounces "..."</i>	• <i>"By the end of today's lesson, you're all going to be able to</i>	• <i>The teacher says: "Here's a spot where some students have difficulty: ...be sure</i>

Domain 3: Instruction

	<i>but the teacher ignores the question.</i> • <i>The teacher states that to add fractions, they must have the same numerator.</i> • <i>Students have a quizzical look on their faces; some may withdraw from the lesson.</i> • <i>Students become disruptive, or talk among themselves in an effort to follow the lesson.</i> • <i>The teacher uses technical terms with an elementary class without explaining their meanings.</i> • <i>The teacher says “ain’t.”</i>	• <i>The teacher says: “And oh, by the way, today we’re going to factor polynomials.”</i> • <i>A student asks: “What are we supposed to be doing?” and the teacher clarifies the task.</i> • <i>Students ask “What do I write here?” in order to complete a task.</i> • <i>The teacher says: “Watch me while I show you how to” with students asked only to listen.</i> • <i>A number of students do not seem to be following the explanation.</i> • <i>Students are inattentive during the teacher’s explanation of content.</i>	<i>factor different types of polynomials.”</i> • <i>In the course of a presentation of content, the teacher asks of students: “Can anyone think of an example of that?”</i> • <i>The teacher uses a board or projection device so students can refer to it without requiring the teacher’s attention.</i>	<i>to read it carefully.”</i> • <i>The teacher asks a student to explain the task to other students.</i> • <i>When needed, a student offers clarification about the learning task to classmates.</i> • <i>The teacher explains passive solar energy by inviting students to think about the temperature in a closed car on a cold, but sunny, day, or by the water in a hose that has been sitting in the sun.</i> • <i>The teacher says: “Who would like to explain this idea to us?”</i> • <i>The teacher pauses during an explanation of the civil rights movement to remind students that the prefix “in” as in “inequality” means “not.” The prefix “un” also means the same thing.</i>
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Domain 3: Instruction

Component	3b: Using Questioning and Discussion Techniques
3b: Using Questioning and Discussion Techniques <i>NYS Teaching Standard 3 Elements 1-6</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 4 Element 2</i>	Questioning and discussion are the only instructional strategies specifically referred to in the framework for teaching; this reflects their central importance to teachers' practice. But in the framework, it is important that questioning and discussion are used as techniques to deepen student understanding, rather than serving as recitation, or a verbal "quiz." Good teachers use divergent as well as convergent questions, framed in such a way that they invite students to formulate hypotheses, make connections, or challenge previously held views. Students' responses to questions are valued; effective teachers are especially adept at responding to and building on student responses and making use of their ideas. High quality questions encourage students to make connections among concepts or events previously believed to be unrelated, and arrive at new understandings of complex material. Effective teachers also pose questions for which they do not know the answers. Even when a question has a limited number of correct responses, the question, being non-formulaic, is likely to promote thinking by students. Class discussions are animated, engaging all students in important issues and in using their own language to deepen and extend their understanding. They may be based around questions formulated by the students themselves. Not all questions must be at a high cognitive level in order for a teacher's performance to be rated at a high level; that is, when exploring a topic, a teacher might begin with a series of questions of low cognitive challenge to provide a review, or to ensure that everyone in the class is "on board." Furthermore, if questions are at a high level, but only a few students participate in the discussion, the teacher's performance on the component cannot be judged to be at a high level. In addition, in lessons involving students in small-group work, the quality of the students' questions and discussion in their small groups may be considered as part of this component. In order for students to formulate high-level questions, they must have learned how to do this. Therefore, high-level questions from students, either in the full class, or in small group discussions, provide evidence that these skills have been taught. Elements of component 3b are: • Quality of questions/prompts <i>Questions of high quality cause students to think and reflect, to deepen their understanding, and to test their ideas against those of their classmates. When teachers ask questions of high quality, they ask only a few of them, and they provide students with sufficient time to think about their response, to reflect on the comments of their classmates, and to deepen their understanding. Occasionally, for the purposes of review, teachers ask students a series of (usually low-level) questions in a type of verbal quiz. This may be helpful for the purpose of establishing the facts of an historical event, for example, but they should not be confused with the use of questioning to deepen students' understanding.</i> • Discussion techniques <i>Effective teachers promote learning through discussion. Some teachers report that "we discussed x" when what they mean is that "I said x." That is, some teachers confuse discussion with explanation of content; as important as that is, it's not discussion. Rather, in a true discussion, a teacher poses a question, and invites all students' views to be heard, and enabling students to engage in discussion directly with one another, not always mediated by the teacher.</i> • Student participation <i>In some classes a few students tend to dominate the discussion, other students, recognizing this pattern, hold back their contributions. Teacher uses a range of techniques to ensure that all students contribute to the discussion, and enlist the assistance of students to ensure this outcome.</i> Indicators include: • Questions of high cognitive challenge, formulated by both students and teacher • Questions with multiple correct answers, or multiple approaches even when there is a single correct response • Effective use of student responses and ideas • Discussion with the teacher stepping out of the central, mediating role • High levels of student participation in discussion

Domain 3: Instruction

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
3b: Using Questioning/ Prompts and Discussions	Teacher's questions are of low cognitive challenge, single correct responses, and asked in rapid succession. Interaction between teacher and students is predominantly recitation style, with the teacher mediating all questions and answers. A few students dominate the discussion.	Teacher's questions lead students through a single path of inquiry, with answers seemingly determined in advance. Alternatively the teacher attempts to frame some questions designed to promote student thinking and understanding, but only a few students are involved. Teacher attempts to engage all students in the discussion and to encourage them to respond to one another, with uneven results.	While the teacher may use some low-level questions, he or she poses questions to students designed to promote student thinking and understanding. Teacher creates a genuine discussion among students, providing adequate time for students to respond, and stepping aside when appropriate. Teacher successfully engages most students in the discussion, employing a range of strategies to ensure that most students are heard.	Teacher uses a variety or series of questions or prompts to challenge students cognitively, advance high level thinking and discourse, and promote meta-cognition. Students formulate many questions, initiate topics and make unsolicited contributions. Students themselves ensure that all voices are heard in the discussion.
Critical Attributes	• Questions are rapid-fire, and convergent, with a single correct answer. • Questions do not invite student thinking. • All discussion is between teacher and students; students are not invited to speak directly to one another. • A few students dominate the discussion.	• Teacher frames some questions designed to promote student thinking, but only a few students are involved. • The teacher invites students to respond directly to one another's ideas, but few students respond. • Teacher calls on many students, but only a small number actually participate in the discussion.	• Teacher uses open-ended questions, inviting students to think and/or have multiple possible answers. • The teacher makes effective use of wait time. • The teacher builds on uses student responses to questions effectively. • Discussions enable students to talk to one another, without ongoing mediation by the teacher. • The teacher calls on most students, even those who don't initially volunteer. • Many students actively engage in the discussion.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": • Students initiate higher-order questions. • Students extend the discussion, enriching it. • Students invite comments from their classmates during a discussion.
Possible Examples	• <i>All questions are of the "recitation" type, such as "What is 3 x 4?"</i> • <i>The teacher asks a question for which the answer is on the board; students respond by reading it.</i> • <i>The teacher only calls on students who have their hands up.</i>	• <i>Many questions are of the "recitation" type, such as "How many members of the House of Representatives are there?"</i> • <i>The teacher asks: "Who has an idea about this?" but the same three students offer comments.</i> • <i>The teacher asks: "Michael, can you comment on Mary's idea?" but Michael does not respond, or makes a comment directly to the teacher.</i>	• <i>The teacher asks: "What might have happened if the colonists had not prevailed in the American war for independence?"</i> • <i>The teacher uses plural the form in asking questions, such as: "What are some things you think might contribute to...?"</i> • <i>The teacher asks: "Michael, can you comment on Mary's idea?" and Michael responds directly to Mary.</i> • <i>The teacher asks a question and asks every student to write a brief response, and then share with a partner before inviting a few to</i>	• <i>A student asks "How many ways are there to get this answer?"</i> • <i>A student says to a classmate: "I don't think I agree with you on this, because...."</i> • <i>A student asks of other students: "Does anyone have another idea as to how we might figure this out?"</i> • <i>A student asks "What if...?"</i>

Domain 3: Instruction

			<i>offer their ideas to the entire class.</i>	
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Domain 3: Instruction

Component	3c: Engaging Students in Learning
3c: Engaging Students in Learning <i>NYS Teaching Standard 2 Elements 3, 6</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 3 Elements 1-6</i>	Student engagement in learning is the centerpiece of the framework for teaching; all other components contribute to it. When students are engaged in learning, they are not merely “busy,” nor are they only “on task.” Rather, they are intellectually active in learning important and challenging content. The critical distinction between a classroom in which students are compliant and busy, and one in which they are engaged, is that in the latter students are developing their understanding through what they do. That is, they are engaged in discussion, debate, answering “what if?” questions, discovering patterns, and the like. They may be selecting their work from a range of (teacher arranged) choices, and making important contributions to the intellectual life of the class. Such activities don’t typically consume an entire lesson, but they are essential components of engagement. A lesson in which students are engaged usually has a discernible structure: a beginning, a middle, and an end, with scaffolding provided by the teacher or by the activities themselves. Student tasks are organized to provide cognitive challenge, and then students are encouraged to reflect on what they have done and what they have learned. That is, there is closure to the lesson, in which students derive the important learning from their own actions. A critical question for an observer in determining the degree of student engagement is “What are the students being asked to do?” If the answer to that question is that they are filling in blanks on a worksheet, or performing a rote procedure, they are unlikely to be cognitively engaged. In observing a lesson, it is essential not only to watch the teacher, but also to pay close attention to the students and what they are doing. The best evidence for student engagement is what students are saying and doing as a consequence of what the teacher does, or has done, or has planned. Elements of Component 3c are: - Activities and assignments <i>The activities and assignments are the centerpiece of student engagement, since they determine what it is that students are asked to do. Activities and assignments that promote learning are aligned with the goals of the lesson, and require student thinking that emphasizes depth over breadth, and that may allow students to exercise some choice.</i> - Grouping of students <i>How students are grouped for instruction is one of the many decisions teachers make every day. There are many options; students of similar background and skill may be clustered together, or the more advanced students may be spread around into the different groups. Alternatively, a teacher might permit students to select their own groups, or they could be formed randomly.</i> - Instructional materials and resources <i>The instructional materials a teacher selects to use in the classroom can have an enormous impact on students’ experience. While some teachers are obliged to use a school or district’s officially sanctioned materials, many teacher use these selectively or supplement them with others of their choosing that are better suited to engaging students in deep learning, for example, the use of primary source materials in social studies.</i> - Structure and pacing <i>No one, whether adults or students, likes to be either bored or rushed in completing a task. Keeping things moving, within a well-defined structure, is one of the marks of an experienced teacher. And since much of student learning results from their reflection on what they have done, a well-designed lesson includes time for reflection and closure.</i> Indicators include: - Activities aligned with the goals of the lesson - Student enthusiasm, interest, thinking, problem-solving, etc. - Learning tasks that require high-level student thinking and are aligned with lesson objectives - Students highly motivated to work on all tasks and are persistent even when the tasks are challenging - Students actively “working,” rather than watching while their teacher “works.” - Suitable pacing of the lesson: neither dragging nor rushed, with time for closure and student reflection

Domain 3: Instruction

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
3c: Engaging Students in Learning	The learning tasks and activities, materials, resources, instructional groups and technology are poorly aligned with the instructional outcomes, or require only rote responses. The pace of the lesson is too slow or rushed. Few students are intellectually engaged or interested.	The learning tasks or prompts are partially aligned with the instructional outcomes but require only minimal thinking by students, allowing most students to be passive or merely compliant. The pacing of the lesson may not provide students the time needed to be intellectually engaged.	The learning tasks and activities are aligned with the instructional outcomes and are designed to challenge student thinking, resulting in active intellectual engagement by most students with important and challenging content, and with teacher scaffolding to support that engagement. The pacing of the lesson is appropriate, providing most students the time needed to be intellectually engaged.	Virtually all students are intellectually engaged in challenging content, through well-designed learning tasks, and suitable scaffolding by the teacher, and fully aligned with the instructional outcomes. In addition, there is evidence of some student initiation of inquiry, and student contributions to the exploration of important content. The pacing of the lesson provides students the time needed to intellectually engage with and reflect upon their learning, and to consolidate their understanding. Students may have some choice in how they complete tasks and may serve as resources for one another.
Critical Attributes	• Few students are intellectually engaged in the lesson. • Learning tasks require only recall or have a single correct response or method. • The materials used ask students only to perform rote tasks. • Only one type of instructional group is used (whole group, small groups) when variety would better serve the instructional purpose. • Instructional materials used are unsuitable to the lesson and/or the students. • The lesson drags, or is rushed.	• Some students are intellectually engaged in the lesson. • Learning tasks are a mix of those requiring thinking and recall. • Student engagement with the content is largely passive, learning primarily facts or procedures. • Students have no choice in how they complete tasks. • The teacher uses different instructional groupings; these are partially successful in achieving the lesson objectives. • The materials and resources are partially aligned to the lesson objectives, only some of them demanding student thinking. • The pacing of the lesson is uneven; suitable in parts, but rushed or dragging in others.	• Most students are intellectually engaged in the lesson. • Learning tasks have multiple correct responses or approaches and/or demand higher-order thinking. • Students have some choice in how they complete learning tasks. • There is a mix of different types of groupings, suitable to the lesson objectives. • Materials and resources support the learning goals and require intellectual engagement, as appropriate. • The pacing of the lesson provides students the time needed to be intellectually engaged.	In addition to the characteristics of “Effective”: • Virtually all students are highly engaged in the lesson. • Students take initiative to modify a learning task to make it more meaningful or relevant to their needs. • Students suggest modifications to the grouping patterns used. • Students have extensive choice in how they complete tasks. • Students suggest modifications or additions to the materials being used. • Students have an opportunity for reflection and closure on the lesson to consolidate their understanding.
Possible Examples	• <i>Students are able to fill out the lesson worksheet without understanding what it’s asking them to do.</i> • <i>The lesson drags, or feels rushed.</i> • <i>Students complete “busy work” activities.</i>	• <i>Students are asked to fill in a worksheet, following an established procedure.</i> • <i>There is a recognizable beginning, middle, and end to the lesson.</i> • <i>Parts of the lesson have a suitable pace; other parts drag or feel rushed.</i>	• <i>Students are asked to formulate a hypothesis about what might happen if the American voting system allowed for the direct election of presidents.</i> • <i>Students are given a task to do independently, then to discuss with a table group, followed by a report-out from each table.</i> • <i>There is a clear beginning, middle, and end to the lesson.</i> • <i>The lesson is neither rushed nor drags.</i>	• <i>Students are asked to write an essay “in the style of Hemmingway.”</i> • <i>A student asks whether they might remain in their small groups to complete another section of the activity, rather than work independently.</i> • <i>Students identify or create their own learning materials.</i>

Domain 3: Instruction

Component	3d: Using Assessment in Instruction
3d: Using Assessment in Instruction <i>NYS Teaching Standard 2 Element 6</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 3 Elements 1-6</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 5 Elements 1-5</i>	Assessment of student learning plays an important role in instruction; no longer does it signal the <i>end</i> of instruction; it is now recognized to be an integral part of instruction. While assessment <i>of</i> learning has always been and will continue to be an important aspect of teaching (it's important for teachers to know whether students have learned what they intend) assessment <i>for</i> learning has increasingly come to play an important role in classroom practice. And in order to assess student learning for the purposes of instruction, teachers must have their finger on "the pulse" of a lesson, monitoring student understanding and, where appropriate, offering feedback to students. Of course, a teacher's actions in monitoring student learning, while it may superficially look the same as monitoring student behavior, has a fundamentally different purpose. When a teacher is monitoring behavior, he/she is alert to students who may be passing notes, or bothering their neighbors; when teachers monitor student learning, they look carefully at what students are writing, or listen carefully to the questions students ask, in order to gauge whether they require additional activity or explanation in order to grasp the content. In each case, the teacher may be circulating in the room, but his/her purpose in doing so is quite different in the two situations. Similarly, on the surface, questions asked of students for the purpose of monitoring learning, are fundamentally different from those used to build understanding; in the former, teachers are alert to students' revealed misconceptions, whereas in the latter the questions are designed to explore relationships, or deepen understanding. Indeed, for the purpose of monitoring, many teachers create questions specifically to elicit the extent of student understanding, and use techniques (such as exit tickets) to ascertain the degree of understanding of every student in the class. Indeed, encouraging students (and actually teaching them the necessary skills) of monitoring their own learning against clear standards is demonstrated by teachers at high levels of performance. In this component. But as important as monitoring of student learning and providing feedback to students are, however, they are greatly strengthened by a teacher's skill in making mid-course corrections when needed, seizing on a "teachable moment." Elements of Component 3d are: • Assessment Criteria <i>It is essential that students know the criteria for assessment. At its highest level, students themselves have had a hand in articulating the criteria for, for example, a clear oral presentation.</i> • Monitoring of student learning <i>A teacher's skill in eliciting evidence of student understanding is one of the true marks of expertise. This is not a hit-or-miss effort, but is planned carefully in advance. But even after carefully planning, monitoring of student learning must be woven seamlessly into the lesson, using a variety of techniques.</i> • Feedback to students <i>Feedback on learning is an essential element of a rich instructional environment; without it, students are constantly guessing as to how they are doing, and how their work can be improved. Valuable feedback must be timely, constructive, and substantive, and provide students the guidance they need to improve their performance.</i> • Student self-assessment and monitoring of progress <i>The culmination of student assumption of responsibility for their learning is when they monitor their own learning, and take appropriate action. Of course, they can only do this if the criteria for learning are clear and if they have been taught the skills of checking their work against clear criteria.</i> Indicators include: • Teacher paying close attention to evidence of student understanding • Teacher posing specifically-created questions to elicit evidence of student understanding • Teacher circulating to monitor student learning and to offer feedback Students assessing their own work against established criteria • Teacher adjusting instruction in response to evidence of student understanding (or lack of it) • Students assessing their own work against established criteria

Domain 3: Instruction

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
3d: Using Assessment in Instruction	There is little or no assessment or monitoring of student learning; feedback is absent, or of poor quality. Students do not appear to be aware of the assessment criteria and do not engage in self-assessment.	Assessment is used sporadically to support instruction, through some monitoring of progress of learning by teacher and/or students. Feedback to students is general, and students appear to be only partially aware of the assessment criteria used to evaluate their work but few assess their own work. Questions/prompts/ assessments are rarely used to diagnose evidence of learning.	Assessment is regularly used during instruction, through monitoring of progress of learning by teacher and/or students, resulting in accurate, specific feedback that advances learning. Students appear to be aware of the assessment criteria; some of them engage in self- assessment. Questions/prompts/ assessments are used to diagnose evidence of learning.	Assessment is fully integrated into instruction, through extensive use of formative assessment. Students appear to be aware of, and there is some evidence that they have contributed to, the assessment criteria. Students self-assess and monitor their progress. A variety of feedback, from both the teacher and peers, is accurate, specific, and advances learning. Questions/prompts/assessments are used regularly to diagnose evidence of learning by individual students.
Critical Attributes	• The teacher gives no indication of what high quality work looks like. • The teacher makes no effort to determine whether students understand the lesson. • Feedback is only global. • The teacher does not ask students to evaluate their own or classmates' work.	• There is little evidence that the students understand how their work will be evaluated. • Teacher monitors understanding through a single method, or without eliciting evidence of understanding from all students. • Teacher requests global indications of student understanding. • Feedback to students is not uniformly specific, not oriented towards future improvement of work. • The teacher makes only minor attempts to engage students in self- or peer-assessment. • The teacher's attempts to adjust the lesson are partially successful.	• Students indicate that they clearly understand the characteristics of high-quality work. • The teacher elicits evidence of student understanding during the lesson. Students are invited to assess their own work and make improvements. • Feedback includes specific and timely guidance for at least groups of students. • The teacher attempts to engage students in self- or peer-assessment. • When necessary, the teacher makes adjustments to the lesson to enhance understanding by groups of students.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": • There is evidence that students have helped establish the evaluation criteria. • Teacher monitoring of student understanding is sophisticated and continuous: the teacher is constantly "taking the pulse" of the class. • Teacher makes frequent use of strategies to elicit information about individual student understanding. • Feedback to students is specific and timely, and is provided from many sources, including other students. • Students monitor their own understanding, either on their own initiative or as a result of tasks set by the teacher. • The teacher's adjustments to the lesson are designed to assist individual students.
Possible Examples	• A student asks: "How is this assignment going to be graded?" • A student asks "Does this quiz count towards my grade?" • The teacher forges ahead with a presentation without checking for understanding. • The teacher says: "good job, everyone."	• Teacher asks: "Does anyone have a question?" • When a student completes a problem on the board, the teacher corrects the student's work without explaining why. • The teacher, after receiving a correct response from one student, continues, without ascertaining whether all students understand the concept.	• The teacher circulates during small group or independent work, offering suggestions to groups of students. • The teacher uses a specifically-formulated question to elicit evidence of student understanding. • The teacher asks students to look over their papers to correct their over errors.	• The teacher reminds students of the characteristics of high-quality work (the assessment criteria), suggesting that the students themselves helped develop them. • While students are working, the teacher circulates providing substantive feedback to individual students. • The teacher uses popsicle sticks or exit tickets to elicit evidence of individual student understanding.

Domain 3: Instruction

				• <i>Students offer feedback to their classmates on their work.</i> • <i>Students evaluate a piece of their writing against the writing rubric and confer with the teacher about how it could be improved.</i>
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Domain 3: Instruction

Component	3e: Demonstrating Flexibility and Responsiveness
3e. Demonstrating Flexibility and Responsiveness <i>NYS Teaching Standard 3 Elements 1-6</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 5 Elements 2, 4</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 7 Elements 1, 4</i>	“Flexibility and responsiveness” refer to a teacher’s skill in making adjustments in a lesson to respond to changing conditions. When a lesson is well planned, there may be no need for changes during the course of the lesson itself. Shifting the approach in mid-stream is not always necessary; in fact, with experience comes skill in accurately predicting how a lesson will go, and being prepared for different possible scenarios. But even the most skilled, and best prepared, teachers will on occasion find that either a lesson is not going as they would like, or that a teachable moment has presented itself. They are ready for such situations. Furthermore, teachers who are committed to the learning of all students persist in their attempts to engage them in learning, even when confronted with initial setbacks. Elements of component 3e are: • Lesson adjustment <i>Experienced teachers are able to make both minor and (when needed) major adjustments to a lesson, a mid-course correction. Such adjustments depend on a teacher’s store of alternate instructional strategies, and the confidence to make a shift when needed.</i> • Response to students <i>Occasionally during a lesson an unexpected event will occur which presents a true “teachable moment.” It is a mark of considerable teacher skill to be able to capitalize on such opportunities.</i> • Persistence <i>Committed teachers don’t give up easily; when students encounter difficulty in learning (which all do at some point) these teachers seek alternate approaches to help their students be successful. In these efforts, teachers display a keen sense of efficacy.</i> Indicators include: • Incorporation of student interests and events of the day into a lesson • Visible adjustment in the face of student lack of understanding • Teacher seizing on a “teachable moment”

Domain 3: Instruction

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
3e: Demonstrating Flexibility and Responsiveness	Teacher adheres to the instruction plan in spite of evidence of poor student understanding or students' lack of interest. Teacher ignores student questions; when students experience difficulty, the teacher blames the students or their home environment.	Teacher attempts to modify the lesson when needed and to respond to student questions and interests, with moderate success. Teacher accepts responsibility for student success, but has only a limited repertoire of strategies to draw upon.	Teacher promotes the successful learning of all students, making minor adjustments as needed to instruction plans and accommodating student questions, needs and interests. The teacher persists in seeking approaches for students who have difficulty learning, drawing on a broad repertoire of strategies.	Teacher seizes an opportunity to enhance learning, building on a spontaneous event or student interests or successfully adjusts and differentiates instruction to address individual student misunderstandings. Teacher persists in seeking effective approaches for students who need help, using an extensive repertoire of instructional strategies and soliciting additional resources from the school or community.
Critical Attributes	• Teacher ignores indications of student boredom or lack of understanding. • Teacher brushes aside student questions. • Teacher makes no attempt to incorporate student interests into the lesson. • The teacher conveys to students that when they have difficulty learning, it is their fault. • In reflecting on practice, the teacher does not indicate that it is important to reach all students.	• Teacher's efforts to modify the lesson are only partially successful. • Teacher makes perfunctory attempts to incorporate student questions and interests into the lesson. • The teacher conveys to students a level of responsibility for their learning, but uncertainty as to how to assist them. • In reflecting on practice, the teacher indicates the desire to reach all students, but does not suggest strategies to do so.	• Teacher successfully makes a minor modification to the lesson. • Teacher incorporates students' interests and questions into the heart of the lesson. • The teacher conveys to students that she has other approaches to try when the students experience difficulty. • In reflecting on practice, the teacher cites multiple approaches undertaken to reach students having difficulty.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": • Teacher successfully executes a major lesson readjustment when needed. • Teacher seizes on a teachable moment to enhance a lesson. • The teacher conveys to students that he won't consider a lesson "finished" until every student understands, and that he has a broad range of approaches to use. • In reflecting on practice, the teacher can cite others in the school and beyond who she has contacted for assistance in reaching some students.
Possible Examples	• <i>The teacher says: "We don't have time for that today."</i> • <i>The teacher makes no attempt to adjust the lesson based on student confusion.</i> • <i>The teacher says: "If you'd just pay attention, you could understand this."</i>	• <i>The teacher says: "I'll try to think of another way to come at this and get back to you."</i> • <i>The teacher says: "I realize not everyone understands this, but we can't spend any more time on it."</i> • <i>The teacher re-arranges the way the students are grouped in an attempt to help students understand the lesson.</i>	• <i>The teacher says: "That's an interesting idea; let's see how it fits."</i> • <i>The teacher illustrates a principle of good writing to a student using his interest in basketball as context.</i> • <i>The teacher says: "Let's try this way", and then uses another approach.</i>	• <i>The teacher stops in mid-stream in a lesson, and says: "This activity doesn't seem to be working! Here's another way I'd like you to try it."</i> • <i>The teacher incorporates the school's upcoming championship game into an explanation of averages.</i> • <i>The teacher says: "If we have to come back to this tomorrow, we will; it's really important that you understand it."</i>

Domain 4: Professional Responsibilities

Domain 4:	Professional Responsibilities
4a: Reflecting on Teaching <i>NYS Teaching Standard 5</i> <i>Elements 2, 4</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 7</i> <i>Element 1</i>	Reflecting on teaching encompasses the teacher’s thinking that follows any instructional event, an analysis of the many decisions made both in planning and implementation of a lesson. By considering these elements in light of the impact they had on student learning, teachers can determine where to focus their efforts in making revisions, and what aspects of the instruction they will continue in future lessons. Teachers may reflect on their practice through collegial conversations, journal writing, examining student work, informal observations and conversations with students, or simply thinking about their teaching. Reflecting with accuracy, specificity and ability to use what has been learned in future teaching is a learned skill; mentors, coaches and supervisors can help teachers acquire and develop the skill of reflecting on teaching through supportive and deep questioning. Over time, this way of thinking and analyzing instruction through the lens of student learning becomes a habit of mind, leading to improvement in teaching and learning. Elements of component 4a are: • Accuracy <i>As teachers gain experience, their reflections on practice become more accurate, corresponding to the assessments that would be given by an external and unbiased observer. Not only are the reflections accurate, but teachers can provide specific examples from the lesson to support their judgments.</i> • Use in future teaching <i>In order for the potential of reflection to improve teaching to be fully realized, teachers must use their reflections to make adjustments in their practice. As their experience and expertise increases, teachers draw on an ever-increasing repertoire of strategies to inform these plans.</i> Indicators include: • Accurate reflections on a lesson • Citations of adjustments to practice, drawing on a repertoire of strategies

Domain 4: Professional Responsibilities

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
4a Reflecting on Teaching	Teacher does not know whether a lesson was effective or achieved its instructional outcomes, or teacher profoundly misjudges the success of a lesson. Teacher has no suggestions for how a lesson could be improved.	Teacher has a generally accurate impression of a lesson's effectiveness and the extent to which instructional outcomes were met. Teacher makes general suggestions about how a lesson could be improved.	Teacher makes an accurate assessment of a lesson's effectiveness and the extent to which it achieved its instructional outcomes and can cite general references to support the judgment. Teacher makes a few specific suggestions of what could be tried another time the lesson is taught.	Teacher makes a thoughtful and accurate assessment of a lesson's effectiveness and the extent to which it achieved its instructional outcomes, citing many specific examples from the lesson and weighing the relative strengths of each. Drawing on an extensive repertoire of skills, teacher offers specific alternative actions, complete with the probable success of different courses of action.
Critical Attributes	• The teacher considers the lesson but draws incorrect conclusions about its effectiveness. • The teacher makes no suggestions for improvement.	• The teacher has a general sense of whether or not instructional practices were effective. • The teacher offers general modifications for future instruction.	• The teacher accurately assesses the effectiveness of instructional activities used. • The teacher identifies specific ways in which a lesson might be improved.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": • Teacher's assessment of the lesson is thoughtful, and includes specific indicators of effectiveness. • Teacher's suggestions for improvement draw on an extensive repertoire.
Possible Examples	• <i>Despite evidence to the contrary, the teachers says, "My students did great on that lesson!"</i> • <i>The teacher says: "That was awful; I wish I knew what to do!"</i>	• <i>At the end of the lesson the teacher says, "I guess that went okay."</i> • <i>The teacher says: "I guess I'll try x next time."</i>	• <i>The teacher says: "I wasn't pleased with the level of engagement of the students."</i> • <i>The teacher's journal indicates several possible lesson improvements.</i>	• <i>The teacher says: "I think that lesson worked pretty well, although I was disappointed in how the group at the back table performed."</i> • <i>In conversation with colleagues, the teacher considers different group strategies for improving a lesson.</i>

Domain 4: Professional Responsibilities

Domain 4:	Professional Responsibilities
4b: Maintaining Accurate Records <i>NYS Teaching Standard 5 Elements 1, 3</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 6 Elements 1, 4, 5</i>	An essential responsibility of professional educators is keeping accurate records of both instructional and non-instructional events. This includes student completion of assignments, student progress in learning, and records of non-instructional activities that are part of the day-to-day functions in a school setting, including such things as the return of signed permission slips for a field trip and money for school pictures. Proficiency in this component is vital, as these records inform interactions with students and parents, and allow teachers to monitor learning and adjust instruction accordingly. The methods of keeping records vary as much as the type of information that is being recorded. For example, records of formal assessments may be recorded electronically, using spreadsheets and databases, allowing for item analysis and individualized instruction. A less formal means of keeping track of student progress may include anecdotal notes that are kept in student folders. Elements of component 4b are: • Student completion of assignments <i>Most teachers, particularly at the secondary level, need to keep track of student completion of assignments, including not only whether the assignments were actually completed, but students' success in completing them.</i> • Student progress in learning <i>In order to plan instruction, teachers need to know where each student "is" in his or her learning. This information may be collected formally or informally, but must be updated frequently.</i> • Non-instructional records <i>Non-instructional records encompass all the details of school life for which records must be maintained, particularly if they involve money. Examples are such things as knowing which students have returned their permissions slips for a field trip, or which students have paid for their school pictures.</i> Indicators include: • Routines and systems that track student completion of assignments • Systems of information regarding student progress against instructional outcomes • Processes of maintaining accurate non-instructional records

Domain 4: Professional Responsibilities

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
4b Maintaining Accurate Records	Teacher's system for maintaining information on student completion of assignments and student progress in learning is nonexistent or in disarray. Teacher's records for non-instructional activities are in disarray, resulting in errors and confusion.	Teacher's system for maintaining information on student completion of assignments and student progress in learning is rudimentary and only partially effective. Teacher's records for non-instructional activities are adequate, but require frequent monitoring to avoid errors.	Teacher's system for maintaining information on student completion of assignments, student progress in learning, and non-instructional records, is fully effective.	Teacher's system for maintaining information on student completion of assignments, student progress in learning, and non-instructional records, is fully effective. Students contribute information and participate in maintaining the records.
Critical Attributes	• Absence of a system for either instructional or non-instructional records. • Record-keeping systems that are in disarray so as to provide incorrect or confusing information.	• The teacher has a process for recording student work completion. However, it may be out-of-date or does not permit students to access the information. • The teacher's process for tracking student progress is cumbersome to use. • The teacher has a process for tracking some non-instructional information, but not all, or it may contain some errors.	• The teacher's process for recording student work completion is efficient and effective; students have access to information about completed and/or missing assignments. • The teacher has an efficient and effective process for recording student attainment of learning goals; students are able to see how they're progressing. • The teacher's process for recording non-instructional information is both efficient and effective.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": • Students contribute to and maintain records indicating completed and outstanding work assignments. • Students contribute to and maintain data files indicating their own progress in learning. • Students contribute to maintaining non-instructional records for the class.
Possible Examples	• <i>A student says, "I'm sure I turned in that assignment, but the teacher lost it!"</i> • <i>The teacher says, "I misplaced the writing samples for my class but it doesn't matter – I know what the students would have scored."</i> • <i>On the morning of the field trip, the teacher discovers that five students never turned in their permission slips.</i>	• <i>A student says, "I wasn't in school today, and my teacher's website is out of date, so I don't know what the assignment are!"</i> • <i>The teacher says: "I've got all these notes about how the kids are doing; I should put them into the system but I just don't have time."</i> • <i>On the morning of the field trip, the teacher frantically searches all the drawers in the desk looking for the permission slips and finds them just before the bell rings.</i>	• <i>The teacher-creates a link on the class website which students can access to check on any missing assignments.</i> • <i>The teacher's grade book records student progress toward learning goals.</i> • <i>The teacher-creates a spreadsheet for tracking which students have paid for their school pictures.</i>	• <i>A student from each team maintains the database of current and missing assignments for the team.</i> • <i>When asked about their progress in a class, a student proudly shows her data file and can explain how the documents indicate her progress toward learning goals.</i> • <i>When they bring in their permission slips for a field trip, students add their own information to the database.</i>

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Domain 4:	Professional Responsibilities
4c: Communicating with Families <i>NYS Teaching Standard 1 Element 4</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 5 Element 3</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 6 Element 3</i>	Although the ability of families to participate in their child’s learning varies widely due to other family or job obligations, it is the responsibility of teachers to provide opportunities for them to both understand the instructional program and their child’s progress. Teachers establish relationships with families by communicating to them about the instructional program, about individual students and they invite them to be part of the educational process itself. The level of family participation and involvement tends to be greater at the elementary level, when young children are just beginning school. However, the importance of regular communication with families of adolescents cannot be overstated. A teacher’s effort to communicate with families conveys an essential caring on the part of the teacher, valued by families of students of all ages. Elements of component 4c are: • Information about the instructional program <i>Frequent information is provided to families, as appropriate, about the instructional program</i> • Information about individual students <i>Frequent information is provided to families, as appropriate, about students’ individual progress</i> • Engagement of families in the instructional program <i>Successful and frequent engagement opportunities are offered to families so they can participate in the learning activities</i> Indicators include: • Frequent and culturally appropriate information sent home regarding the instructional program, and student progress • Two-way communication between the teacher and families • Frequent opportunities for families to engage in the learning process

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	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
4c: Communicating with Families	Teacher communication with families, about the instructional program, or about individual students, is sporadic or culturally inappropriate. Teacher makes no attempt to engage families in the instructional program.	Teacher makes sporadic attempts to communicate with families about the instructional program and about the progress of individual students but does not attempt to engage families in the instructional program. But communications are one-way and not always appropriate to the cultural norms of those families.	Teacher communicates frequently with families about the instructional program and conveys information about individual student progress. Teacher makes some attempts to engage families in the instructional program; as appropriate Information to families is conveyed in a culturally appropriate manner.	Teacher's communication with families is frequent and sensitive to cultural traditions, with students contributing to the communication. Response to family concerns is handled with professional and cultural sensitivity. Teacher's efforts to engage families in the instructional program are frequent and successful.
Critical Attributes	• Little or no information regarding instructional program available to parents. • Families are unaware of their children's progress. • Lack of family engagement activities. • Culturally inappropriate communication.	• School or district-created materials about the instructional program are sent home. • Infrequent or incomplete information sent home by teachers about the instructional program. • Teacher maintains school-required grade book but does little else to inform families about student progress. • Teacher communications are sometimes inappropriate to families' cultural norms.	• Information about the instructional program is available on a regular basis. • The teacher sends information about student progress home on a regular basis. • Teacher develops activities designed to successfully engage families in their children's learning, as appropriate.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": • On a regular basis, students develop materials to inform their families about the instructional program. • Students maintain accurate records about their individual learning progress and frequently share this information with families. • Students contribute to regular and ongoing projects designed to engage families in the learning process.
Possible Examples	• <i>A parent says, "I'd like to know what my kid is working on at school!"</i> • <i>A parent says, "I wish I knew something about my child's progress before the report card comes out."</i> • <i>A parent says, "I wonder why we never see any school work come home."</i>	• <i>A parent says, "I received the district pamphlet on the reading program, but I wonder how it's being taught in my child's class."</i> • <i>A parent says, "I emailed the teacher about my child's struggles with math, but all I got back was a note saying that he's doing fine."</i> • <i>Weekly quizzes are sent home for parent/guardian signature.</i>	• <i>The teacher-sends weekly newsletter home to families, including information that precedes homework, current class activities, community and/or school projects, field trips, etc.</i> • <i>The teacher-created monthly progress report sent home for each student.</i> • <i>The teacher sends home a project that asks students to interview a family member about growing up during the 1950's.</i>	• <i>Students-create materials for "Back to School" night that outline the approach for learning science.</i> • <i>Student daily reflection log describes learning and go home each week for a response from a parent or guardian.</i> • <i>Students-design a project on charting family use of plastics.</i>

Domain 4: Professional Responsibilities

Domain 4:	Professional Responsibilities
4d: Participating in a Professional Community <i>NYS Teaching Standard 6 Elements 2, 4, 5</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 7 Elements 1-4</i>	Schools are, first of all, environments to promote the learning of students. But in promoting student learning, teachers must work with their colleagues to share strategies, plan joint efforts, and plan for the success of individual students. Schools are, in other words, professional organizations for teachers, with their full potential realized only when teachers regard themselves as members of a professional community. This community is characterized by mutual support and respect, and recognition of the responsibility of all teachers to be constantly seeking ways to improve their practice and to contribute to the life of the school. Inevitably, teachers' duties extend beyond the doors of their classrooms and include activities related to the entire school and/or larger district. These activities include such things as school and district curriculum committees, or engagement with the parent teacher organization. With experience, teachers assume leadership roles in these activities. Elements of component 4d are: • Relationships with colleagues <i>Teachers maintain a professional collegial relationship that encourages sharing, planning and working together toward improved instructional skill and student success</i> • Involvement in a culture of professional inquiry <i>Teachers contribute to and participate in a learning community that supports and respects its members' efforts to improve practice</i> • Service to the school <i>Teachers' efforts move beyond classroom duties by contributing to school initiatives and projects</i> • Participation in school and district projects <i>Teachers contribute to and support larger school and district projects designed to improve the professional community</i> Indicators include: • Regular teacher participation with colleagues to share and plan for student success • Regular teacher participation in professional courses or communities that emphasize improving practice • Regular teacher participation in school initiatives • Regular teacher participation and support of community initiatives

Domain 4: Professional Responsibilities

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
4d: Participating in a Professional Community	Teacher's relationships with colleagues are negative or self-serving. Teacher avoids participation in a professional culture of inquiry, resisting opportunities to become involved. Teacher avoids becoming involved in school events or school and district projects.	Teacher maintains cordial relationships with colleagues to fulfill duties that the school or district requires. Teacher becomes involved in the school's culture of professional inquiry when invited to do so. Teacher participates in school events and school and district projects when specifically asked.	Relationships with colleagues are characterized by mutual support and cooperation; teacher actively participates in a culture of professional inquiry. Teacher volunteers to participate in school events and in school and district projects, making a substantial contribution.	Relationships with colleagues are characterized by mutual support and cooperation, with the teacher taking initiative in assuming leadership among the faculty. Teacher takes a leadership role in promoting a culture of professional inquiry. Teacher volunteers to participate in school events and district projects, making a substantial contribution, and assuming a leadership role in at least one aspect of school or district life.
Critical Attributes	•The teacher's relationship with colleagues is characterized by negativity or combativeness. •The teacher purposefully avoids contributing to activities promoting professional inquiry. •The teacher avoids involvement in school activities and school district and community projects.	•The teacher has pleasant relationship with colleagues. •When invited, the teacher participates in activities related to professional inquiry. •When asked, the teacher participates in school activities, and school district and community projects.	•The teacher has supportive and collaborative relationships with colleagues. •The teacher regularly participates in activities related to professional inquiry. •The teacher frequently volunteers to participate in school events and school district and community projects.	In addition to the characteristics of "Effective": •The teacher takes a leadership role in promoting activities related to professional inquiry. •The teacher regularly contributes to and leads events that positively impact school life. •The teacher regularly contributes to and leads significant school district and community projects.
Possible Examples	•<i>The teacher doesn't share test-taking strategies with his colleagues. He figures that if his students do well, it will make him look good.</i> •<i>The teacher does not attend PLC meetings.</i> •<i>The teacher does not attend any school function after the dismissal bell.</i> •<i>The teacher says, "I work from 8:30 to 3:30 and not a minute more – I won't serve on any district committee unless they get me a substitute to cover my class."</i>	•<i>The teacher is polite, but never shares any instructional materials with his grade partners.</i> •<i>The teacher only attends PLC meetings when reminded by her supervisor.</i> •<i>The principal says, "I wish I didn't have to ask the teacher to 'volunteer' every time we need someone to chaperone the dance."</i> •<i>The teacher only contributes to the district Literacy committee when requested by the principal.</i>	•<i>The principal remarks that the teacher's students have been noticeably successful since her teacher team has been focusing on instructional strategies during their team meetings.</i> •<i>The teacher has decided to take some of the free MIT courses online and to share his learning with colleagues.</i> •<i>The basketball coach is usually willing to chaperone the 9th grade dance because she knows all of her players will be there.</i> •<i>The teacher enthusiastically represents the school during the district Social Studies review and brings her substantial knowledge of</i>	•<i>The teacher leads the "mentor" teacher group at school, devoted to supporting new teachers during their first years of teaching.</i> •<i>The teacher hosts a book study group that meets monthly; he guides the book choices so that the group can focus on topics that will enhance their skills.</i> •<i>The teacher leads the school's annual "Olympics" day, involving all students and faculty in athletic events.</i> •<i>The teacher leads the school district wellness committee, involving healthcare and nutrition specialists from the community.</i>

Domain 4: Professional Responsibilities

*U.S. history to the course writing
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Domain 4: Professional Responsibilities

Domain 4:	Professional Responsibilities
4e: Growing and Developing Professionally <i>NYS Teaching Standard 6 Element 2</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 7 Element 1-4</i>	As in other professions, the complexity of teaching requires continued growth and development, in order to remain current. Continuing to stay informed and increasing their skills allows teachers to become ever more effective and to exercise leadership among their colleagues. The academic disciplines themselves evolve, and educators constantly refine their understanding of how to engage students in learning; thus growth in content, pedagogy, and information technology are essential to good teaching. Networking with colleague through such activities as joint planning, study groups, and lesson study provide opportunities for teachers to learn from one another. These activities allow for job embedded professional development. In addition, professional educators increase their effectiveness in the classroom by belonging to professional organizations, reading professional journals, attending educational conferences, and taking university classes. As they gain experience and expertise, educators find ways to contribute to their colleagues and to the profession. Elements of component 4e are: • Enhancement of content knowledge and pedagogical skill <i>Teachers remain current by taking courses, reading professional literature, and remaining current on the evolution of thinking regarding instruction</i> • Receptivity to feedback from colleagues <i>Teachers actively pursue networks that provide collegial support and feedback</i> • Service to the profession <i>Teachers are active in professional organizations serving to enhance their personal practice and so they can provide leadership and support to colleagues</i> Indicators include: • Frequent teacher attendance in courses and workshops; regular academic reading • Participation in learning networks with colleagues; feedback freely shared • Participation in professional organizations supporting academic inquiry

Domain 4: Professional Responsibilities

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
4e: Growing and Developing Professionally	Teacher engages in no professional development activities to enhance knowledge or skill. Teacher resists feedback on teaching performance from either supervisors or more experienced colleagues. Teacher makes no effort to share knowledge with others or to assume professional responsibilities.	Teacher participates in professional activities to a limited extent when they are convenient. Teacher accepts, with some reluctance, feedback on teaching performance from both supervisors and professional colleagues. Teacher finds limited ways to contribute to the profession	Teacher seeks out opportunities for professional development to enhance content knowledge and pedagogical skill. Teacher welcomes feedback from colleagues when made by supervisors or when opportunities arise through professional collaboration. Teacher participates actively in assisting other educators	Teacher seeks out opportunities for professional development and makes a systematic effort to conduct action research. Teacher seeks out feedback on teaching from both supervisors and colleagues. Teacher initiates important activities to contribute to the profession.
Critical Attributes	• The teacher is not involved in any activity that might enhance knowledge or skill. • The teacher purposefully resists discussing performance with supervisors or colleagues. • The teacher ignores invitations to join professional organizations or attending conferences.	• The teacher participates in professional activities when required or when provided by the school district. • The teacher reluctantly accepts feedback from supervisors and colleagues. • The teacher contributes in a limited fashion to educational professional organizations.	• The teacher seeks regular opportunities for continued professional development. • The teacher welcomes colleagues and supervisors in the classroom for the purposes of gaining insight from their feedback. • The teacher actively participates in professional organizations designed to contribute to the profession.	In addition to the characteristics of “Effective”: • The teacher seeks regular opportunities for continued professional development, including initiating action research. • The teacher actively seeks feedback from supervisors and colleagues. • The teacher takes an active leadership role in professional organizations in order to contribute to the teaching profession.
Possible Examples	• <i>The teacher never takes continuing education courses, even though the credits would increase his salary.</i> • <i>The teacher endures the principal’s annual observations in her classroom, knowing that if she waits long enough, the principal will eventually leave and she can simply discard the feedback form.</i> • <i>Despite teaching high school honors mathematics, the teacher declines to join NCTM because it costs too much and makes too many demands on members’ time.</i>	• <i>The teacher politely attends district workshops and professional development days, but doesn’t make much use of the materials received.</i> • <i>The teacher listens to his principal’s feedback after a lesson, but isn’t sure that the recommendations really apply in his situation.</i> • <i>The teacher joins the local chapter of the American Library Association because she might benefit from the free books – but otherwise doesn’t feel it’s worth too much of her time.</i>	• <i>The teacher eagerly attends the school district optional summer workshops finding them to be a wealth of instructional strategies he can use during the school year.</i> • <i>The teacher enjoys her principal’s weekly walk through visits because they always lead to a valuable informal discussion during lunch the next day.</i> • <i>The teacher joined a Science Education Partnership and finds that it provides him access to resources for his classroom that truly benefit his students’ conceptual understanding.</i>	• <i>The teacher’s principal rarely spends time observing in her classroom. Therefore, she has initiated an action research project in order to improve her own instruction.</i> • <i>The teacher is working on a particular instructional strategy and asks his colleagues to observe in his classroom in order to provide objective feedback on his progress.</i> • <i>The teacher founded a local organization devoted to Literacy Education; her leadership has inspired teachers in the community to work on several curriculum and instruction projects.</i>

Domain 4: Professional Responsibilities

Domain 4:	Professional Responsibilities
4f: Showing Professionalism <i>NYS Teaching Standard 6</i> <i>Elements 1-5</i> <i>NYS Teaching Standard 7</i> <i>Element 2</i>	Expert teachers demonstrate professionalism in both service to students as well as to the profession. Teaching at the highest levels of performance in this component is student focused, putting students first, regardless of how this might challenge long-held assumptions, past practice or simply what is easier or more convenient for teachers. Accomplished teachers have a strong moral compass and are guided by what is in the best interest of students. Professionalism is displayed in a number of ways. For example, interactions with colleagues are conducted with honesty and integrity. Student needs are known and teachers access resources to step in and provide help that may extend beyond the classroom. Teachers advocate for their students in ways that might challenge traditional views and the educational establishment, seeking greater flexibility in the ways school rules and policies are applied. Professionalism is also displayed in the ways teachers approach problem solving and decision making, with student needs in mind. Finally, teachers consistently adhere to school and district policies and procedures, but are willing to work to improve those that may be outdated or ineffective. Elements of component 4f are: • Integrity and ethical conduct <i>Teachers act with integrity and honesty</i> • Service to students <i>Teachers put students first in all considerations of their practice</i> • Advocacy <i>Teachers support their students' best interests, even in the face of traditional practice or beliefs</i> • Decision-making <i>Teachers solve problems with students' needs as a priority</i> • Compliance with school and district regulations <i>Teachers adhere to policies and procedures</i> Indicators include: • Teacher has a reputation as someone who can be trusted and is often sought as a sounding board • During committee or planning work, teacher frequently reminds participants that the students are the utmost priority • Teacher will support students, even in the face of difficult situations or conflicting policies • Teachers challenge existing practice in order to put students first • Teacher consistently fulfills school district mandates regarding policies and procedures

Domain 4: Professional Responsibilities

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
4f: Showing Professionalism	Teacher displays dishonesty in interactions with colleagues, students, and the public. Teacher is not alert to students' needs and contributes to school practices that result in some students being ill served by the school. Teacher makes decisions and recommendations based on self-serving interests. Teacher does not comply with school and district regulations	Teacher is honest in interactions with colleagues, students, and the public. Teacher's attempts to serve students are inconsistent, and do not knowingly contribute to some students being ill served by the school. Teacher's decisions and recommendations are based on limited though genuinely professional considerations. Teacher complies minimally with school and district regulations, doing just enough to get by.	Teacher displays high standards of honesty, integrity, and confidentiality in interactions with colleagues, students, and the public. Teacher is active in serving students, working to ensure that all students receive a fair opportunity to succeed. Teacher maintains an open mind in team or departmental decision-making. Teacher complies fully with school and district regulations.	Teacher can be counted on to hold the highest standards of honesty, integrity, and confidentiality and takes a leadership role with colleagues. Teacher is highly proactive in serving students, seeking out resources when needed. Teacher makes a concerted effort to challenge negative attitudes or practices to ensure that all students, particularly those traditionally underserved, are honored in the school. Teacher takes a leadership role in team or departmental decision-making and helps ensure that such decisions are based on the highest professional standards. Teacher complies fully with school and district regulations, taking a leadership role with colleagues.
Critical Attributes	•Teacher is dishonest. •Teacher does not notice the needs of students. •The teacher engages in practices that are self-serving. •The teacher willfully rejects school district regulations.	•Teacher is honest. •Teacher notices the needs of students, but is inconsistent in addressing them. •Teacher does not notice that some school practices result in poor conditions for students. •Teacher makes decision professionally, but on a limited basis. •Teacher complies with school district regulations.	•Teacher is honest and known for having high standards of integrity. •Teacher actively addresses student needs. •Teacher actively works to provide opportunities for student success. •Teacher willingly participates in team and departmental decision-making. •Teacher complies completely with school district regulations.	•Teacher is considered a leader in terms of honesty, integrity, and confidentiality. •Teacher is highly proactive in serving students. •Teacher makes a concerted effort to ensure opportunities are available for all students to be successful. •Teacher takes a leadership role in team and departmental decision-making. •Teacher takes a leadership role regarding school district regulations.

	Ineffective	Developing	Effective	Highly Effective
Possible Examples	•The teacher makes some errors when marking the last common assessment but doesn't tell his colleagues. •The teacher does not realize that three of her neediest students arrived at school an hour early every morning because their mother can't afford daycare. •The teacher fails to notice that one of her Kindergartners is often ill, looks malnourished, and frequently has bruises on her arms and legs. •When one his colleagues goes home suddenly due to illness, the teacher pretends to have a meeting so that he won't have to share in the coverage responsibilities. •The teacher does not file her students' writing samples in their district cum folders; it is time consuming and she wants to leave early for summer break.	•The teacher says, "I have always known my grade partner to be truthful. If she called in sick, then I believe her. •The teacher considers staying late to help some of her students in afterschool daycare, but realizes it conflicts with her gym class so she decides against it. •The teacher notices a student struggling in his class and sends a quick e-mail to the counselor. When he doesn't get a response, he assumes it has been taken care of. •When her grade partner goes out on maternity leave, the teacher said, "Hello" and "Welcome" to her substitute, but does not offer any further assistance. •The teacher keeps his district-required grade book up to date, but enters exactly the minimum number of assignments specified by his department chair.	•The teacher is trusted by his grade partners; they share information with him, confident it will not be repeated inappropriately. •Despite her lack of knowledge about dance the teacher forms a dance club at her high school to meet the high interest level of her minority students who cannot afford lessons. •The teacher notices some speech delays in a few of her young students; she calls in the speech therapist to do a few sessions in her classroom and provide feedback on further steps. •The English department chair says, "I appreciate when attends our after school meetings; he always contributes something meaningful to the discussion. •The teacher learns the district's new online curriculum mapping system and writes in all of her courses.	•When a young teacher has trouble understanding directions from the principal, she immediately goes to the teacher whom she knows can be relied on for expert advice and complete discretion. •After the school's intramural basketball program is discontinued, the teacher finds some former student athletes to come in and work with his students who have come to love the after-school sessions. •The teacher enlists the help of her principal when she realizes that a colleague was making disparaging comments about some disadvantaged students. •The math department looks forward to their weekly meetings; their leader, the teacher is always seeking new instructional strategies and resources for them to discuss. •When the district adopts a new web-based grading program, the teacher learned it inside and out so that she could assist her colleagues with implementation.

Fort Plain Central School District
New York State Student Learning Objective Template

All SLOs MUST include the following basic components:

Population	<i>These are the students assigned to the course section(s) in this SLO – all students who are assigned to the course section(s) must be included in the SLO. (Full class rosters of all students must be provided for all included in the course sections.)</i>
Learning Content	<i>What is being taught over the instructional period covered? Common Core/National/State Standards? Will this goal apply to all standards applicable to a course or just to specific priority standards?</i>
Interval of Instructional Time	<i>What is the instructional period covered (if not a year, rationale for semester/quarter/etc.)</i>
Evidence	<i>What specific State-developed or State-approved assessments(s) will be used to measure this goal? The assessment selected must align to the learning content of the course. State assessments (including Regents examinations, Regents equivalents, and/or State-approved equivalents) <u>must</u> be used as evidence if one of the courses required to have an SLO has a State assessment.</i>
Baseline	<i>What is the starting level of students' knowledge of the learning content at the beginning of the instructional period?</i>

Fort Plain Central School District
New York State Student Learning Objective Template

Target(s)	<i>What is the expected outcome (target) of students' level of knowledge of the learning content at the end of the instructional period?(All targets must include a minimum of one year of expected academic growth and all targets must be approved by the superintendent or another trained administrator serving as his or her designee.)</i>																																																														
HEDI Scoring	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th colspan="3">Highly Effective</th><th colspan="3">Effective</th><th colspan="2">Developing</th><th colspan="12">Ineffective</th></tr> <tr> <td>20</td><td>19</td><td>18</td><td>17</td><td>16</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>8</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>97-100%</td><td>93-96%</td><td>90-92%</td><td>85-89%</td><td>80-84%</td><td>75-79%</td><td>67-74%</td><td>60-66%</td><td>55-59%</td><td>49-54%</td><td>44-48%</td><td>39-43%</td><td>34-38%</td><td>29-33%</td><td>25-28%</td><td>21-24%</td><td>17-20%</td><td>13-16%</td><td>9-12%</td><td>5-8%</td><td>0-4%</td></tr> </table>	Highly Effective			Effective			Developing		Ineffective												20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	97-100%	93-96%	90-92%	85-89%	80-84%	75-79%	67-74%	60-66%	55-59%	49-54%	44-48%	39-43%	34-38%	29-33%	25-28%	21-24%	17-20%	13-16%	9-12%	5-8%	0-4%
Highly Effective			Effective			Developing		Ineffective																																																							
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Rationale	<i>Describe the reasoning behind the choices regarding the components of the SLO and how the SLO will be used together with instructional practices to prepare students for future growth and development in subsequent grades/courses as well as college and career readiness.</i>																																																														

Fort Plain Central School District
Calculation of Multiple SLOs

Teachers with multiple SLOs scores on subcomponent will be translated into one overall score/rating:

Step 1: Evaluator will assess the results of each SLO separately, arriving at a HEDI rating between 0-20 points.

Step 2: Each SLO **must** then be weighted proportionately based on the number of students included in all SLOs. This will provide for one overall growth component score between 0-20 points.

Step 3: Add the points for overall composite score.

Example: Teacher A has multiple (3) SLOs

Sample teacher with three SLOs	SLO 1: (30 students)	SLO 2: (25 students)	SLO 3: (20 students)
Step 1: Assess results of each SLO separately	17/20 points Effective	15/20 points Effective	19/20 points Highly Effective
Step 2: Weigh each SLO proportionately (round up)	30 students/75 total students = 40% of all students	25 students/75 total students = 33% of all students	20 students/75 total students = 27% of all students
Step 3: Calculate proportional points for each SLO	17 points X 40% = 7 points	15 points X 33% = 5 points	19 points X 27% = 5 points

OVERALL COMPONENT SCORE: 17 points (Effective)

Fort Plain Central School District
Teacher Pre-observation Reflection Form

Teacher: _____ Administrator: _____

Subject: _____ Grade: _____

Date of Pre-Observation: _____ Date of Observation: _____

Completion of this form and written lesson plan (Appendix) will serve to guide your discussion with the administrator at the pre-observation conference. This information provides evidence that will satisfy elements addressed in Domain 1 (Planning and Preparation).

1. What is the objective(s) of this lesson? How is this lesson linked to the NYS/CCS standards?

2. What activities and/or learning outcomes have lead up to this lesson?

3. What instructional materials and/or resources will you use? Why did you select them?

4. What types of assessments will you use? How will you evaluate whether the students have achieved the lesson objective(s)?

5. Do you have any special concerns that you would like to discuss prior to the lesson?

6. Is there a specific area of focus on which you would like feedback?

Fort Plain Central School District
Teacher Post-observation Reflection Form

Teacher: _____ Administrator: _____

Subject: _____ Grade: _____

Date of Post-Observation: _____ Date of Observation: _____

Completion of this form and written lesson plan (Appendix) will serve to guide your discussion with the administrator at the post-observation conference. The information solicited on this form provides evidence for your performance in Domain 4 (Professional Responsibilities).

1. As I reflect on this lesson, to what extent were students productively engaged? What is the evidence that tells me so?

2. Did the students learn what I needed them to learn? Were my instructional objectives met? How do I know or how will I know?

3. Did I alter my objectives or instructional plan as I taught the lesson? If so, why?

4. As a result of reviewing my students' work and/or behaviors, what did you learn and what would you do differently?

5. Upon reflecting on the outcome of this lesson, what will be your next step?

6. How will you change this lesson in future years? Why?

Fort Plain Central School District

Domain 1

Teacher: _____

Administrator: _____

School: _____

Tenured or Probationary: _____

Date: _____

Grade: _____

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation					
	H	E	D	I	Comments
Component 1a: Demonstrating Knowledge of Content and Pedagogy • Knowledge of content • Knowledge of prerequisite skills • Knowledge of content pedagogy NYS Teaching Standard 1: Elements 1-6 NYS Teaching Standard 2: Elements 1, 5					
Component 1b. Demonstrating Knowledge of Students • Knowledge of child and adolescent development • Knowledge of the learning process • Knowledge of students' skills, knowledge and language proficiency • Knowledge of students' interests and cultural heritage • Knowledge of students' special needs NYS Teaching Standard 1: Elements 1-6 NYS Teaching Standard 2: Element 5					
Component 1c. Setting Instructional Outcomes • Value, sequence and alignment • Clarity • Suitability for diverse students • Balance NYS Teaching Standard 2: Element 4 NYS Teaching Standard 5: Element 1					

Fort Plain Central School District

Domain 1

Domain 1: Planning and Preparation					
	H	E	D	I	Comments
Component 1d. Demonstrating Knowledge of Resources - Resources for classroom use - Resources to extend content knowledge and pedagogy - Resources for students NYS Teaching Standard 1: Elements 5, 6 NYS Teaching Standard 2: Elements 1-6 NYS Teaching Standard 3: Elements 5, 6					
Component 1e: Designing Coherent Instruction - Learning activities - Instructional materials and resources - Instructional groups - Lesson and unit structure NYS Teaching Standard 2: Elements 1–3, 5, 6					
Component 1f: Designing Student Assessments - Congruence with instructional outcomes - Criteria and standards - Design of formative assessments - Use for planning NYS Teaching Standard 2: Elements 5, 6 NYS Teaching Standard 5: Elements 1–5					

Fort Plain Central School District

Domain 1

Fort Plain Central School District
APPR Appeals Form

Teacher _____

Date: _____

Subject/Grade _____

Lead Evaluator _____

Date: _____

Any tenured teacher aggrieved of an APPR rating of either “Developing” or “Ineffective” may challenge that APPR. Teachers may challenge their APPR based on: substance, the district’s adherence to the plan, including methodologies and standards, adherence to the regulations and compliance with locally negotiated procedures, and the school district’s or board of cooperative educational services’ implementation of the teacher improvement plan.

Grounds for an Appeal:

Indicate the grounds for the appeal. Any grounds not raised at the time of the appeal is filed shall be deemed waived.

- The substance if the annual professional performance review
- The district’s failure to adhere to the standards and methodologies required for the APPR, pursuant to *Education Law* §3012-d and applicable rules and regulations
- The district’s failure to comply with applicable locally negotiated procedures
- The district’s failure to issue and/or implement the terms of the Teacher Improvement Plan (TIP), as required under *Education Law* §3012-d.

_____**Statement of Grievance**

_____**Request copies of all documentation and written material upon which APPR was based.**

_____**List and attach supporting documentation.**

Filed with

Superintendent Signature

Date

Fort Plain Central School District

APPR Appeals Outcome Form

Statement from the respondent

Supporting documentation

Outcome of the Appeals Process

Step 1: APPR Appeals Committee Outcome _____

Committee Comments: If the Committee does not reach consensus, all viewpoints must be presented.

Step 2: Final Decision Outcome _____

Superintendent Comments

Superintendent Signature

Date

Teacher Signature

Date

Teacher's signature does not constitute agreement but merely signifies he/she has examined and discussed the materials with the administrator.

Fort Plain Central School District

Teacher Overall Rating Form

Teacher _____ Date _____

Building _____ Tenured _____ Probationary _____

50% Teacher Performance Category

	Minimum	Maximum
H	3.5	4.0
E	2.5	3.49
D	1.5	2.49
I	0	1.49

Observation Score _____

Observation Rating _____

50% Student Performance Category

HEDI Rating	Highly Effective	Effective	Developing	Ineffective
Scoring Band	20-18	17-15	14-13	12-0

SLO or Student Growth Score _____

SLO or Student Growth Rating _____

Teacher Performance / Observation					
Student Performance		Highly Effective (H)	Effective (E)	Developing (D)	Ineffective (I)
	Highly Effective (H)	H	H	E	D
	Effective (E)	H	E	E	D
	Developing (D)	E	E	D	I
	Ineffective (I)	D	D	I	I

Overall Rating _____

Teacher Signature _____ Date _____

Principal Signature _____ Date _____

Fort Plain Central School District
Teacher Overall Rating Matrix

	Teacher Performance / Observation				
Student Performance		Highly Effective (H)	Effective (E)	Developing (D)	Ineffective (I)
	Highly Effective (H)	H	H	E	D
	Effective (E)	H	E	E	D
	Developing (D)	E	E	D	I
	Ineffective (I)	D	D	I	I

Fort Plain Central School District
TIP Intervention Strategies

Teacher: _____ Administrator: _____

FPTA Representative: _____ Date: _____

TIP Intervention Strategies: Student Performance Category

- Interim Assessments
- RTI
- Pre and Post Assessments
- Unit Tests
- Common Planning Goals
- Building Level Team Goals
- Aligning to State Assessments Questions
- 21st Century Skills
- Graphic Organizers
- 6 Shifts in ELA/Math (Common Core)
- Formative/Summative Work
- Formal Data to Guide Instruction
- Test Preparation Strategies
- Questioning Techniques
- Co-Teach Model
- Other

Resources: Student Performance

- Grade Level/Department meetings
- Mentors/Supervisors/Principals
- District Level PD
- Site Level PD
- Out of District PD
- Conferences
- Collegial Observations
- Professional Literature Review
- Informal walk-throughs with feedback
- Other

Sample Indicators of Success: Student Performance

- Weekly Assessment Results
- Interim Assessment Results
- Pre and Post Assessment Results
- Data Driven Instruction
- Unit Tests Aligned to Standards
- Formative/Summative Work Results

- Other

Intervention Strategies: Teacher Performance Category

- Small group mentoring
- Weekly meetings
- Common Formative Assessments aligned to curriculum map
- Identify areas of strengths and weaknesses for each student
- Create learning tasks that require high level student thinking
- Project based discovery learning and group work
- Monthly meetings with Administrator to review TIP
- Collegial collaboration (specific topic)
- Other

Resources:

- Research-based instructional strategies
- Mentors/Supervisors/Principals
- District developed curriculum maps
- Pre-assessment/Post-assessment
- Professional Development
- Conferences
- Collegial Observations
- Professional Literature Review
- Informal observations with feedback
- Other

Sample Indicators of Success:

- Small group mentoring sessions
- Assessment Results
- Data Driven Instruction
- Review of Learning Plan
- Formative/Summative Work Results
- Informal walkthrough feedback
- Meetings for feedback
- Results of Project Based Unit
- Reflection journal
- Other

Teacher: _____

Date: _____

FPTA representative: _____

Date: _____

Principal: _____

Date: _____

References

New York State Education Department (October 2015). Guidance on New York State’s Annual Professional Performance Review for Teachers and Principals to Implement Education Law 3012-d and the Commissioner’s Regulations. Retrieved from <https://nysed-prod.engageny.org/resource/guidance-on-new-york-s-annual-professional-performance-review-law-and-regulations>

New York State Education Department (May 2016). Guidance on New York State Student Learning Objective (SLOs) for Use in the Required Subcomponent of the Student Performance Category of Teacher and Principal Annual Professional Performance Reviews (APPR) Under Education Law 3012-d. Retrieved from <https://nysed-prod.engageny.org/resource/guidance-on-new-york-s-annual-professional-performance-review-law-and-regulations>