

Watertown Public Schools
Teacher Growth and Evaluation Plan



2015-16 Handbook

***Watertown Public Schools
Professional Growth and Evaluation Committee Members***

Michael Cerrato	Watertown High School
Ashley Coon	Polk School
Colleen Haberern	Swift Middle School
Thomas Hogrefe	Watertown High School
Pamela Jenusaitis	Swift Middle School
Marylu Lerz	Swift Middle School
Michael Lewis	Watertown High School
Mary Jean Mangione	Swift Middle School
Allen Marko	Watertown High School
Laura Meka	John Trumbull Primary School
Stanley Mikrut	Watertown High School
Frances Palmer	Swift Middle School
Janet Parlato	Central Office
Donnah Rochester	Central Office
Kathleen Scully	John Trumbull Primary School
Robyn Troisi	Judson School
Teresa Verillo	Polk School
Judy White	John Trumbull Primary School

Introduction

Excellent schools begin with great school leaders and teachers. The importance of highly-skilled educators is beyond dispute as a strong body of evidence now confirms what parents, students, teachers and administrators have long known: effective teachers are among the most important school-level factor in student learning, and effective leadership is an essential component of any successful school.

The Connecticut State Department of Education (CSDE) is committed to raising the overall quality of our schools' workforce. To meet this goal, the state, in partnership with local and regional school districts and many other stakeholder groups, aims to create a comprehensive approach to supporting and developing Connecticut's educators so that the state prepares, recruits, hires, supports, develops and retains the best educators to lead our classrooms and schools.

Educator evaluation is the cornerstone of this holistic approach and contributes to the improvement of individual and collective practice. High-quality evaluations are necessary to inform the individualized professional learning and support that all educators require. Such evaluations also identify professional strengths which should form the basis of new professional opportunities. High-quality evaluations are also necessary to make fair employment decisions based on teacher and administrator effectiveness. Used in this way, high-quality evaluations will bring greater accountability and transparency to schools and instill greater confidence in employment decisions across the state.

Connecticut's System for Educator Evaluation and Development (SEED) is a model evaluation and support system that is aligned to the ***Connecticut Guidelines for Educator Evaluation*** (Core Requirements), which were adopted by the Performance Evaluation Advisory Council (PEAC) in June of 2012. In February 2014, PEAC adopted additional flexibilities to the existing core requirements for teacher evaluation in response to feedback from various stakeholder groups. These flexibility options are described in subsections 2.9 and 2.10 of the Core Requirements.

The SEED model was informed by a large body of research, including the Gates Foundation's **Measures of Effective Teaching (MET)** study. In 2012-13, ten districts/district consortia piloted SEED and provided feedback through an implementation study conducted by the University of Connecticut Neag School of Education which further guided the model design.

The system clearly defines effective practice, encourages the exchange of

accurate, useful information about strengths and development areas, and promotes collaboration and shared ownership for professional growth. The primary goal of Connecticut’s educator evaluation and support system is to develop the talented workforce required to provide a superior education for Connecticut’s 21st-century learners.

As provided in subsection (a) of Sec. 10-151b (C.G.S.), as amended by P.A. 13-245, the superintendent of each local or regional board of education shall annually evaluate or cause to be evaluated each teacher. For the purposes of this document, the term “teacher” refers to any teacher serving in a position requiring teacher certification within a district, but not requiring a 092 certification. Furthermore the superintendent of each local or regional board of education shall annually evaluate or cause to be evaluated each administrator who serves in a role requiring a 092 certification, in accordance with the requirements of Connecticut General Statutes.

Design Principles

Purpose and Rationale

When teachers succeed, students succeed. Research has proven that no school-level factor matters more to students’ success than high-quality teachers and effective leaders. To support our teachers and administrators, we need to clearly define excellent practice and results, give accurate, useful information about educators’ strengths and development areas and provide opportunities for professional learning, growth and recognition. The purpose of the Connecticut’s educator evaluation and support model is to fairly and accurately evaluate performance and to help each educator strengthen his/her practice to improve student learning.

Core Design Principles

The following principles guided the design of the teacher and administrator evaluation models, developed in partnership with Education First and New Leaders:

- Consider multiple standards-based measures of performance;
- Emphasize growth over time;
- Promote both professional judgment and consistency;
- Foster dialogue about student learning;
- Encourage aligned professional learning, coaching and feedback to support growth; and
- Ensure feasibility of implementation.

Consider multiple, standards-based measures of performance

An evaluation and support system that uses multiple sources of information and evidence results in a fair, accurate and comprehensive picture of an educator's performance. The new model defines four components of teacher effectiveness: student growth and development (45%), teacher performance and practice (40%), parent feedback (10%) and whole-school student learning indicators or student feedback (5%). The model defines four components of administrator effectiveness: multiple student learning indicators (45%), leadership practice (40%), stakeholder feedback (10%) and teacher effectiveness outcomes (5%).

The four components of the SEED model are grounded in research-based standards for educator effectiveness, Common Core State Standards, as well as Connecticut's standards: The Connecticut Common Core of Teaching (CCT); the Common Core of Leading (CCL); Connecticut School Leadership Standards; the Connecticut Framework K-12 Curricular Goals and Standards; the Smarter Balanced Assessments; and locally-developed curriculum standards.

Emphasize growth over time

The evaluation of an educator's performance should consider his/her improvement from an established starting point. This applies to professional practice focus areas and the student outcomes they are striving to reach. Attaining high levels of performance matters—and for some educators maintaining high results is a critical aspect of their work—but the model encourages educators to pay attention to continually improving their practice. The goal-setting process in this model encourages a cycle of continuous improvement over time.

Promote both professional judgment and consistency

Assessing an educator's professional practice requires evaluators to constantly use their professional judgment. No rubric or formula, however detailed, can capture all of the nuances of how teachers and leaders interact with one another and with students. Synthesizing multiple sources of information into performance ratings is inherently more complex than checklists or numerical averages. At the same time, educators' ratings should depend on their performance, not on their evaluators' biases. Accordingly, the model aims to minimize the variance between evaluations of practice and support fairness and consistency within and across schools.

Foster dialogue about student learning

In the quest for accuracy of ratings, there is a tendency to focus exclusively on the numbers. The SEED model is designed to show that of equal importance to getting better results is the professional conversation between an educator and his/her

supervisor which can be accomplished through a well-designed and well-executed evaluation and support system. The dialogue in the SEED model occurs more frequently and focuses on what students are learning and what administrators can do to support teaching and learning.

Encourage aligned professional learning, coaching and feedback to support growth

Novice and veteran educators alike deserve detailed, constructive feedback and professional learning tailored to the individual needs of their classrooms and students. SEED promotes a shared language of excellence to which professional learning, coaching and feedback can align to improve practice.

Ensure feasibility of implementation

Launching the SEED model will require hard work. Throughout each district, educators will need to develop new skills and to think differently about how they manage and prioritize their time and resources. Sensitive to the tremendous responsibilities and limited resources that administrators have, the model is aligned with other responsibilities (e.g., writing a school improvement plan) and emphasizes the need for evaluators to build important skills in setting goals, observing practice and providing high-quality feedback. The model aims to balance high expectations with flexibility for the time and capacity considerations within districts. Improving student achievement sits at the center of the work for all educators. The SEED model recognizes that student learning is a shared responsibility between teachers, administrators and district leaders. When teachers and administrators develop goals and objectives in a way that supports overall school improvement, opportunities for success have no boundaries. Therefore, by design, the SEED model creates a relationship between component ratings for teachers and administrators as depicted in the diagram below.

Teacher Evaluation Overview

Teacher Evaluation and Support Framework

The evaluation and support system consists of multiple measures to paint an accurate and comprehensive picture of teacher performance. All teachers will be evaluated in four components, grouped into two types of major categories: Teacher Practice and Student Outcomes.

1. Teacher Practice Related Indicators: An evaluation of the core instructional practices and skills that positively affect student learning. This category is comprised of two components:

- (a) **Observation of Teacher Performance and Practice (40%)** as defined within the *CCT Rubric for Effective Teaching 2014*, which articulates four domains and twelve indicators of teacher practice
- (b) **Parent Feedback (10%)** on teacher practice through surveys

2. Student Outcomes Related Indicators: An evaluation of teachers' contributions to student academic progress at the school and classroom level. This area is comprised of two components:

- (a) **Student Growth and Development (45%)** as determined by the teacher's Student Learning Objective (SLO) and associated Indicators of Academic Growth and Development (IAGDs)
- (b) **Whole-School Measures of Student Learning (5%)** as determined by aggregate student learning indicators

Scores from each of the four components will be combined to produce a summative performance rating designation of *Exceeding Expectations*, *Meeting Expectations*, *Approaching Expectations* or *Below Standard*. The performance levels are defined as:

- Exceeding Expectations – Substantially exceeding indicators of performance
- Meeting Expectations – Meeting indicators of performance
- Approaching Expectations– Meeting some indicators of performance but not others
- Below Standard – Not meeting indicators of performance

Process and Timeline

The annual evaluation process between a teacher and an evaluator (principal or designee) is anchored by three conferences, which guide the process at the beginning, middle and end of the year. The purpose of these conversations is to clarify expectations for the evaluation process, provide comprehensive feedback to each teacher on his/her performance, set development goals and identify development opportunities. These conversations are collaborative and require reflection and preparation by both the evaluator and the teacher in order to be productive and meaningful.

Goal Setting and Planning: Target is October 15; Must be completed by November 15

- 1. Orientation on Process*** – To begin the evaluation process, evaluators meet with teachers, in a group or individually, to discuss the evaluation process and their roles and responsibilities within it. In this meeting, they will discuss any school or district priorities that should be reflected in teacher practice focus areas and Student Learning Objective (SLO), and they will commit to set time aside for the types of collaboration required by the evaluation and support process.
- 2. Teacher Reflection and Goal-Setting*** – The teacher examines student data, prior year evaluation and survey results, and the *CCT Rubric for Effective Teaching 2014* to draft a proposed performance and practice focus area, a parent feedback goal, and one SLO for the school year. The teacher may collaborate in grade-level or subject-matter teams to support the goal-setting process.
- 3. Goal-Setting Conference*** – The evaluator and teacher meet to discuss the teacher’s proposed focus area, goals and objectives in order to arrive at mutual agreement about them. The teacher collects evidence about his/her practice and the evaluator collects evidence about the teacher’s practice to support the review. The evaluator may request revisions to the proposed focus area(s), goals and objectives if they do not meet approval criteria.

Mid-Year Check-In: January and February

- 1. Reflection and Preparation*** – The teacher and evaluator collect and reflect on evidence to date about the teacher’s practice and student learning in preparation for the check-in.
- 2. Mid-Year Conference*** – The evaluator and teacher complete at least one mid-year check-in conference during which they review evidence related to the teacher practice focus area and progress towards the SLO and other goals. The mid-year conference is an important point in the year for addressing concerns and reviewing results for the first half of the year. Evaluators may deliver mid-year formative information on indicators of the evaluation framework for which evidence has been gathered and analyzed. If needed, teachers and evaluators can mutually agree to revisions on the strategies or approaches used and/or mid-year adjustment of SLOs to accommodate changes (e.g., student populations, assignment). They also discuss actions that the teacher can take and supports the evaluator can provide to promote teacher growth in his/her focus area.

End of Year Summative Review: May and June; Must be Completed by June 30

1. ***Teacher Self-Assessment*** – The teacher reviews all information and data collected during the year and completes a self-assessment for review by the evaluator. This self-assessment may focus specifically on the areas for development established in the Goal-Setting Conference.
2. ***Scoring*** – The evaluator reviews submitted evidence, self-assessments and observation data and uses them to generate component ratings. The component ratings are combined to calculate scores for Teacher Practice Related Indicators and Student Outcomes Related Indicators. These scores generate the final, summative rating.
3. ***End-of-Year Conference*** – The evaluator and the teacher meet to discuss all evidence collected to date and to discuss component ratings. Following the conference, the evaluator assigns a summative rating and generates a summary report of the evaluation before the end of the school year and before June 30.

Complementary Observers

The primary evaluator for most teachers will be the school principal or assistant principal who will be responsible for the overall evaluation process, including assigning summative ratings. Some districts may also decide to use complementary observers to assist the primary evaluator.

Complementary observers are certified educators. They may have specific content knowledge, such as department heads or curriculum coordinators. Complementary observers must be fully trained as evaluators in order to be authorized to serve in this role.

Complementary observers may assist primary evaluators by conducting observations, including pre- and post-conferences, collecting additional evidence, reviewing SLOs and providing additional feedback. A complementary observer should share his/her feedback with the primary evaluator as it is collected and shared with teachers.

Primary evaluators will have sole responsibility for assigning final summative ratings. Both primary evaluators and complementary observers must demonstrate proficiency in conducting standards-based observations.

Evaluator Training, Monitoring, and Auditing

All evaluators, including complementary observers, are required to complete extensive training on the SEED evaluation and support model. The purpose of training is to provide educators who evaluate instruction with the tools that will result in evidence-based classroom observations; professional learning opportunities tied to evaluation feedback and improved student performance.

The CSDE will provide districts with training opportunities to support district administrators, evaluators and teachers in implementing the model across their schools. Districts can adapt and build on these tools to provide comprehensive training and support to their schools and to ensure that evaluators are proficient in conducting teacher evaluations.

Evaluators in the Watertown Public Schools have all participated in the multi-day Connecticut State Department of Education SEED training, and all evaluators have met proficiency on the observation calibration exercise, as reported by the Connecticut State Department of Education. Watertown Public Schools evaluators will continue to calibrate their application of the 2014 Connecticut Common Core of Teaching Rubric through calibration activities conducted through evaluators' professional development throughout the school year. Evaluators' proficiency status on these calibration activities will be determined by the superintendent and/or her designee.

At the request of a district or employee, the CSDE or a third-party entity approved by the CSDE will audit the evaluation components that are combined to determine an individual's summative rating in the event that such components are significantly dissimilar (i.e., include both exemplary and below standard ratings) ratings in different components. In these cases, the CSDE or a third-party entity will determine a final summative rating.

Additionally, there is an annual audit of evaluations. "The CSDE or a third-party designated by the CSDE will audit ratings of exemplary and below standard to validate such exemplary or below standard ratings by selecting ten districts at random annually and reviewing evaluation evidence files for a minimum of two educators rated exemplary and two educators rated below standard in those districts selected at random, including at least one classroom teacher rated exemplary and at least one teacher rated below standard per district selected."

[Connecticut Guidelines for Educator Evaluation 2.8 (3)]

Support and Development

Evaluation-Informed Professional Learning

Student success depends on effective teaching, learning and leadership. The CSDE vision for professional learning is that each and every Connecticut educator engages in continuous learning every day to increase professional effectiveness, resulting in positive outcomes for all students. For Connecticut's students to graduate college and career ready, educators must engage in strategically planned, well supported, standards-based, continuous professional learning focused on improving student outcomes.

Throughout the process of implementing the Watertown Public Schools Teacher Evaluation Plan, in mutual agreement with their evaluators, all teachers will identify professional learning needs that support their goal and objectives. The identified needs will serve as the foundation for ongoing conversations about the

teacher's practice and impact on student outcomes. The professional learning opportunities identified for each teacher should be based on the individual strengths and needs that are identified through the evaluation process. The process may also reveal areas of common need among teachers, which can then be targeted with school-wide or district-wide professional learning opportunities.

In supporting professional learning opportunities for Watertown teachers and administrators, the Watertown Public Schools acknowledges the importance of the following best practices in planning for those learning opportunities:

- Creating learning communities committed to continuous improvement, collective responsibility, accountability and goal alignment;
- Prioritizing, monitoring, and coordinating resources tied to goals /objectives and evidence-based feedback provided as part of the evaluation process;
- Aligning job-embedded professional learning with school and district goals and priorities, curriculum and assessments
- Developing well-supported and effective coaches, teacher leaders, and principals who are strategically selected based on valid indicators of effectiveness; empowered to support and monitor teacher learning; and provide meaningful, evidence-based, actionable feedback that supports teachers' reflection and analysis of their practice.
- Creating structures and systems that enable teams of educators to engage in job-embedded professional learning on an ongoing basis.

Improvement/Remediation Plans

If a teacher's performance is rated as Approaching Expectations or Below Standard, or if concerns about teacher performance develop during the school year, it signals the need for focused support and development. An improvement and remediation plan will be developed in consultation with the teacher and his/her exclusive bargaining representative and be differentiated by the level of identified need and/or stage of development.

The levels of support available in response to concerns about a teacher's performance are:

1. **Structured Support:** An educator would receive structured support when an area(s) of concern is identified during the school year. This support is intended to provide short-term assistance to address a concern in its early stage.
2. **Special Assistance:** An educator would receive special assistance when he/she earns an overall performance rating of Approaching Expectations or Below Standard and/or has received structured support. An educator may also receive special assistance if he/she does not meet the goal(s) of the structured support plan.

This support is intended to assist an educator who is having difficulty consistently demonstrating proficiency.

3. **Intensive Assistance:** An educator would receive intensive assistance when he/she does not meet the goal(s) of the special assistance plan, or if an educator has received any assistance plan or plans in previous years. This support is intended to build the staff member's competency.

The teacher's improvement and remediation plan may include the following elements:

- Clearly identified targeted supports, in consultation with the teacher, which may include specialized professional development, collegial and administrative assistance, increased supervisory observations and feedback, and/or special resources and strategies aligned to the improvement outcomes.
- Clearly delineated goals linked to specific indicators and domains within the Connecticut Common Core of Teaching Rubric that specify exactly what the teacher must demonstrate at the conclusion of the Improvement and Remediation Plan in order to be considered "proficient."
- Specific timeline for implementing such resources, support and other strategies, in the course of the same school year as the plan is developed, along with dates for interim and final reviews in accordance with stages of support.

Career Development and Growth

Rewarding exemplary performance identified through the evaluation process with opportunities for career development and professional growth is a critical step in both building confidence in the evaluation and support system itself and in building the capacity and skills of all teachers.

Examples of such opportunities include, but are not limited to: observation of peers; mentoring early-career teachers; participating in development of teacher improvement and remediation plans for peers whose performance is *Approaching Expectations* or *Below Standard*; leading Professional Learning Communities; differentiated career pathways; and focused professional learning based on goals for continuous growth and development.

Teacher Practice Related Indicators

The Teacher Practice Related Indicators evaluate the teacher's knowledge of a complex set of skills and competencies and how these are applied in a teacher's practice. Two components comprise this category:

- Teacher Performance and Practice, which counts for 40%; and
- Parent Feedback, which counts for 10%.

These two components will be described in detail below:

Component #1: Teacher Performance and Practice (40%)

The Teacher Performance and Practice component is a comprehensive review of teaching practice conducted through multiple observations, which are evaluated against a standards-based rubric. It comprises 40% of the summative rating. Following observations, evaluators provide teachers with specific feedback to identify strong practice, to identify teacher development needs, and to tailor support to meet those needs.

Teacher Practice Framework - CCT Rubric for Effective Teaching 2014

The *CCT Rubric for Effective Teaching 2014* represents the most important skills and knowledge that teachers need to demonstrate in order to prepare students to be career, college and civic ready. The rubric was revised for 2014 through the collaborative efforts of the CSDE, representatives from the regional educational service centers (RESCs), the Connecticut Association of Schools (CAS), the two statewide teachers' unions and teachers and school leaders with experience in using the observation instrument. The *CCT Rubric for Effective Teaching 2014* is aligned with the CCT and includes references to **Connecticut Core Standards** and other content standards. The *CCT Rubric for Effective Teaching 2014* is organized into four domains, each with three indicators. Forty percent of a teacher's final annual summative rating is based on his/ her performance across all four domains. The domains represent essential practice and knowledge and receive equal weight when calculating the summative Performance and Practice rating.

Observation Process

Observations in and of themselves are not useful to teachers – it is the feedback, based on observations, that helps teachers reach their full potential. All teachers deserve the opportunity to grow and develop through observations and timely feedback. In fact, teacher surveys conducted nationally demonstrate that most teachers are eager for more observations and feedback to inform their practice throughout the year.

Types of Observations:

- Formal: Observations that last at least 30 minutes, include a pre-observation conference, and are followed by a post-observation conference, which includes timely written and verbal feedback.
- Informal: Observations that last at least fifteen minutes and are followed by written and/or verbal feedback.
- Reviews of practice include but are not limited to: Administrator and teacher discussion of lesson plans, student work, student achievement data, assessment results, and other teaching artifacts.

- All observations must be followed by feedback, either verbal (e.g., a post-conference, conversation in the hallway) or written (e.g., via email, comprehensive write-up, quick note in mailbox) or both, within a timely manner. Feedback is to be provided to teachers within six business days after the observation.
- In order to capture an authentic view of practice and to promote a culture of openness and comfort with frequent observations and feedback, evaluators will use a combination of announced and unannounced observations.

Observation Cycle

Teachers who are beyond year two of their careers, who have received and maintain an annual summative rating of Meeting Expectations or Exceeding Expectations will participate in the following number of observations:

- At least one formal, in-class observation, with a pre-conference and a post-conference
- At least one informal observation
- Two reviews of practice, at the mid-year and end-of-year

**Evaluators retain the right to conduct additional formal or informal observations, as needed.

For teachers in years one and two of their teaching careers, the following observation cycle will be utilized:

- At least 3 in-class, formal observations; at least 2 of which include a pre-conference and all of which include a post-conference

For teachers who receive a performance rating of Below Standard or Approaching Expectations, the following observation cycle will be utilized:

- At least 3 in-class, formal observations; at least 2 of which include a pre-conference and all of which include a post-conference

Pre-Conferences and Post-Conferences

Pre-conferences are valuable for establishing the context for the lesson, providing information about the students to be observed and setting expectations for the observation process and provide the evidence for Domain 2: Planning for Active Learning.

Post-conferences provide a forum for reflecting on the observation against the CCT Rubric for Effective Teaching 2014 and for generating action steps that will lead to the teacher's improvement. A good post-conference:

- Begins with an opportunity for the teacher to share his/her reflections on the lesson;
- Cites objective evidence to paint a clear picture for both the teacher and the evaluator about the teacher's successes, what improvements will be made and where future observations may focus;
- Involves written and verbal feedback from the evaluator; and
- Occurs within a timely manner, typically within six business days.

One important element of an educator's professional responsibility is to complete fully the required forms for pre-observation, post-observation, mid-year reflection, and summative reflection in a timely manner, typically before the start of the pre-observation conference, the post-observation conference, the mid-year review conference, or the summative conference.

Classroom observations generally provide the most evidence for Domains 1 and 3 of the CCT Rubric for Effective Teaching 2014. Reviews of practice generally provide the most evidence for Domains 2 and 4. Both pre-and post-conferences provide the opportunity for discussion of all four domains, including practice outside of classroom instruction (e.g., lesson plans, reflections on teaching). Because the evaluation and support model aims to provide teachers with comprehensive feedback on their practice as defined by the four domains of the CCT Rubric for Effective Teaching 2014, all interactions with teachers that are relevant to their instructional practice and professional conduct may contribute to their performance evaluation.

Observation Processes

Administrators may use a combination of directly scripted, verbatim dialogue and listing of events in their note-taking during observations and reviews of practice.

Administrators may utilize video or audio recording during observations and reviews of practice.

Uploading of artifacts

In an effort to maintain consistency across educators and schools, teachers will upload no more than six artifacts total to the BloomBoard platform throughout the course of the school year. Teachers must maintain evidence of student growth and progress in electronic folders on the school network and/or in hard-copy format. Even if artifacts have not been uploaded to BloomBoard, it is teachers' responsibility to explain their data and evidence in pre-observation reflection forms,

post-observation reflection forms, mid-year reflection forms, and for the end of the year, the summative reflection form. In order for examples of collected data to be eligible for tagging as evidence by administrators, teachers must refer specifically to these examples from their data when completing mid-year reflections, end-of-year reflections, pre-observation forms, or post-observation forms. Teachers will be asked to show or present hard-copy or electronic examples of their collected data and evidence in a pre-observation conference, post-observation conference, mid-year review, or summative conference.

Teacher Performance and Practice Focus Area

As described in the Evaluation Process and Timeline section, teachers develop one performance and practice focus area that is aligned to the CCT Rubric for Effective Teaching 2014. The focus area will guide observations and feedback conversations throughout the year.

Each teacher will work with his or her evaluator to develop a practice and performance focus area through mutual agreement. All focus areas should have a clear link to student achievement and should move the teacher towards proficient or exemplary on the CCT Rubric for Effective Teaching 2014. Schools may decide to create school-wide or grade-specific focus areas aligned to a particular indicator (e.g., 3b: Leading students to construct meaning and apply new learning through the use of a variety of differentiated and evidence-based learning strategies.)

Growth related to the focus area should be referenced in feedback conversations throughout the year. The focus area and action steps should be formally discussed during the Mid-Year Conference and the End-of-Year Conference. Although performance and practice focus areas are not explicitly rated as part of the Teacher Performance and Practice component, growth related to the focus area will be reflected in the scoring of Teacher Performance and Practice evidence.

Teacher Performance and Practice Scoring

During observations, evaluators will take both evidence-based and directly scripted notes, capturing specific instances of what the teacher and students said and did in the classroom. Once the evidence has been recorded, the evaluator can align the evidence with the appropriate indicator(s) on the CCT Rubric for Effective Teaching 2014 and then make a determination about which performance level the evidence supports. Evaluators will provide an overall rating for each formal observation, and they will be prepared to discuss evidence for the rubric indicators at the performance level that was observed.

Summative Rating of Teacher Performance and Practice

Primary evaluators must determine a final teacher performance and practice rating and discuss this rating with teachers during the End-of-Year Conference. Each domain of the CCT Rubric for Effective Teaching 2014 carries equal weight in the final rating. The final teacher performance and practice rating will be calculated by the evaluator in a three-step process:

1. Evaluator holistically reviews evidence collected through observations and reviews of practice and uses professional judgment to determine indicator level ratings for each of the 12 indicators.

By the end of the year, evaluators should have collected a variety of evidence on teacher practice from the year's observations and reviews of practice. Evaluators then analyze the consistency, trends and significance of the evidence to determine a rating for each of the 12 indicators. Some questions to consider while analyzing the evidence include:

- Consistency: What levels of performance have I seen relatively uniform, homogenous evidence for throughout the semester/year? Does the evidence paint a clear, unambiguous picture of the teacher's performance in this area?
- Trends: Have I seen improvement over time that overshadows earlier observation outcomes? Have I seen regression or setbacks over time that overshadows earlier observation outcomes?
- Significance: Are some data more valid than others? (Do I have notes or ratings from "meatier" lessons or interactions where I was able to better assess this aspect of performance?)

2. Evaluator averages indicators with each domain to a tenth of a decimal to calculate domain-level scores.

3. The evaluator averages domain level scores to calculate an overall observation of Teacher Performance and Practice rating of 1.0-4.0.

Component #2 – Parent Feedback (10%)

Feedback from parents will be used to help determine the remaining 10% of the Teacher Practice Indicators category.

The survey(s) selected by a district for gathering feedback must be anonymous, valid (that is, the instrument measures what it is intended to measure) and reliable (that is, the use of the instrument is consistent among those using it and is consistent over time).

The process for determining the parent feedback rating includes the following steps:

1. The school conducts a whole-school parent survey (meaning data is aggregated at the school level);
2. Administrators and teachers determine several school-level parent goals based on the survey feedback;

3. The teacher and evaluator identify one related parent engagement goal and set improvement targets;
4. Evaluator and teacher measure progress on growth targets; and
5. Evaluator determines a teacher's summative rating, based on four performance levels.

Evaluators and teachers should review the parent survey results at the beginning of the school year to identify areas of need and set general parent engagement goals. Ideally, this goal-setting process would occur between the principal and teachers (possibly during faculty meetings) in August or September so agreement can be reached on two to three improvement goals for the entire school.

After the school-level goals have been set, teachers will determine through consultation and mutual agreement with their evaluators one related parent goal they would like to pursue as part of their evaluation. Possible goals include improving communication with parents, helping parents become more effective in support of homework, improving parent-teacher conferences, etc. See the sample state model survey for additional questions that can be used to inspire goals.

The goal should be written in SMART language format and must include specific improvement targets. For instance, if the goal is to improve parent communication, an improvement target could be specific to sending more regular correspondence to parents such as sending bi-weekly updates to parents or developing a new website for their class. Part of the evaluator's job is to ensure (1) the goal is related to the overall school improvement parent goals, and (2) that the improvement targets are aligned, ambitious and attainable.

Teachers and their evaluators should use their judgment in setting growth/improvement targets for the parent feedback component. There are two ways teachers can measure and demonstrate progress on their growth targets. Teachers can:

1. Measure how successfully they implement a strategy to address an area of need (like the examples in the previous section); and/or
2. They can collect evidence directly from parents to measure parent-level indicators they generate. For example, teachers can conduct interviews with parents or a brief parent survey to see if they improved on their growth target.

The Parent Feedback rating should reflect the degree to which a teacher successfully reaches his/her parent goal and improvement targets. This is accomplished through a review of evidence provided by the teacher and application of the following scale:

Exceeded Expectations (4)	Met Expectations (3)	Approaching Expectations (2)	Below Standard (1)
Exceeded the goal	Met the goal	Partially met the goal	Did not meet the goal

Student Outcomes Related Indicators

Student Outcomes Related Indicators capture a teacher’s impact on student learning and comprise half of the teacher’s final summative rating. The inclusion of student outcomes indicators acknowledges that teachers are committed to the learning and growth of their students and carefully consider what knowledge, skills and talents they are responsible for developing in their students each year. As a part of the evaluation and support process, teachers document their goals of student learning and anchor them in data.

Two components comprise this category:

- Student Growth and Development, which counts for 45%; and
- Whole-School Student Learning, which counts for 5% of the total evaluation rating.

These components will be described in detail below.

Component #3 – Student Growth and Development (45%)

Overview of Student Learning Objectives

Each teacher’s students, individually and as a group, are different from other teachers’ students, even in the same grade level or subject at the same school. For student growth and development to be measured for teacher evaluation and support purposes, it is imperative to use a method that takes each teacher’s assignment, students and context into account. Connecticut, like many other states and localities around the nation, has selected a goal-setting process grounded in Student Learning Objectives (SLOs) as the approach for measuring student growth during the school year.

SLOs are carefully planned, long-term academic objectives. SLOs should reflect high expectations for learning or improvement and aim for mastery of content or skill development. SLOs are measured by Indicators of Academic Growth and Development (IAGDs) which include specific assessments/measures of progress and targets for student mastery or progress. Research has found that educators who set high-quality SLOs often realize greater improvement in student performance.

Developing SLOs is a process rather than a single event. The purpose is to craft SLOs that serve as a reference point throughout the year as teachers document their students' progress toward achieving the IAGD targets. While this process should feel generally familiar, the SEED model asks teachers to set more specific and measurable targets than they may have done in the past. Teachers may develop them through consultation with colleagues in the same grade level or teaching the same subject. The final determination of an SLO and IAGDs is made through mutual agreement between the teacher and his/her evaluator. The four phases of the SLO process are described in detail below:

Phase 1: Review the Data

This first phase is the discovery phase which begins with reviewing district initiatives and key priorities, school/district improvement plans, and the building administrator's goals. Once teachers know their class rosters, they should examine multiple sources of data about their students' performance to identify an area(s) of need. Documenting the "baseline" data, or where students are at the beginning of the year, is a key aspect of this step. It allows the teacher to identify where students are with respect to the grade level or content area the teacher is teaching.

Examples of Data Review

A teacher may use but is not limited to the following data in developing an SLO:

- a) Initial performance for current interval of instruction (writing samples, student interest surveys, pre-assessments etc.)
- b) Student scores on previous state standardized assessments
- c) Results from other standardized and non-standardized assessments
- d) Report cards from previous years
- e) Results from diagnostic assessments
- f) Artifacts from previous learning
- g) Discussions with other teachers (across grade levels and content areas) who have previously taught the same students
- h) Conferences with students' families
- i) Individual Educational Plans (IEPs) and 504 plans for students with identified special education needs
- j) Data related to English Language Learner (EL) students and gifted students
- k) Attendance records
- l) Information about families, community and other local contexts

It is important that the teacher understands both the individual student and group strengths and challenges. This information serves as the foundation for setting the ambitious yet realistic goals in the next phase.

Phase 2: Set the SLO

Step 1: Decide on the Student Learning Objective

An SLO is a broad goal statement for student learning and expected student improvement. This goal statement identifies core ideas, domains, knowledge and/or skills students are expected to acquire for which baseline data indicate a need. The SLO should address a central purpose of the teacher's assignment and should pertain to a large proportion of his/her students, including specific target groups where appropriate. The SLO statement should reflect high expectations for student learning at least a year's worth of growth (or a semester's worth for shorter courses) and should be aligned to relevant state, national (e.g., Common Core State Standards) or district standards for the grade level or course. Depending on the teacher's assignment, a SLO statement might aim for content mastery or else it might aim for skill development.

SLO broad goal statements can unify teachers within a grade level or department while encouraging collaborative work across multiple disciplines. Teachers with similar assignments may have identical SLOs although they will be individually accountable for their own students' results.

Step 2: Select Indicators of Academic Growth and Development (IAGDs)

An Indicator of Academic Growth and Development (IAGD) is an assessment/measure of progress to include a quantitative target that will demonstrate whether the SLO was met. The SLO must include at least two IAGDs, using a different measure for each IAGD. Pending U.S. Department of Education approval, state-standardized test scores will not be used as a measure of an IAGD in tested areas in 2015-16.

One half (or 22.5%) of the IAGDs used as evidence of whether goals/objectives are met shall not be determined by a single, isolated test score, but shall be determined through the comparison of data across assessments administered over time, including the state test for those teaching tested grades and subjects or another standardized indicator for other grades and subjects where available. A state test can be used only if there are interim assessments that lead to that test, and such interim assessments shall be included in the overall score for those teaching tested grades and subjects.

Those without an available standardized indicator will select, through mutual agreement, subject to the local dispute-resolution procedure, a non-standardized indicator.

A minimum of 1 non-standardized indicator must be used in rating 22.5% of IAGDs (e.g. performances rated against a rubric, portfolios rated against a rubric, etc.).

IAGDs should be rigorous, attainable and meet or exceed district expectations (rigorous targets reflect both greater depth of knowledge and complexity of thinking required for success). Each indicator should make clear:

1. What evidence/measure of progress will be examined;
2. What level of performance is targeted; and
3. What proportion of students is projected to achieve the targeted performance level.

IAGDs can also address student subgroups, such as high or low-performing students or EL students. It is through the Phase 1 examination of student data that teachers will determine what level of performance to target for which population(s) of students.

IAGDs are unique to the teacher’s particular students; teachers with similar assignments may use the same assessment(s)/measure of progress for their SLOs, but it is unlikely they would have identical targets established for student performance. For example, all 2nd grade teachers in a district might set the same SLO and use the same reading assessment (measure of progress) to measure their SLOs, but the target(s) and/or the proportion of students expected to achieve proficiency would likely vary among 2nd grade teachers. Additionally, individual teachers may establish multiple differentiated targets for students achieving at various performance levels.

Taken together, an SLO and its IAGD(s) provide the evidence that the objective was met. The following are some examples of IAGDs that might be applied to these SLO examples:

Grade/Subject	SLO	IAGD(s)
6th Grade Social Studies	Students will produce effective and well-grounded writing for a range of purposes and audiences.	<p>By May 15:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Students who scored a 0-1 out of 12 on the pre-assessment will score 6 or better --Students who scored a 2-4 will score 8 or better. --Students who scored 5-6 will score 9 or better. --Students who scored 7 will score 10 or better <p><i>*This is one IAGD (assessment/measure of progress) that outlines differentiated targets based on pre-assessments.</i></p>
9th Grade Information Literacy	Students will master the use of digital tools for learning to gather, evaluate and apply information to solve problems and accomplish tasks.	<p>By May 30:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --90%-100% of all students will be proficient (scoring a 3 or 4) or higher on 5 of the 6 standards (as measured by 8 items) on the digital literacy assessment rubric. <p><i>*This is one IAGD (assessment/measure of progress) illustrating a minimum proficiency standard for a large proportion of students.</i></p>

<p>11th Grade Algebra 2</p>	<p>Students will be able to analyze complex, real- world scenarios using mathematical models to interpret and solve problems.</p>	<p>By May 15: --80% of Algebra 2 students will score an 85 or better on a district Algebra 2 math benchmark. <i>*This is one IAGD (assessment/measure of progress) illustrating a minimum proficiency standard for a large proportion of students.</i></p>
<p>9th Grade ELA</p>	<p>Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly, as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p>	<p>By June 1: --27 students who scored 50-70 on the pre-test will increase scores by 18 points on the post test. --40 students who score 30-49 will increase by 15 points. --10 students who scored 0-29 will increase by 10 points. <i>*This is one IAGD (assessment/measure of progress) that has been differentiated to meet the needs of varied student performance groups.</i></p>
<p>1st and 2nd Grade Tier 3 Reading</p>	<p>Students will improve reading accuracy and comprehension leading to an improved attitude and approach toward more complex reading tasks.</p>	<p>By June: IAGD #1: Students will increase their attitude towards reading by at least 7 points from baseline on the full scale score of the Elementary Reading Attitude Survey, as recommended by authors, McKenna and Kear. IAGD #2: Students will read instructional level text with 95% or better accuracy on the DRA. --Grade 1- Expected outcome- Level 14-16 --Grade 2- Expected outcome- Level 22-24 <i>*These are two IAGDs using two assessments/measures of progress. IAGD #2 has also been differentiated to meet the needs of varied student performance groups.</i></p>

Step 3: Provide Additional Information

During the goal-setting process, teachers and evaluators will document the following:

- Baseline data used to determine SLOs and set IAGDs;
- Selected student population supported by data;
- Learning content aligned to specific, relevant standards;
- Interval of instruction for the SLO;
- Assessments/measures of progress teacher plans to use to gauge students' progress;
- Instructional strategies;
- Any important technical information about the indicator evidence (like timing or scoring plans); and
- Professional learning/supports needed to achieve the SLOs.

Step 4: Submit SLOs to Evaluator for Review

An SLO is a proposal until the teacher and the evaluator mutually agree upon them. Prior to the Goal-Setting Conference, the evaluator will review each SLO

relative to the following criteria to ensure that SLOs across subjects, grade levels and schools are both rigorous and comparable:

- Baseline – Trend Data
- Student Population
- Standards and Learning Content
- Interval of Instruction
- Assessments/Measures of Progress
- Indicators of Academic Growth and Development (IAGDs)/Growth Targets
- Instructional Strategies and Supports

An SLO Development Guide is available on Teach Public for teachers to use in this process. The evaluator may provide written comments and discuss the feedback with the teacher during the Goal-Setting Conference.

Phase 3: Monitor Students' Progress

Once SLOs are finalized, teachers should monitor students' progress towards the objectives. Teachers can, for example, examine student work; administer interim assessments and track students' accomplishments and struggles. Teachers can share their interim findings with colleagues during collaborative time, and they can keep their evaluator apprised of progress. Progress towards SLOs/IAGDs and action steps for achieving progress should be referenced in feedback conversations throughout the year.

If a teacher's assignment changes, or if his or her student population shifts significantly, the SLO can be adjusted during the Mid-Year Conference between the evaluator and the teacher.

Phase 4: Assess Student Outcomes Relative to SLOs

During the school year, the teacher should collect the evidence required by their IAGDs. Along with the evidence, teachers will complete and submit a self-assessment, which asks teachers to reflect on the SLO outcomes by responding to the following four statements:

1. Describe the results and provide evidence for each IAGD.
2. Provide your overall assessment of whether this objective was met.
3. Describe what you did that produced these results.
4. Describe what you learned and how you will use that learning going forward.

Evaluators will review the evidence and the teacher's self-assessment and assign one of four ratings to each SLO: Exceeded (4 points), Met (3 points), Partially Met (2 points) or Did Not Meet (1 point). These ratings are defined as follows:

Exceeded (4)	All or most students met or substantially exceeded the target(s) contained in the indicator(s).
Met (3)	Most students met the target(s) contained in the indicators within a few points on either side of the target(s).
Partially Met (2)	Many students met the target(s), but a notable percentage missed the target by more than a few points. However, taken as a whole, significant progress towards the goal was made.
Did Not Meet (1)	A few students met the target(s) but a substantial percentage of students did not. Little progress toward the goal was made.

For SLOs with more than one IAGD, the evaluator may score each indicator separately, and then average those scores for the SLO score, or he/she can look at the results as a body of evidence regarding the accomplishment of the objective and score the SLO holistically.

Component #4: Whole-School Student Learning Indicator (5%)

The Watertown Public Schools will use a whole-school student learning indicator to determine this fourth component of the evaluation plan.

A teacher’s indicator rating shall be equal to the aggregate rating for multiple student learning indicators established for his/her administrator’s evaluation rating. This will be based on the average of the SLO rating score for each teacher in the school. In the case of a staff member who is assigned to more than one school, that teacher’s SLO score will be calculated in the school of his or her primary evaluator.

Summative Teacher Evaluation Scoring

The individual summative teacher evaluation rating will be based on the four components:

Student Growth and Development = 45%

Parent Feedback = 10%

Observation of Teacher Practice and Performance = 40%

Whole-School Learning Indicators = 5%

Every educator will receive one of four performance ratings:

Exceeding Expectations – Substantially exceeding indicators of performance

Meeting Expectations – Meeting indicators of performance

Approaching Expectations – Meeting some indicators of performance but not others

Below Standard – Not meeting indicators of performance

* The term “performance” in the above shall mean “progress as defined by specified indicators.” Such indicators are found within the Connecticut Common Core of Teaching Rubric 2014. Such progress shall also be demonstrated by evidence.

The rating will be determined using the following steps:

1. Calculate a Teacher Practice Related Indicators score by combining the observation of teacher performance and practice score (40%) and the parent feedback score (10%)
2. Calculate a Student Outcomes Related Indicators score by combining the student growth and development score (45%) and whole-school student learning indicator or student feedback (5%).
3. Use the Summative Matrix to determine the Summative Rating – Calculated by BloomBoard

Teacher Practice Related Indicator Rating <i>Observations [40%] and Parent Engagement [10%]</i>					
Student Outcomes Related Indicator Ratings		4	3	2	1
<i>SLO [45%] and Whole School Learning Indicator [5%]</i>	4	Rate Exceeding	Rate Meeting	Rate Meeting	Gather further information
	3	Rate Exceeding	Rate Meeting	Rate Approaching	Rate Approaching
	2	Rate Meeting	Rate Meeting	Rate Approaching	Rate Below Standard
	1	Gather further information	Rate Approaching	Rate Below Standard	Rate Below Standard

Adjustment of Summative Rating

Summative ratings must be provided for all teachers by **June 30**, of a given school year and reported to the CSDE per state guidelines. Should state standardized test data not yet be available at the time of calculating a summative rating, a rating must be completed based on evidence that is available. When the summative rating for a teacher may be significantly impacted by state standardized test data, the evaluator should recalculate the teacher’s summative rating when the data is

available and submit the adjusted rating no later than **September 15**. These adjustments should inform goal setting in the new school year.

Definition of Effectiveness and Ineffectiveness

Novice teachers shall generally be deemed effective if said educator receives at least two sequential Meeting Expectations ratings, one of which must be earned in the fourth year of a novice teacher's career. A below standard rating shall only be permitted in the first year of a novice teacher's career. There should be a trajectory of growth and development as evidenced by a subsequent rating of Approaching Expectations or higher in year two and sequential Meeting Expectations ratings in years three and four.

A post-tenure educator shall generally be deemed ineffective if said educator receives at least two sequential Approaching Expectations ratings or one Below Standard rating at any time.

Dispute-Resolution Process

For instances where the evaluator and teacher cannot agree on the summative ratings: When such agreement cannot be reached, the issue in dispute will be referred for resolution to a subcommittee of the Watertown Public Schools Professional Growth and Evaluation Committee. The superintendent and the respective collective bargaining unit for the district will each select one representative from the Professional Growth and Evaluation Committee to constitute this subcommittee, as well as a neutral party, as mutually agreed upon between the superintendent and the collective bargaining unit. In the event that the designated committee does not reach a unanimous decision, the issue shall be considered by the superintendent whose decision shall be binding.

Core Requirements for the Evaluation of Student and Educator Support Specialists

As provided in Sec.10-151b of the 2012 Supplement (C.G.S.) as amended by P.A. 13-245, "The superintendent of each local or regional board of education shall annually evaluate or cause to be evaluated each Student and Educator Support Specialist," in accordance with the requirements of this section.

Flexibility from Core Requirements for the Evaluation of Teachers

1. Student and Educator Support Specialists (SESS) shall have a clear job descriptions and delineation of their role and responsibilities in the school to guide the setting of Indicators of Academic Growth and Development (IAGDs), feedback and observation.

- a. Because of the unique nature of the roles fulfilled by Student and Educator Support Specialists, districts shall be granted flexibility in applying the Core Requirements of teacher evaluation in the following ways:
 - i. Districts shall be granted flexibility in using IAGDs to measure attainment of goals and/or objectives for student growth. The Goal-Setting Conference for identifying the IAGDs shall include the following steps:
 - a. The educator and evaluator will agree on the students or caseloads that the educator is responsible for and his/her role.
 - b. The educator and evaluator will determine if the indicator will apply to the individual teacher, a team of teachers, a grade level or the whole school.
 - c. The educator and evaluator should identify the unique characteristics of the population of students which would impact student growth (e.g. high absenteeism, highly mobile population in school).
 - d. The educator and evaluator will identify the learning standard to measure: the assessment/measure of progress, data or product for measuring growth; the timeline for instruction and measurement; how baseline will be established; how targets will be set so they are realistic yet rigorous; the strategies that will be used; and the professional development the educator needs to improve their learning to support the areas targeted.
 - e. Because some Student and Educator Support Specialists do not have a classroom and may not be involved in direct instruction of students, the educator and evaluator shall agree to appropriate venues for observations and an appropriate rubric for rating practice and performance at the beginning of the school year. The observations will be based on standards when available. Examples of appropriate venues include but are not limited to: observing Student and Educator Support Specialist staff working with small groups of children, working with adults, providing professional development, working with families, participation in team meetings or Planning and Placement Team meetings.
 - f. When student, parent and/or peer feedback mechanisms are not applicable to Student and Educator Support Specialists, districts may permit local development of short feedback mechanisms for students, parents and peers specific to particular roles or projects for which the Student and Educator Support Specialists are responsible.

Currently available on the <http://www.connecticutseed.org> website are white papers developed by various discipline-specific workgroups and an adapted version of the *CCT Rubric for Effective Teaching* for use with some SESS educators. Specifically, this adapted rubric was identified for use with:

- **School Psychologists;**

- **Speech and Language Pathologists;**
- **Comprehensive School Counselors ; and**
- **School Social Workers**

Forms and Guides

1. Student Learning Objective Development Form
2. Student Learning Objective Rubric
3. Post-Observation Reflection for a Formal Observation

Teacher:	Date:	Grade:
School:	Content area:	

SLO Focus Statement

What will you teach in the SLO? What is the expectation for student improvement related to school improvement goals?

Baseline – Trend Data

What data were reviewed for this SLO? How does the data support the SLO?

Student Population

Who are you going to include in this objective? Why is this target group/student selected?

Standards and Learning Content

What are the standards connected to the learning content?

Interval of Instruction

What is the time period that instruction for the learning content will occur?

Assessments

How will you measure the outcome of your SLO?

Indicators of Academic Growth and Development (IAGDs)/Growth Targets

What are the quantitative targets that will demonstrate achievement of the SLO?

Instructional Strategies

What methods will you use to accomplish this SLO? How will progress be monitored? What professional learning/supports do you need to achieve this SLO?

Teacher: _____			Reviewer: _____		
SLO Title: _____			Date: _____		
Content area: _____			School: _____		
Does not meet	Meets partially	Meets or exceeds	SLO Development Rubric		
			SLO Focus Statement		
<i>What will you teach in the SLO? What is the expectation for student improvement related to school improvement goals?</i>					
			SLO focus statement describes a broad goal for student learning and expected student improvement.		
			Reflects high expectations for student improvement and aims for mastery of content or skill development.		
			Is tied to the school improvement plan		
Baseline – Trend Data					
<i>What data were reviewed for this SLO? How does the data support the SLO?</i>					
			Identifies source(s) of data about student performance, including pre-assessment, trend data, historical data, prior grades, feedback from parents and previous teachers, and other baseline data		
			Summarizes student data to demonstrate specific student need for the learning content tied to specific standards (<i>including strengths and weaknesses</i>)		
Student Population					
<i>Who are you going to include in this objective? Why is this target group/student selected?</i>					
			Justifies why this class and/or targeted group was selected, as supported by data comparing the identified population of students to a broader context of students (i.e., other classes, previous year's students, etc.)		
			Describes characteristics of student population with numeric specificity including special needs relevant to the SLO (e.g., I have 6 English language learners, 4 students with reading disabilities...)		
			Includes a large proportion of students including specific target groups where appropriate		
Standards and Learning Content					
<i>What are the standards connected to the learning content?</i>					
			SLO is a goal for student learning that identifies big and core ideas, domains, knowledge, and/or skills students are expected to acquire for which baseline data indicate a need		
			Aligns to specific applicable standards (Common Core, Connecticut, National or industry standards)		
Interval of Instruction					
<i>What is the time period that instruction for the learning content will occur?</i>					
			Specifies start and stop dates which includes the majority of the course length		
Assessments					
<i>How will you measure the outcome of your SLO?</i>					
			Identifies by specific name the pre-assessments, post-assessments, and/or performance measures		
			Aligns most of the assessment items or rubric criteria to the learning content tightly		
			Assessment or performance measure is designed to assess student learning objectively, without bias, and includes plans for standardized administration procedures		
			Includes a majority of constructed-response items and higher order thinking skills		
			Performance measures allow all students to demonstrate application of their knowledge/skills		
			Indicates that there are clear rubrics, scoring guides, and/or answer keys for all items		
Indicators of Academic Growth and Development (IAGDs)/Growth Targets					
<i>What are the quantitative targets that will demonstrate achievement of the SLO?</i>					
			Sets individual or differentiated growth targets/IAGDs for a large proportion of students that are rigorous, attainable, and meets or exceeds district expectations (rigorous targets reflect both greater depth of knowledge and complexity of thinking required for success)		
			Baseline and trend data support established targets.		
			Growth targets are based on state test data where available.		
Instructional Strategies					
<i>What methods will you use to accomplish this SLO? How will progress be monitored? What professional learning/supports do you need to achieve this SLO?</i>					
			Identifies and describes the key instructional philosophy, approach, and/or strategies to be taken during instruction		
			States how formative assessments will be used to guide instruction		
			Identifies professional learning/supports needed to achieve the SLO		

			Defines how each educator contributes to the overall learning content when more than one educator is involved in the SLO
			Overall Rating for SLO

Watertown Public Schools
 Post-Observation Reflection for Formal Observations

Teacher: _____ Today's Date: _____

This reflection will be completed by the teacher and provided to the evaluator prior to the Post-Observation Conference.

1. As you think about your lesson and how it progressed, which of your instructional strategies were most effective in helping students learn? What evidence supports your conclusions?

2. If you made changes or adjustments during your lesson, what were they, and what led you to make them?

3. To what extent did students achieve the learning outcomes you intended? What evidence from student work or assessment do you have that provides you with sufficient information about student learning/progress towards the learning outcome(s)? (Bring student work samples or assessments to the Post-Observation Conference.)

4. During our Pre-Observation Conference, we discussed students requiring differentiated instruction. Briefly describe what you observed about the performance of the students for whom instruction was differentiated.

5. What have you learned from this lesson or others that will affect your planning for future lessons, either in terms of your own instructional skills or in addressing students' instructional needs? If you were to teach this lesson again, what would you do differently?

6. As you reflect on your overall instruction and ability to support student learning, what have you identified as areas for your own professional growth?

Watertown Public Schools

Administrator Growth and Evaluation Plan



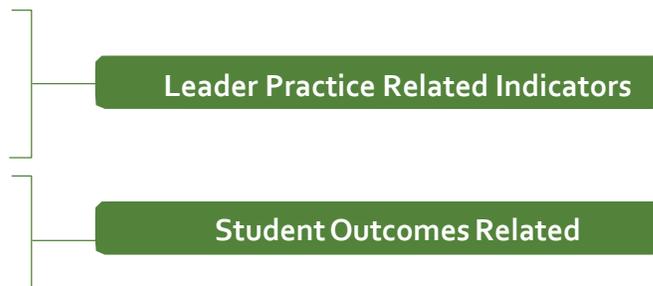
2015-16 Handbook

Administrator Evaluation and Support

The Connecticut State Department of Education (CSDE) designed model for the evaluation and support of administrators in Connecticut is based on the Connecticut Guidelines for Educator Evaluation (Core Requirements), developed by a diverse group of educators in June 2012 and based upon best practice research from around the country. The contents of this document are meant to guide districts in the implementation of Connecticut's System for Educator Evaluation and Development (SEED) Administrator Evaluation and Support model. The CSDE, in consultation with PEAC and the SBE, may continue to refine the tools provided in this document for clarity and ease of use.

The SEED Model for administrator evaluation and support includes specific guidance for the four components of administrator evaluation:

- Observation of Leadership Performance and Practice (40%)
- Stakeholder Feedback (10%)
- Student Learning (45%)
- Teacher Effectiveness Outcomes (5%)



Administrator Evaluation and Development

Purpose and Rationale

This section of the 2015-16 Watertown Public Schools Educator Evaluation Handbook outlines the state model for the evaluation of school and school district administrators in Connecticut. A robust administrator evaluation system is a powerful means to develop a shared understanding of leader effectiveness for the state of Connecticut. The Connecticut administrator evaluation and support model defines administrator effectiveness in terms of (1) administrator practice (the actions taken by administrators that have been shown to impact key aspects of school life); (2) the results that come from this leadership (teacher effectiveness and student achievement); and (3) the perceptions of the administrator's leadership among key stakeholders in his/her community.

The model describes four levels of performance for administrators and focuses on the practices and outcomes of administrators who *Meet Watertown's Expectations*.

These administrators can be characterized as:

- Meeting expectations as an instructional leader;
- Meeting expectations in at least 3 other areas of practice;
- Meeting 1 target related to stakeholder feedback;
- Meeting state accountability growth targets on tests of core academic subjects⁶;
- Meeting and making progress on Student Learning Objectives aligned to school and district priorities; and
- Having more than 60% of teachers proficient on the student growth portion of their evaluation.

The model includes an Exceeds Expectations performance level for those who exceed these characteristics, but Exceeds Expectations ratings are reserved for those who could serve as a model for leaders across their district or even statewide. A proficient rating represents fully satisfactory performance, and it is the rigorous standard expected of most experienced administrators.

This model for administrator evaluation has several benefits for participants and for the broader community. It provides a structure for the ongoing development of principals and other administrators to establish a basis for assessing their strengths and growth areas so they have the feedback they need to get better. It also serves as a means for districts to hold themselves accountable for ensuring that every child in their district attends a school with effective leaders.

¹ Smarter Balanced Assessments will be administered for the first time in the 2014-2015 academic year. These assessments are administered in Grades 3-8 and Grade 11. Contingent upon approval of the waiver submitted to the U.S. Department of Education (USED) regarding the use of student test data in educator evaluation in 2014-2015, districts may not be required to link student test data to educator evaluation and support in 2014-2015 only. Additionally, due to the transition to the new state assessments, there will not be an SPI available for 2014-2015.

As noted, the model applies to all administrators holding an 092 endorsement. Because of the fundamental role that principals play in building strong schools for communities and students, and because their leadership has a significant impact on outcomes for students, the descriptions and examples focus on principals. However, where there are design differences for assistant principals and central office administrators, the differences are noted.

System Overview

Administrator Evaluation and Support Framework

The evaluation and support system consists of multiple measures to paint an accurate and comprehensive picture of administrator performance. All administrators will be evaluated in four components, grouped into two major categories: Leadership Practice and Student Outcomes.

1. **Leadership Practice Related Indicators:** An evaluation of the core leadership practices and skills that positively affect student learning. This category is comprised of two components:
 - a) **Observation of Leadership Performance and Practice (40%)** as defined in the Common Core of Leading (CCL): Connecticut School Leadership Standards.
 - b) **Stakeholder Feedback (10%)** on leadership practice through surveys.
2. **Student Outcomes Related Indicators:** An evaluation of an administrator's contribution to student academic progress, at the school and classroom level. This category is comprised of two components:
 - a) **Student Learning (45%)** assessed in equal weight by: (a) progress on the academic learning measures in the state's accountability system for schools and (b) performance and growth on locally-determined measures.
 - b) **Teacher Effectiveness Outcomes (5%)** as determined by an aggregation of teachers' success with respect to Student Learning Objectives (SLOs)

Scores from each of the four components will be combined to produce a summative performance rating of *Exceeding Expectations*, *Meeting Expectations*, *Approaching Expectations* or *Below Standard*. The performance levels are defined as:

- ***Exceeding Expectations*** – Substantially exceeding indicators of performance
- ***Meeting Expectations*** – Meeting indicators of performance
- ***Approaching Expectations*** – Meeting some indicators of performance but not others
- ***Below Standard*** – Not meeting indicators of performance

Process and Timeline

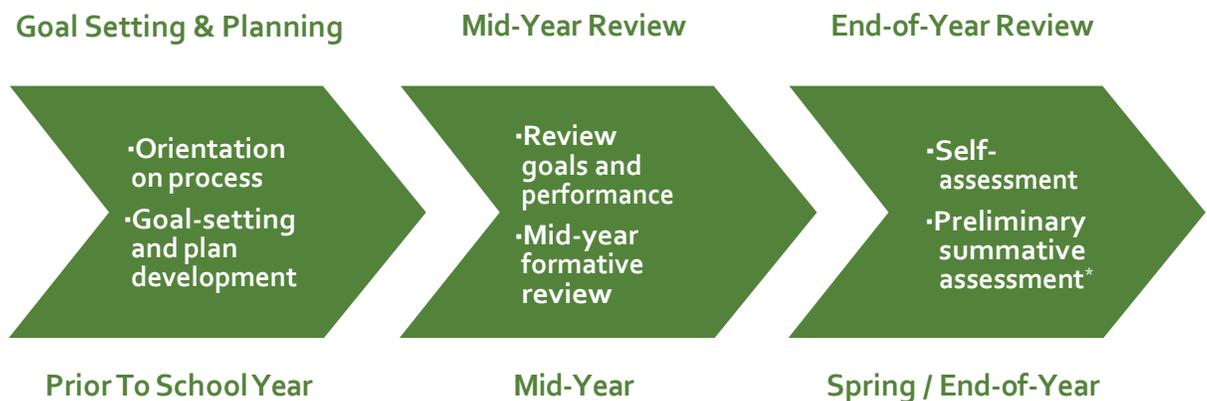
This section describes the process by which administrators and their evaluators collect evidence about practice and results over the course of a year, culminating with a final rating and recommendations for continued improvement. The annual cycle (see **Figure 1** below) allows for flexibility in implementation and lends itself well to a meaningful and doable process. Often the evaluation process can devolve into a checklist of compliance activities that do little to foster improvement and leave everyone involved frustrated. To avoid this, the model encourages two things:

1. That evaluators prioritize the evaluation process, spending more and better time in schools observing practice and giving feedback; and
2. That both administrators and evaluators focus on the depth and quality of the interactions that occur in the process, not just on completing the steps.

Each administrator participates in the evaluation process as a cycle of continuous improvement. The cycle is the centerpiece of state guidelines designed to have all educators play a more active, engaged role in their professional growth and development. For every administrator, evaluation begins with goal-setting for the school year, setting the stage for implementation of a goal-driven plan. The cycle continues with a Mid-Year Formative Review, followed by continued implementation. The latter part of the process offers administrators a chance to self-assess and reflect on progress to date, a step that informs the summative evaluation. Evidence from the summative evaluation and self-assessment become important sources of information for the administrator’s subsequent goal setting, as the cycle continues into the subsequent year.

Superintendents can determine when the cycle starts. For example, many will want their principals to start the self-assessment process in the spring in order for goal-setting and plan development to take place prior to the start of the next school year. Others may want to concentrate the first steps in the summer months.

Figure 1: This is a typical timeframe:



* Summative assessment to be finalized in August.

Step 1: Orientation and Context-Setting

To begin the process, the administrator needs five things to be in place:

1. Student learning data are available for review by the administrator and the state has assigned the school a School Performance Index (SPI) rating⁷.
2. Stakeholder survey data are available for review by the administrator.
3. The superintendent has communicated his/her student learning priorities for the year.
4. The administrator has developed a school improvement plan that includes student learning goals.
5. The evaluator has provided the administrator with this document in order to orient her/ him to the evaluation process. Only #5 is required by the approved Guidelines for Educator Evaluation, but the data from #1-4 are essential to a robust goal-setting process.

Step 2: Goal-Setting and Plan Development

Before a school year starts, administrators identify three Student Learning Objectives (SLOs) and one survey target, drawing on available data, the superintendent's priorities, their school improvement plan and prior evaluation results (where applicable). They also determine two areas of focus for their practice. This is referred to as "3-2-1 goal-setting."



² Smarter Balanced Assessments will be administered for the first time in the 2014-2015 academic year. These assessments are administered in Grades 3-8 and Grade 11. Contingent on approval of the waiver submitted to the U.S. Department of Education (USED) regarding the use of student test data in educator evaluation in 2014-2015, districts may not be required to link student test data to educator evaluation and support in 2014-2015 only. Additionally, due to the transition to the new state assessments, there will not be an SPI available for 2014-2015.

Administrators should start with the outcomes they want to achieve. This includes setting three SLOs and one target related to stakeholder feedback.

Then administrators identify the areas of focus for their practice *that will help them accomplish* their SLOs and survey targets, choosing from among the elements of the Connecticut School Leadership Standards. While administrators are rated on all six Performance Expectations, administrators are not expected to focus on improving their practice in all areas in a given year. Rather, they should identify two specific focus areas of growth to facilitate professional conversation about their leadership practice with their evaluator. It is likely that at least one and perhaps both, of the practice focus areas will be in instructional leadership, given its central role in driving student achievement. What is critical is that the administrator can connect improvement in the practice focus areas to the outcome goals and survey targets, creating a logical through-line from practice to outcomes.

Next, the administrator and the evaluator meet to discuss and agree on the selected outcome goals and practice focus areas. This is an opportunity to discuss the administrator's choices and to explore questions such as:

- Are there any assumptions about specific goals that need to be shared because of the local school context?
- Are there any elements for which proficient performance will depend on factors beyond the control of the principals? If so, how will those dependencies be accounted for in the evaluation process?
- What are the sources of evidence to be used in assessing an administrator's performance?

The evaluator and administrator also discuss the appropriate resources and professional learning needs to support the administrator in accomplishing his/her goals. Together, these components – the goals, the practice areas and the resources and supports – comprise an individual's evaluation and support plan. In the event of any disagreement, the evaluator has the authority and responsibility to finalize the goals, supports and sources of evidence to be used. **The following completed form represents a sample evaluation and support plan.**

The focus areas, goals, activities, outcomes and time line will be reviewed by the administrator's evaluator prior to beginning work on the goals. The evaluator may suggest additional goals as appropriate.

DOES THE ADMINISTRATOR HAVE A GOOD EVALUATION PLAN?

Here are some questions to consider in assessing whether an administrator's evaluation and support plan is likely to drive continuous improvement:

1. Are the goals clear and measurable so that an evaluator will know whether the administrator has achieved them?
2. Can the evaluator see a through line from district priorities to the school improvement plan to the evaluation and support plan?
3. Do the practice focus areas address growth needs for the administrator? Is at least one of the focus areas addressing instructional leadership?

Sample Evaluation and Support Plan

Administrator's Name _____

Evaluator's Name _____

School _____

Key Findings from Student Achievement and Stakeholder Survey Data	Outcome Goals – 3 SLOs and 1 Survey	Leadership Practice Focus Areas (2)	Strategies	Evidence of Success	Additional Skills, Knowledge and Support Needed	Timeline for Measuring Goal Outcomes
75% of students report that teachers present material in a way that is easy for them to understand and learn from. EL Cohort Graduation Rate is 65% and the extended graduation rate is 70%.	SLO 1: Increase EL cohort graduation rate by 2% and the extended graduation rate by 3%.	Focus Area 1: Use assessments, data systems and accountability strategies to improve achievement, monitor and evaluate progress, close achievement gaps and communicate progress. (PE: 2, E: C)	Develop Support Service SLOs to address intervention needs and strategies.	EL graduation rate increases by 2% over last year and the extended graduation rate increases by 3%.	Support needed in reaching out to the EL student population and families to increase awareness of the graduation requirements and benefits.	Credit status will be determined after summer school.
80% of students complete 10th grade with 12 credits.	SLO 2: 90% of students complete 10th grade with 12 credits.	Focus Area 2: Improve instruction for the diverse needs of all students; and collaboratively monitor and adjust curriculum and instruction. (PE: 2, E: B) Use current data to monitor EL student progress and to target students for intervention.	Develop content teacher SLOs to address CT Common Core reading strategies and expectations .	90% of students have at least 12 credits when entering the 11th grade.	Work with school counselors to ensure students are enrolled in credit earning courses in 9th and 10th grades and that deficient students are contacted re: summer remedial offerings.	
87% of 10th graders are proficient in reading, as evidenced by CAPT scores (if available).	SLO 3: 95% of students are reading at grade level at the end of 10th grade.		Provide teacher PL experiences as needed to target skills in differentiation of instruction.	STAR assessments indicate that 95% of students are reading on grade level at the end of 10th grade		

75% of students report that teachers present material in a way that is easy for them to understand and learn from. EL Cohort Graduation Rate is 65% and the extended graduation rate is 70%.

Survey 1:
90% of students report that teachers present material in a way that makes it easy for them to understand and learn.

90% of students report by survey response that teachers present material in a way they can understand and learn from.

Step 3: Plan Implementation and Evidence Collection

As the administrator implements the plan, he/she and the evaluator both collect evidence about the administrator's practice. For the evaluator, this must include at least two and preferably more, school site visits. Periodic, purposeful school visits offer critical opportunities for evaluators to observe, collect evidence and analyze the work of school leaders. At a minimum, fall, winter and spring visits to the school leader's work site will provide invaluable insight into the school leader's performance and offer opportunities for ongoing feedback and dialogue.

Unlike visiting a classroom to observe a teacher, school site visits to observe administrator practice can vary significantly in length and setting. It is recommended that evaluators plan visits carefully to maximize the opportunity to gather evidence relevant to an administrator's practice focus areas. Further, central to this process is providing meaningful feedback based on observed practice. Evaluators should provide timely feedback after each visit.

Besides the school site visit requirement, there are no prescribed evidence requirements. The model relies on the professional judgment of the administrator and evaluator to determine appropriate sources of evidence and ways to collect evidence.

Building on the sample evaluation and support plan, this administrator's evaluator may want to consult the following sources of evidence to collect information about the administrator in relation to his or her focus areas and goals:

- Data systems and reports for student information
- Artifacts of data analysis and plans for response
- Observations of teacher team meetings
- Observations of administrative/leadership team meetings
- Observations of classrooms where the administrator is present
- Communications to parents and community
- Conversations with staff
- Conversations with students
- Conversations with families
- Presentations at Board of Education meetings, community resource centers, parent groups etc.

Further, the evaluator may want to establish a schedule of school site visits with the administrator to collect evidence and observe the administrator's work. The first visit should take place near the beginning of the school year to ground the evaluator in the school context and the administrator's evaluation and support plan. Subsequent visits might be planned at two-to three-month intervals.

A note on the frequency of school site observations:

An administrator's evaluation must include:

- 2 observations for each administrator.
- 4 observations for any administrator new to their district, school, the profession or who has received ratings of *developing* or *below standard*.

School visits should be frequent, purposeful and adequate for sustaining a professional conversation about an administrator's practice.

Step 4: Mid-Year Formative Review

Midway through the school year (especially at a point when interim student assessment data are available for review) is an ideal time for a formal check-in to review progress. In preparation for meeting:

- The administrator analyzes available student achievement data and considers progress toward outcome goals.
- The evaluator reviews observation and feedback forms to identify key themes for discussion.

The administrator and evaluator hold a Mid-Year Formative Conference, with explicit discussion of progress toward student learning targets, as well as any areas of performance related to standards of performance and practice. The meeting is also an opportunity to surface any changes in the context (e.g., a large influx of new students) that could influence accomplishment of outcome goals; goals may be changed at this point.

Step 5: Self-Assessment

In the spring, the administrator takes an opportunity to assess his/her practice on all 18 elements of the CCL: Connecticut School Leadership Standards. For each element, the administrator determines whether he/she:

- Needs to grow and improve practice on this element;
- Has some strengths on this element but needs to continue to grow and improve;
- Is consistently effective on this element; or
- Can empower others to be effective on this element.

The administrator should also review his/her focus areas and determine if he/she considers him/herself on track or not.

Step 6: Summative Review and Rating

The administrator and evaluator meet in the late spring to discuss the administrator's self-assessment and all evidence collected over the course of the year. While a formal rating follows this meeting, it is recommended that evaluators use the meeting as an opportunity to convey strengths, growth areas and their probable rating. After the meeting, the evaluator assigns a rating based on all available evidence.

Ensuring Fairness and Accuracy: Evaluator Training, Monitoring and Auditing

All evaluators are required to complete training on the SEED evaluation and support model. The purpose of training is to provide evaluators of administrators with the tools that will result in evidence-based school site observations; professional learning opportunities tied to evaluation feedback, improved teacher effectiveness and student performance.

The CSDE will provide districts with training opportunities to support district evaluators of administrators in implementation of the model across their schools. Districts can adapt and build on these tools to provide comprehensive training and support to ensure that evaluators are proficient in conducting administrator evaluations.

School districts who have adopted the SEED model will be expected to engage in the CSDE sponsored multi-day training. This comprehensive training will give evaluators the opportunity to:

- Understand the various components of the SEED administrator evaluation and support system;
- Understand sources of evidence that demonstrate proficiency on the CCL Leader Evaluation Rubric;
- Establish a common language that promotes professionalism and a culture for learning through the lens of the CCL Leader Evaluation Rubric;
- Establish inter-rater reliability through calibrations of observer interpretations of evidence and judgments of leadership practice; and
- Collaborate with colleagues to deepen understanding of the content.

Participants in the training will have opportunities to interact with colleagues and engage in practice and *optional* proficiency exercises to:

- Deepen understanding of the evaluation criteria;
- Define proficient leadership;
- Collect, sort and analyze evidence across a continuum of performance;
- Determine a final summative rating across multiple indicators.

The evaluator completes the summative evaluation report, shares it with the administrator and adds it to the administrator's personnel file with any written comments attached that the administrator requests to be added within two weeks of receipt of the report.

Summative ratings must be completed for all administrators by June 30 of a given school year. Should state standardized test data not yet be available at the time of a final rating, a rating must be completed based on evidence that is available. When the summative rating for an administrator may be significantly impacted by state standardized test data or teacher effectiveness ratings, the evaluator should recalculate the administrator's summative rating when the data is available and submit the adjusted rating no later than September 15. This adjustment should take place before the start of the new school year so that prior year results can inform goal setting in the new school year.

Initial ratings are based on all available data and are made in the spring so that they can be used for any employment decisions as needed. Since some components may not be completed at this point, here are rules of thumb to use in arriving at a rating:

- If stakeholder survey results are not yet available, then the observation of practice rating should count for 50% of the preliminary rating.
- If the teacher effectiveness outcomes ratings are not yet available, then the student learning measures should count for 50% of the preliminary rating.
- If the state accountability measures are not yet available, then the Student Learning Objectives should count for the full assessment of student learning.
- If none of the summative student learning indicators can yet be assessed, then the evaluator should examine the most recent interim assessment data to assess progress and arrive at an assessment of the administrator's performance on this component.

Support and Development

Evaluation alone cannot hope to improve leadership practice, teacher effectiveness and student learning. However, when paired with effective, relevant and timely support, the evaluation process has the potential to help move administrators along the path to exemplary practice.

Evaluation-Informed Professional Learning

Student success depends on effective teaching, learning and leadership. The Watertown Public Schools vision for professional learning is that each and every Watertown educator engages in continuous learning every day to increase professional effectiveness, resulting in positive outcomes for all students. For Watertown's students to graduate college and career ready, educators must engage in strategically planned, well supported, standards-based, continuous professional learning focused on improving student outcomes.

Throughout the process of implementing Watertown's educator evaluation model, in mutual agreement with their evaluators, all teachers and administrators will identify professional learning needs that support their goal and objectives. The identified needs will serve as the foundation for ongoing conversations about the teacher's practice and impact on student outcomes. The professional learning opportunities identified for each teacher should be based on the individual strengths and needs that are identified through the evaluation process. The process may also reveal areas of common need among teachers and administrators, which can then be targeted with school-wide or district-wide professional learning opportunities.

Improvement and Remediation Plans

If an administrator's performance is rated as *Approaching Expectations* or *Below Standard*, it signals the need for focused support and development. As needed, improvement and remediation plans will be developed in consultation with the administrator and his/her exclusive bargaining representative, when applicable, and be differentiated by the level of identified need and/or stage of development.

Levels of support in the Watertown Public Schools include:

- 1. Structured Support:** An administrator will receive structured support when an area(s) of concern is identified during the school year. This support is intended to provide short-term assistance to address a concern in its early stage.
- 2. Special Assistance:** An administrator will receive special assistance when he/she earns an overall performance rating of *Approaching Expectations* or *Below Standard* and/or has received structured support. An educator may also receive special assistance if he/she does not meet the goal(s) of the structured support plan. This support is intended to assist an educator who is having difficulty consistently demonstrating proficiency.
- 3. Intensive Assistance:** An administrator will receive intensive assistance when he/she does not meet the goal(s) of the special assistance plan. This support is intended to build the staff member's competency.

Career Development and Growth

The Watertown Public Schools rewards exemplary performance identified through the evaluation process with opportunities for career development and professional growth in order to build confidence in the evaluation and support system itself and in building the capacity and skills of all leaders.

Examples of such opportunities include, but are not limited to: observation of peers; mentoring aspiring and early-career administrators; participating in development of administrator improvement and remediation plans for peers whose performance is *Approaching Expectations* or *Below Standard*; leading Professional Learning Communities; differentiated career pathways; and focused professional learning based on goals for continuous growth and development.

Leadership Practice Related Indicators

The Leadership Practice Related Indicators evaluate the administrator's knowledge of a complex set of skills and competencies and how these are applied in leadership practice. It is comprised of two components:

- Observation of Leadership Practice, which counts for 40%; and
- Stakeholder Feedback, which counts for 10%.

Component #1: Observation of Leadership Practice (40%)

An assessment of an administrator's leadership practice – by direct observation of practice and the collection of other evidence – is 40% of an administrator's summative rating.

Leadership practice is described in the Common Core of Leading (CCL) Connecticut School Leadership Standards adopted by the Connecticut State Board of Education in June of 2012, which use the national Interstate School Leaders Licensure Consortium (ISLLC) standards as their foundation and define effective administrative practice through six performance expectations.

- 1. Vision, Mission and Goals:** Education leaders ensure the success and achievement of all students by guiding the development and implementation of a shared vision of learning, a strong organizational mission and high expectations for student performance.
- 2. Teaching and Learning:** Education leaders ensure the success and achievement of all students by monitoring and continuously improving teaching and learning.
- 3. Organizational Systems and Safety:** Education leaders ensure the success and achievement of all students by managing organizational systems and resources for a safe, high-performing learning environment.
- 4. Families and Stakeholders:** Education leaders ensure the success and achievement of all students by collaborating with families and stakeholders to respond to diverse community interests and needs and to mobilize community resources.
- 5. Ethics and Integrity:** Education leaders ensure the success and achievement of all students by being ethical and acting with integrity.
- 6. The Education System:** Education leaders ensure the success and achievement of all students and advocate for their students, faculty and staff needs by influencing systems of political, social, economic, legal and cultural contexts affecting education.

All six of these performance expectations contribute to successful schools, but research shows that some have a bigger impact than others. In particular, improving teaching and learning is at the core of what effective educational leaders do. As such, **Performance Expectation 2 (Teaching and Learning)** comprises approximately half of the leadership practice rating and the other five performance expectations are equally weighted.

Figure 3: Leadership Practice – Six Performance Expectations



These weightings should be consistent for all principals and central office administrators. For assistant principals and other school-based 092 certificate holders in non-teaching roles, the six performance expectations are weighed equally, reflecting the need for emerging leaders to develop the full set of skills and competencies in order to assume greater responsibilities as they move forward in their careers. While assistant principals' roles and responsibilities vary from school to school, creating a robust pipeline of effective principals depends on adequately preparing assistant principals for the principalship.

In order to arrive at these ratings, administrators are measured against the CCL Leader Evaluation Rubric which describes leadership actions across four performance levels for each of the six performance expectations and associated elements. The four performance levels are:

- **Exceeding Expectations:** The Exceeding Expectations Level focuses on the concepts of developing capacity for action and leadership beyond the individual leader. Collaboration and involvement from a wide range of staff, students and stakeholders is prioritized as appropriate in distinguishing Exceeding Expectations performance from Meeting Expectations performance.
- **Meeting Expectations:** The rubric is anchored at the Meeting Expectations Level using the indicator language from the Connecticut School Leadership Standards. The specific indicator language is highlighted in bold at the Meeting Expectations level.
- **Approaching Expectations:** The Approaching Expectations Level focuses on leaders with a general knowledge of leadership practices, but most of those practices do not necessarily lead to positive results.
- **Below Standard:** The Below Standard Level focuses on a limited understanding of leadership practices and general inaction on the part of the leader.

Two key concepts, indicated by bullets, are often included as indicators. Each concept

demonstrates a continuum of performance across the row, from *Below Standard* to *Exceeding Expectations*.

Examples of Evidence are provided for each element of the rubric. While these Examples of Evidence can be a guide for evaluator training and discussion, they are only examples and should not be used as a checklist. As evaluators learn and use the rubric, they should review these Examples of Evidence and generate additional examples from their own experience that could also serve as evidence of Proficient practice.

Strategies for Using the CCL Leader Evaluation Rubric:

Helping administrators get better: The rubric is designed to be developmental in use. It contains a detailed continuum of performance for every indicator within the CCL: Connecticut School Leadership Standards in order to serve as a guide and resource for school leaders and evaluators to talk about practice, identify specific areas for growth and development, and have language to use in describing what improved practice would be.

Making judgments about administrator practice: In some cases, evaluators may find that a leader demonstrates one level of performance for one concept and a different level of performance for a second concept within a row. In those cases, the evaluator will use judgment to decide on the level of performance for that particular indicator.

Assigning ratings for each performance expectation: Administrators and evaluators will not be required to complete this rubric at the Indicator level for any self-assessment or evaluation process. Evaluators and administrators will review performance and complete evaluation detail at the Performance Expectation level and may discuss performance at the Element level, using the detailed Indicator rows as supporting information as needed. As part of the evaluation process, evaluators and school leaders should identify a few specific areas for ongoing support and growth.

Assessing the practice of administrators other than principals: All indicators of the evaluation rubric may not apply to assistant principals or central office administrators. Districts may generate ratings using evidence collected from applicable indicators in the CCL: Connecticut School Leadership Standards⁸.

³ Central Office Administrators have been given an additional year before being required to participate in Connecticut's new evaluation and support system while further guidance is being developed. All Central Office Administrators will be required to participate in the new system in the 2015-2016 school year.

Performance Expectation 1: Vision, Mission and Goals

Education leaders ensure the success and achievement of all students by guiding the development and implementation of a shared vision of learning, a strong organizational mission and high expectations for student performance.

Element A: High Expectations for All

Leaders* ensure that the creation of the vision, mission and goals establishes high expectations for all students and staff**.

The Leader...

Indicator	Below Standard	Approaching	Meeting	Exceeding
1. Information & analysis shape vision, mission and goals	relies on their own knowledge and assumptions to shape school-wide vision, mission and goals.	uses data to set goals for students. shapes a vision and mission based on basic data and analysis.	uses varied sources of information and analyzes data about current practices and outcomes to shape a vision, mission and goals.	uses a wide range of data to inform the development of and to collaboratively track progress toward achieving the vision, mission and goals.
2. Alignment to policies	does not align the school's vision, mission and goals to district, state or federal policies.	establishes school vision, mission and goals that are partially aligned to district priorities.	aligns the vision, mission and goals of the school to district, state and federal policies.	builds the capacity of all staff to ensure the vision, mission and goals are aligned to district, state and federal policies.

*Leader: Connecticut School Leaders who are employed under their immediate administrator 092 certificate (e.g., curriculum coordinator, principal, assistant principal, department head and other supervisory positions.)

**Staff: All educators and non-certified staff

Arriving at a Leadership Practice Summative Rating

Summative ratings are based on the evidence for each performance expectation in the CCL Leader Evaluation Rubric. Evaluators collect written evidence about and observe the administrator's leadership practice across the six performance expectations described in the rubric. Specific attention is paid to leadership performance areas identified as needing development.

This is accomplished through the following steps, undertaken by the administrator being evaluated and by the evaluator completing the evaluation:

The administrator and evaluator meet for a Goal-Setting Conference to identify focus areas for development of the administrator’s leadership practice.

1. The administrator collects evidence about his/her practice and the evaluator collects evidence about administrator practice with a particular emphasis on the identified focus areas for development. **Evaluators of administrators must conduct at least two school site observations for any administrator and should conduct at least four school site observations for administrators who are new to their district, school, the profession or who have received ratings of *Approaching Expectations* or *Below Standard*.**
2. The administrator and evaluator hold a Mid-Year Formative Conference with a focused discussion of progress toward Meeting Expectations in the focus areas identified as needing development.
3. Near the end of the school year, the administrator reviews all information and data collected during the year and completes a summative self-assessment for review by the evaluator, identifying areas of strength and continued growth, as well as progress on the focus areas.
4. The evaluator and the administrator meet to discuss all evidence collected to date. Following the conference, the evaluator uses the preponderance of evidence to assign a summative rating of *Exceeding Expectations*, *Meeting Expectations*, *Approaching Expectations*, or *Below Standard* for each performance expectation. Then the evaluator assigns a total practice rating based on the criteria in the chart below and generates a summary report of the evaluation before the end of the school year.

Principals and Central Office Administrators:

Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	Below Standard
<i>Exceeding</i> on Teaching and Learning +	At least <i>Meeting</i> on Teaching and Learning +	At least <i>Approaching</i> on Teaching and Learning +	<i>Below Standard</i> on Teaching and Learning or
<i>Exceeding</i> on at least 2 other performance expectations +	At least <i>Meeting</i> on at least 3 other performance expectations +	At least <i>Approaching</i> on at least 3 other performance expectations	<i>Below Standard</i> on at least 3 other performance expectations
No rating below <i>Meeting</i> on any performance expectation	No rating below <i>Approaching</i> on any performance expectation		

Assistant Principals and Other School-Based Administrators:

Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	Below Standard
<p><i>Exceeding</i> on at least half of measured performance expectations +</p> <p>No rating below <i>Meeting</i> on any performance expectation</p>	<p>At least <i>Meeting</i> on at least a majority of performance expectations +</p> <p>No rating below <i>Approaching</i> on any performance expectation</p>	<p>At least <i>Approaching</i> on at least a majority of performance expectations</p>	<p><i>Below Standard</i> on at least half of performance expectations</p>

Component #2: Stakeholder Feedback (10%)

Feedback from stakeholders – assessed by administration of a survey with measures that align to the CCL: Connecticut School Leadership Standards – is 10% of an administrator’s summative rating.

For each administrative role, the stakeholders surveyed should be those in the best position to provide meaningful feedback. For school-based administrators, stakeholders solicited for feedback must include teachers and parents, but may include other stakeholders (e.g., other staff, community members, students, etc.). If surveyed populations include students, they can provide valuable input on school practices and climate for inclusion in evaluation of school-based administrative roles.

Applicable Survey Types

There are several types of surveys – some with broader application for schools and districts – that align generally with the areas of feedback that are relevant for administrator evaluation. These include:

- **Leadership practice surveys** focus directly on feedback related to a leader’s performance and the impact on stakeholders. Leadership Practice Surveys for principals and other administrators are available and there are also a number of instruments that are not specific to the education sector, but rather probe for information aligned with broader leadership competencies that are also relevant to Connecticut administrators’ practice. Typically, leadership practice surveys for use in principal evaluations collect feedback from teachers and other staff members.

School practice surveys capture feedback related to the key strategies, actions and events at a school. They tend to focus on measuring awareness and impact from stakeholders, which can include faculty and staff, students, and parents.

School climate surveys cover many of the same subjects as school practice surveys but are also designed to probe for perceptions from stakeholders on the school's prevailing attitudes, standards and conditions. They are typically administered to all staff as well as to students and their family members.

The survey(s) selected by a district for gathering feedback must be **anonymous**, valid (that is, the instrument measures what it is intended to measure) and reliable (that is, the use of the instrument is consistent among those using it and is consistent over time). In order to minimize the burden on schools and stakeholders, the surveys chosen need not be implemented exclusively for purposes of administrator evaluation, but may have broader application as part of teacher evaluation systems, school-or district-wide feedback and planning or other purposes. Adequate participation and representation of school stakeholder population is important; there are several strategies districts may choose to use to ensure success in this area, including careful timing of the survey during the year, incentivizing participation and pursuing multiple means of soliciting responses.

Any survey selected must align to some or all of the CCL: Connecticut School Leadership Standards, so that feedback is applicable to measuring performance against those standards. In most cases, only a subset of survey measures will align explicitly to the Leadership Standards, so administrators and their evaluators are encouraged to select relevant portions of the survey's results to incorporate into the evaluation and support model.

For each administrative role, stakeholders providing feedback might include:

SCHOOL-BASED ADMINISTRATORS

Principals:

All family members

All teachers and staff members All students

Assistant Principals and other school-based administrators:

All or a subset of family members

All or a subset of teachers and staff members All or a subset of students

CENTRAL OFFICE ADMINISTRATORS

Line managers of instructional staff (e.g., Assistant/Regional Superintendents):

Principals or principal supervisors

Other direct reports

Relevant family members

Leadership for offices of curriculum, assessment, special services and other central academic functions:

Principals

Specific subsets of teachers

Other specialists within the district Relevant family members

Leadership for offices of finance, human resources and legal/employee relations offices and other central shared services roles

Principals

Specific subsets of teachers

Other specialists within the district

Stakeholder Feedback Summative Rating

Ratings should reflect the degree to which an administrator makes growth on feedback measures, using data from the prior year or beginning of the year as a baseline for setting a growth target.

Exceptions to this include:

- Administrators with high ratings already, in which case, the rating should reflect the degree to which measures remain high.
- Administrators new to the role, in which case, the rating should be based on a reasonable target, using district averages or averages of schools in similar situations.

This is accomplished in the following steps, undertaken by the administrator being evaluated and reviewed by the evaluator:

1. Select appropriate survey measures aligned to the CCL: Connecticut School Leadership Standards.
2. Review baseline data on selected measures, which may require a fall administration of the survey in year one.
3. Set 1 target for growth on selected measures (or performance on selected measures when growth is not feasible to assess or performance is already high).
4. Later in the school year, administer surveys to relevant stakeholders.
5. Aggregate data and determine whether the administrator achieved the established target.
6. Assign a rating, using this scale:

Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	Below Standard
Substantially exceeded target	Met target	Made substantial progress but did not meet target	Made little or no progress against target

Establishing what results in having “substantially exceeded” the target or what constitutes “substantial progress” is left to the discretion of the evaluator and the administrator being evaluated in the context of the target being set. However, more than half of the rating of an administrator on stakeholder feedback must be based on an assessment of improvement over time.

Examples of Survey Applications

Example #1:

School #1 has mid-range student performance results and is working diligently to improve out-comes for all students. As part of a district-wide initiative, the school administers a climate survey to teachers, students and family members. The results of this survey are applied broadly to inform school and district planning as well as administrator and teacher evaluations. Baseline data from the previous year’s survey show general high performance with a few significant gaps in areas aligned to the CCL: Connecticut School Leadership Standards. The principal, district Superintendent and the school leadership team selected one area of focus – building expectations for student achievement – and the principal identified leadership actions related to this focus area which are aligned with the CCL: Connecticut School Leadership Standards. At the end of the year, survey results showed that, although improvement was made, the school failed to meet its target.

Measure and Target	Results (Target met?)
Percentage of teachers and family members agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement “ <i>Students are challenged to meet high expectations at the school</i> ” would increase from 71% to	No; results at the end of the year showed an increase of 3% to 74% of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement.
Stakeholder Feedback Rating: “Developing”	

Example #2:

School #2 is a low-performing school in a district that has purchased and implemented a 360° tool measuring a principal’s leadership practice which collects feedback from teachers, the principal and the principal’s supervisor. The resulting scores from this tool are incorporated in the district’s administrator evaluation and support system as stakeholder input.

Baseline data from the prior year reflects room for improvement in several areas and the principal, her supervisor and the school leadership team decides to focus on ensuring a safe, high performing learning environment for staff and students (aligned with Performance Expectation #3). Together, the principal and her supervisor focus on the principal’s role in establishing a safe, high-performing environment and identify skills to be developed that are aligned to this growth area. They then set a target for improvement based on specific measures in the survey, aiming for an increase of 7% in the number of stakeholders who agreed or strongly agreed that that there was growth in the identified area. Results at the end of the school year show that the principal had met her target, with an increase of 9%.

Measure and Target	Results (Target met?)
Percentage of teachers, family members and other respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing that the principal had taken effective action to establish a safe,	Yes; results at the end of the year showed an increase of 9% to 80% of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing.
Stakeholder Feedback Rating: “Proficient”	

The Student Outcomes Related Indicators capture the administrator’s impact on student learning and comprise half of the final rating.

Student Outcomes Related Indicators includes two components:

- Student Learning, which counts for 45%; and
- Teacher Effectiveness Outcomes, which counts for 5%.

Component #3: Student Learning (45%)

Student learning is assessed in equal weight by: (a) performance and progress on the academic learning measures in the state’s accountability system for schools and (b) performance and growth on locally-determined measures. Each of these measures will have a weight of 22.5% and together they will account for 45% of the administrator’s evaluation.

State Measures of Academic Learning

With the state’s new school accountability system, a school’s SPI—an average of student performance in all tested grades and subjects for a given school—allows for the evaluation of school performance across all tested grades, subjects and performance levels on state tests. The goal for all Connecticut schools is to achieve an SPI rating of 88, which indicates that on average all students are at the ‘target’ level.

Currently, the state’s accountability system⁹ includes two measures of student academic learning:

1. **School Performance Index (SPI) progress** – changes from baseline in student achievement on Connecticut’s standardized assessments.
2. **SPI progress for student subgroups** – changes from baseline in student achievement for subgroups on Connecticut’s standardized assessments.

⁴ All of the current academic learning measures in the state accountability system assess status achievement of students or changes in status achievement from year to year. There are no true growth measures. If the state adds a growth measure to the accountability model, it is recommended that it count as 50% of a principal’s state academic learning rating in Excelling schools, 60% in Progressing and Transition schools, and 70% in Review and Turnaround schools.

For a complete **definition of Connecticut’s measures of student academic learning**, including a definition of the SPI see the SEED website.

Yearly goals for student achievement should be based on approximately 1/12 of the growth needed to reach 88, capped at 3 points per year. See below for a sample calculation to determine the SPI growth target for a school with an SPI rating of 52.

$$\frac{88 - 52}{12} = 3$$

Evaluation ratings for administrators on these state test measures are generated as follows:

Step 1: Ratings of SPI Progress are applied to give the administrator a score between 1 and 4, using the table below:

SPI Progress (all students and subgroups)

SPI ≥ 88	Did not Maintain	Maintain		
	1	4		
SPI < 88	< 50% target progress	50-99% target progress	100-125% target progress	> 125% target progress
	1	2	3	4

PLEASE NOTE: Administrators who work in schools with two SPIs will use the average of the two SPI ratings to apply for their score.

Step 2: Scores are weighted to emphasize improvement in schools below the State’s SPI target of 88 and to emphasize subgroup progress and performance in schools above the target. While districts may weigh the two measures according to local priorities for administrator evaluation, the following weights are recommended:

SPI Progress	100% minus subgroup %
SPI Subgroup Progress*	10% per subgroup; up to 50%

*Subgroup(s) must exist in year prior and in year of evaluation

Below is a sample calculation for a school with two subgroups:

Measure	Score	Weight	Summary Score
SPI Progress	3	.8	2.4
SPI Subgroup 1 Progress	2	.1	.2
SPI Subgroup 2 Progress	2	.1	.2
TOTAL			2.8

Step 3: The weighted scores in each category are summed, resulting in an overall state test rating that is scored on the following scale:

Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	Below Standard
At or above 3.5	2.5 to 3.4	1.5 to 2.4	Less than 1.5

All protections related to the assignment of school accountability ratings (e.g., the minimum number of days a student must be enrolled in order for that student’s scores to be included in an accountability measure) shall apply to the use of state test data for administrator evaluation.

For any school that does not have tested grades (such as a K-2 school), the entire 45% of an administrator’s rating on student learning indicators is based on the locally-determined indicators described below.

Locally-Determined Measures (Student Learning Objectives)

Administrators establish three Student Learning Objectives (SLOs) on measures they select. In selecting measures, certain parameters apply:

- All measures must align to Common Core State Standards and Connecticut Content Standards. In instances where there are no such standards that apply to a subject/grade level, districts must provide evidence of alignment to research-based learning standards.
- At least one of the measures must focus on student outcomes from subjects and/or grades not assessed on state-administered assessments.
- For administrators in high school, one measure must include the cohort graduation rate and the extended graduation rate, as defined in the State’s approved application for flexibility under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. All protections related to the assignment of school accountability ratings for cohort graduation rate and extended graduation rate shall apply to the use of graduation data for principal evaluation.
- For administrators assigned to a school in “review” or “turnaround” status, indicators will align with the performance targets set in the school’s mandated improvement plan.

	SLO 1	SLO 2	SLO 3
Elementary or Middle School Principal	Non-tested subjects or grades	Broad discretion	
High School Principal	Graduation (meets the non-tested grades or subjects)	Broad discretion	
Elementary or Middle School AP	Non-tested subjects or grades	Broad discretion: Indicators may focus on student results from a subset of teachers, grade levels or subjects, consistent with the job responsibilities of the assistant principal being evaluated.	
High School AP	Graduation (meets the non-tested grades or subjects requirement)	Broad discretion: Indicators may focus on student results from a subset of teachers, grade levels or subjects, consistent with the job responsibilities of the assistant principal being evaluated.	
Central Office Administrator	(meets the non-tested grades or subjects requirement) Indicators may be based on results in the group of schools, group of students or subject area most relevant to the administrator's job responsibilities, or on district-wide student learning results.		

Beyond these parameters, administrators have broad discretion in selecting indicators, including, but not limited to:

- Student performance or growth on state-administered assessments and/or district-adopted assessments not included in the state accountability measures (e.g., commercial content area assessments, Advanced Placement examinations, International Baccalaureate examinations).
- Students' progress toward graduation in the school using strong predictive indicators, including but not limited to 9th and/or 10th grade credit accumulation and/or the percentage of students that pass 9th and/or 10th grade subjects most commonly associated with graduation.

▪Students’ performance or growth on school-or classroom-developed assessments in subjects and grade levels for which there are not available state assessments. Below are a few examples of indicators, goals and SLOs for administrators:

Grade Level	SLO
2nd Grade	Among second graders who remain enrolled in school and in good attendance from September to May, 80% will make at least one year’s growth in reading as measured by MAP/NWEA assessments.
Middle School Science	78% of students will attain <i>proficient</i> or higher on the science inquiry strand of the CMT in May.
High School	9th grade students will accumulate sufficient credits to be in good standing as sophomores by June.
Central Office Administrator	By June 1, 2014, the percentage of grade 3 students across the district (in all 5 elementary schools) reading at or above grade level will improve from 78% to 85%. (Curriculum Coordinator)

The process for selecting measures and creating SLOs should strike a balance between alignment to district student learning priorities and a focus on the most significant school-level student learning needs. To do so, it is critical that the process follow a pre-determined timeline.

- First, the district establishes student learning priorities for a given school year based on available data. These may be a continuation for multi-year improvement strategies or a new priority that emerges from achievement data.
- The administrator uses available data to craft an improvement plan for the school/area. This is done in collaboration with other stakeholders and includes a manageable set of clear student learning targets.
- The administrator chooses student learning priorities for her/his own evaluation that are (a) aligned to district priorities (unless the school is already doing well against those priorities) and (b) aligned with the school improvement plan.
- The administrator chooses measures that best assess the priorities and develops clear and measurable SLOs for the chosen assessments/indicators (see the Administrator’s SLO Handbook, SLO Form and SLO Quality Test).

- The administrator shares the SLOs with her/his evaluator, informing a conversation designed to ensure that:
 - The objectives are adequately ambitious.
 - There is adequate data that can be collected to make a fair judgment about whether the administrator met the established objectives.
 - The objectives are based on a review of student characteristics (e.g., mobility, attendance, demographic and learning characteristics) relevant to the assessment of the administrator against the objective.
 - The professional resources are appropriate to supporting the administrator in meeting the performance targets.
- The administrator and evaluator collect interim data on the SLOs to inform a mid-year conversation (which is an opportunity to assess progress and, as needed, adjust targets) and summative data to inform summative ratings.

Based on this process, administrators receive a rating for this portion, as follows

Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	Below Standard
Met all 3 objectives and substantially exceeded at least 2 targets	Met 2 objectives and made at least substantial progress on the 3rd	Met 1 objective and made substantial progress on at least 1 other	Met 0 objectives OR Met 1 objective and did not make substantial progress on either of the other 2

Arriving at Student Learning Summative Rating

To arrive at an overall student learning rating, the ratings for the state assessment and the locally-determined ratings in the two components are plotted on this matrix:

		State Measures of Academic Learning			
		4	3	2	1
Locally Determined Measures of Academic Learning	4	Rate Exceeding	Rate Exceeding	Rate Meeting	<i>Gather further information</i>
	3	Rate Exceeding	Rate Meeting	Rate Meeting	Rate Approaching
	2	Rate Meeting	Rate Meeting	Rate Approaching	Rate Approaching
	1	<i>Gather further information</i>	Rate Approaching	Rate Approaching	Rate Below Standard

Component #4: Teacher Effectiveness Outcomes (5%)

Teacher effectiveness outcomes – as measured by an aggregation of teachers’ student learning objectives (SLOs) – make up 5% of an administrator’s evaluation.

Improving teacher effectiveness outcomes is central to an administrator’s role in driving improved student learning. That is why, in addition to measuring the actions that administrators take to increase teacher effectiveness – from hiring and placement to ongoing professional learning to feedback on performance – the administrator evaluation and support model also assesses the outcomes of all of that work.

As part of Watertown’s evaluation plan, teachers are assessed in part on their accomplishment of SLOs. This is the basis for assessing administrators’ contribution to teacher effectiveness outcomes. In order to maintain a strong focus on teachers setting ambitious SLOs for their evaluation, it is imperative that evaluators of administrators discuss with the administrator their strategies in working with teachers to set SLOs. Without attention to this issue, there is a substantial risk of administrators not encouraging teachers to set ambitious SLOs.

Exceeding	Meeting	Approaching	Below Standard
> 80% of teachers are rated Meeting or <i>Exceeding</i> on the student learning objectives portion of their evaluation	> 60% of teachers are rated Meeting or <i>Exceeding</i> on the student learning objectives portion of their evaluation	> 40% of teachers are rated Meeting or <i>Exceeding</i> on the student learning objectives portion of their evaluation	< 40% of teachers are rated Meeting or <i>Exceeding</i> on the student learning objectives portion of their evaluation

- Central Office Administrators will be responsible for the teachers under their assigned role.
- All other administrators will be responsible for the teachers they directly evaluate.

Summative Administrator Evaluation Rating

Summative Scoring

Every educator will receive one of four performance* ratings:

1. **Exceeding:** Substantially exceeding indicators of performance
2. **Meeting:** Meeting indicators of performance
3. **Approaching:** Meeting some indicators of performance but not others
4. **Below Standard:** Not meeting indicators of performance

**The term “performance” in the above shall mean “progress as defined by specified indicators.” Such indicators shall be mutually agreed upon, as applicable. Such progress shall be demonstrated by evidence (see Appendix 2).*

Meeting Expectations represents fully satisfactory performance. It is the rigorous standard expected for most experienced administrators. Specifically, administrators categorized as Meeting Expectations can be characterized as:

- Meeting expectations as an instructional leader;
- Meeting expectations in at least 3 other areas of practice;
- Meeting and making progress on 1 target related to stakeholder feedback;
- Meeting state accountability growth targets on tests of core academic subjects;
- Meeting and making progress on 3 student learning objectives aligned to school and district priorities; and
- Having more than 60% of teachers categorized as Meeting Expectations on the student growth portion of their evaluation.

Supporting administrators to reach Meeting Expectations is at the very heart of this evaluation model.

Exceeding Expectations ratings are reserved for performance that significantly exceeds Meeting Expectations and could serve as a model for leaders district-wide or even statewide. Few administrators are expected to demonstrate Exceeding Expectations performance on more than a small number of practice elements.

A rating of *Approaching Expectations* means that performance is meeting the standard of Meeting Expectations in some components but not others. Improvement is necessary and expected and two consecutive years at the Approaching level is, for an experienced administrator, a cause for concern. On the other hand, for administrators in their first year, performance rating of *Approaching* is expected. If, by the end of three years, performance is still rated *Approaching*, there is cause for concern.

A rating of *Below Standard* indicates performance that is below proficient on all components or unacceptably low on one or more components.

Determining Summative Ratings

The rating will be determined using the following steps:

1. Determining a Leader Practice Rating;
2. Determining an Student Outcomes Rating; and
3. Combining the two into an overall rating using the Summative Matrix.

OVERALL: Leader Practice + Student Outcomes

The overall rating combines the practice and outcomes ratings using the matrix below. Using the ratings determined for each major category: Student Outcomes-Related Indicators and Leader Practice-Related Indicators, follow the respective column and row to the center of the matrix. The point of intersection indicates the summative rating. For the example provided, the Leader Practice-Related rating is developing and the Student Outcomes-Related rating is proficient. The summative rating is therefore proficient.

If the two major categories are highly discrepant (e.g., a rating of *Exceeding* for Leader Practice and a rating of *Below Standard* for Student Outcomes), then the evaluator should examine the data and gather additional information in order to determine a summative rating.

Leader Practice Related Indicator Rating					
Student Outcomes Related Indicator Ratings		4	3	2	1
	4	Rate Exceeding	Rate Meeting	Rate Meeting	Gather further information
	3	Rate Exceeding	Rate Meeting	Rate Approaching	Rate Approaching
	2	Rate Meeting	Rate Meeting	Rate Approaching	Rate Below Standard
	1	Gather further information	Rate Approaching	Rate Below Standard	Rate Below Standard

Adjustment of Summative Rating:

Summative ratings must be completed for all administrators by June 30 of a given school year. Should state standardized test data not yet be available at the time of a summative rating, a rating must be completed based on evidence that is available. When the summative rating for an administrator may be significantly affected by state standardized test data, the evaluator should recalculate the administrator’s final summative rating when the data is available and submit the adjusted rating not later than September 15. These adjustments should inform goal setting in the new school year.

Definition of Effectiveness and Ineffectiveness

Novice administrators shall generally be deemed effective if said administrator receives at least two sequential Meeting Expectations ratings, one of which must be earned in the fourth year of a novice administrator’s career. A *Below Standard* rating shall only be permitted in the first year of a novice administrator’s career, assuming a pattern of growth of Approaching Expectations in year two and two sequential Meeting Expectations ratings in years three and four.

An experienced administrator shall generally be deemed ineffective if said administrator receives at least two sequential *Approaching* ratings or one *Below Standard* rating at any time.

Dispute-Resolution Process

When such agreement between the evaluator and administrator cannot be reached about the administrator's summative rating, the issue in dispute will be referred for resolution to a subcommittee of the professional growth and evaluation committee. The superintendent and the respective collective bargaining unit for the district will each select one representative from the professional growth and evaluation committee to constitute this subcommittee, as well as a neutral party, as mutually agreed upon between the superintendent and the collective bargaining unit. In the event that the designated committee does not reach a unanimous decision, the issue shall be considered by the superintendent whose decision shall be binding.

Appendix 1

Flexibilities to the Guidelines for Educator Evaluation Adopted by Connecticut State Board of Education on February 6, 2014

Section 2.9: Flexibility Components

Local and regional school districts may choose to adopt one or more of the evaluation plan flexibility components described within Section 2.9, in mutual agreement with district's professional development and evaluation committee pursuant to 10-151b(b) and 10-220a(b), to enhance implementation. Any district that adopts flexibility components in accordance with this section in the 2013-14 school year shall, within 30 days of adoption of such revisions by its local or regional board of education, and no later than March 30, 2014, submit their plan revisions to the State Department of Education (SDE) for its review and approval. For the 2014-15 and all subsequent school years, the submission of district evaluation plans for SDE review and approval, including flexibility requests, shall take place no later than the annual deadline set by the SDE.

- a. Each teacher, through mutual agreement with his/her evaluator, will select 1 goal/objective for student growth. For each goal/objective, each teacher, through mutual agreement with his/her evaluator, will select multiple Indicators of Academic Growth and Development (IAGD) and evidence of those IAGDs based on the range of criteria used by the district. For any teacher whose primary responsibility is not the direct instruction of students, the mutually agreed upon goal/objective and indicators shall be based on the assigned role of the teacher.
- b. One half (or 22.5%) of the indicators of academic growth and development used as evidence of whether goal/objective is met shall be based on standardized indicators other than the state test (CMT, CAPT, or SBAC) for the 2014-15 academic year, pending federal approval. Other standardized indicators for other grades and subjects, where available, may be used. For the other half (22.5%) of the indicators of academic growth and development, there may be:
 1. A maximum of one additional standardized indicator other than the state test (CMT, CAPT or SBAC) for the 2014-15 academic year, pending federal approval, if there is mutual agreement, subject to the local dispute resolution procedure as described in 1.3.
 2. A minimum of one non-standardized indicator.
- c. Teachers who receive and maintain an annual summative performance evaluation designation of proficient or exemplary (or the equivalent annual summative ratings in a pre-existing district evaluation plan) during the 2012-13 or any subsequent school year and who are not first or second year teachers shall be evaluated with a minimum of one formal in-class observation no less frequently than once every three years, and three informal in-class observations conducted in accordance with Section 2.3(2)(b)(1) and 2.3(2)(b)(2) in all other years, and shall complete one review of practice every year. Teachers with proficient or exemplary designations may receive a formal in-class observation if an informal

observation or review of practice in a given year results in a concern about the teacher's practice. For non-classroom teachers, the above frequency of observations shall apply in the same ways, except that the observations need not be in-classroom (they shall instead be conducted in appropriate settings). All other teachers, including first and second year teachers and teachers who receive a performance evaluation designation of below standard or developing, will be evaluated according to the procedures in 2.3(2)(c) and 2.3(2)(d). All observations shall be followed with timely feedback. Examples of non-classroom observations or reviews of practice include but are not limited to: observations of data team meetings, observations of coaching/mentoring other teachers, reviews of lesson plans or other teaching artifacts.

Flexibilities to the Guidelines for Educator Evaluation Adopted by Connecticut State Board of Education on February 6, 2014

Section 2.10: Data Management Protocols

- a. On or before September 15, 2014 and each year thereafter, professional development and evaluation committees established pursuant to 10-220a shall review and report to their board of education the user experience and efficiency of the district's data management systems/platforms being used by teachers and administrators to manage evaluation plans.
- b. For implementation of local evaluation plans for the 2014-15 school year, and each year thereafter, data management systems/platforms to be used by teachers and administrators to manage evaluation plans shall be selected by boards of education with consideration given to the functional requirements/needs and efficiencies identified by professional development and evaluation committees.
- c. For implementation of local evaluation plans for the 2014-15 school year, and each year thereafter, educator evaluation plans shall contain guidance on the entry of data into a district's data management system/platform being used to manage/administer the evaluation plan and on ways to reduce paperwork and documentation while maintaining plan integrity. Such guidance shall:
 1. Limit entry only to artifacts, information and data that is specifically identified in a teacher or administrator's evaluation plan as an indicator to be used for evaluating such educators, and to optional artifacts as mutually agreed upon by teacher/administrator and evaluator;
 2. Streamline educator evaluation data collection and reporting by teachers and administrators;
 3. Prohibit the SDE from accessing identifiable student data in the educator evaluation data management systems/platforms, except as needed to conduct the audits mandated by C.G.S. 10-151b(c) and 10-151i, and ensure that third-party organizations keep all identifiable student data confidential;

4. Prohibit the sharing or transference of individual teacher data from one district to another or to any other entity without the teacher or administrator's consent, as prohibited by law;
 5. Limit the access of teacher or administrator data to only the primary evaluator, superintendent or his/her designee, and to other designated professionals directly involved with evaluation and professional development processes. Consistent with Connecticut General Statutes, this provision does not affect the SDE's data collection authority;
 6. Include a process for logging the names of authorized individuals who access a teacher or administrator's evaluation information.
- d. The SDE's technical assistance to school districts will be appropriate to the evaluation and support plan adopted by the district, whether or not the plan is the state model.

Appendix 2

CT State Board of Education-Adopted Revisions: Guidelines for Educator Evaluation May 7, 2014

Dispute-Resolution Process

(3) In accordance with the requirement in the 1999 Connecticut Guidelines for Teacher Evaluation and Professional Development, in establishing or amending the local teacher evaluation plan, the local or regional board of education shall include a process for resolving disputes in cases where the evaluator and teacher cannot agree on goals/objectives, the evaluation period, feedback or the professional development plan. As an illustrative example of such a process (which serves as an option and not a requirement for districts), when such agreement cannot be reached, the issue in dispute may be referred for resolution to a subcommittee of the professional development and evaluation committee (PDEC). In this example, the superintendent and the respective collective bargaining unit for the district may each select one representative from the PDEC to constitute this subcommittee, as well as a neutral party as mutually agreed upon between the superintendent and the collective bargaining unit. In the event the designated committee does not reach a unanimous decision, the issue shall be considered by the superintendent whose decision shall be binding. This provision is to be utilized in accordance with the specified processes and parameters regarding goals/objectives, evaluation period, feedback, and professional development contained in this document entitled “Connecticut Guidelines for Educator Evaluation.” Should the process established as required by the document entitled “Connecticut Guidelines for Educator Evaluation,” dated June 2012 not result in resolution of a given issue, the determination regarding that issue shall be made by the superintendent. An example will be provided within the State model.

Rating System

4-Level Matrix Rating System

Annual summative evaluations provide each teacher with a summative rating aligned to one of four performance evaluation designators: Exceeding, Meeting, Approaching, and Below Standard.

The performance levels shall be defined as follows:

- Exceeding – Substantially exceeding indicators of performance
- Meeting – Meeting indicators of performance
- Approaching – Meeting some indicators of performance but not others
- Below Standard – Not meeting indicators of performance

The term “performance” in the above shall mean “progress as defined by specified indicators.” Such indicators shall be mutually agreed upon, as applicable. Such progress shall be demonstrated by evidence. The SDE will work with PEAC to identify best practices as well as issues regarding the implementation of the 4-Level Matrix Rating System for further discussion prior to the 2015-16 academic year.

CT State Board of Education-Adopted Revisions: Guidelines for Educator Evaluation

45% Student Growth Component

One half (22.5%) of the indicators of academic growth and development used as evidence of whether goals/objectives are met shall not be determined by a single, isolated standardized test score, but shall be determined through the comparison of data across assessments administered over time, including the state test for those teaching tested grades and subjects or another standardized indicator for other grades and subjects where available. A state test can be used only if there are interim assessments that lead to that test, and such interim assessments shall be included in the overall score for those teaching tested grades and subjects. Those without an available standardized indicator will select, through mutual agreement, subject to the local dispute-resolution procedure as described in section 1.3, an additional non-standardized indicator.

- a. For the 2014-15 academic year, the required use of state test data is suspended, pending federal approval, pursuant to PEAC’s flexibility recommendation on January 29, 2014 and the State Board of Education’s action on February 6, 2014.
- b. Prior to the 2015-16 academic year, the SDE will work with PEAC to examine and evolve the system of standardized and non-standardized student learning indicators, including the use of interim assessments that lead to the state test to measure growth over time.

For the other half (22.5%) of the indicators of academic growth and development, there may be:

- a. A maximum of one additional standardized indicator, if there is mutual agreement, subject to the local dispute resolution procedure as described in section 1.3.
- b. A minimum of one non-standardized indicator.