Instructional Personnel Evaluation System Procedures Manual 2016-17

Revisions due to contract ratification on June 24, 2016 and September 16, 2016 Memorandum of Understanding on Deliberate Practice





TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPIC		PAGE(S)
INTRODUCTION		3
COLLABORATION		3
CORE OF EFFECTIVE PRACTICES		3-4
TRAINING		4
EVALUATION PROCESS		5
	CATEGORY PLACEMENT	5-6
	NON-EVALUATIVE COACHING OBSERVATIONS	7
	INFORMAL OBSERVATIONS	7-8
	FORMAL OBSERVATIONS	9
	SCORING PROCESS	10-14
	DELIBERATE PRACTICE	15
	STUDENT LEARNING GROWTH SCORES	17
	MODIFICATIONS FOR NON TEACHING INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL	18
	FINAL EVALUATION CRITERIA	19
	GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF EVALUATION PROCESS	20-23
	PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN GUIDELINES	24
	APPEALS PROCESS	25
APPENDICES:	GLOSSARY	26-29
APPENDIX A	FLORIDA EDUCATOR ACCOMPLISHED PRACTICES	30
APPENDIX B	LEARNING MAPS	31-33
APPENDIX C	OBSERVATION FORMS	34-39
APPENDIX D	NURSES EVALUATION	40-43
APPENDIX E	PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN FORM	44
APPENDIX F	MARZANO ACTION RESEARCH	45

INTRODUCTION

The Orange County Public Schools' Instructional Personnel Evaluation System is designed to contribute toward achievement of goals identified in the District Plan pursuant to state statute.

Florida Statute 1012.34 (1)(a) states "For the purpose of increasing student learning growth by improving the quality of instructional, administrative, and supervisory services in the public schools of the state, the district school superintendent shall establish procedures for evaluating the performance of duties and responsibilities of all instructional, administrative and supervisory personnel employed by the school district."

CTA Contract: Article X. "The overall purpose of evaluation shall be to improve the quality of instruction in compliance with mandates of State Regulations regarding the evaluation of the performance of instructional personnel."

COLLABORATION

The Instructional Personnel Evaluation System is cooperatively developed by the Orange County Classroom Teachers Association, Inc. and the School Board of Orange County, Florida.

CORE OF EFFECTIVE PRACTICES

The Orange County Public Schools' Instructional Personnel Evaluation System is based upon a philosophical commitment to the concept that the professional development of a teacher is a life-long process and that communication between the evaluator and evaluatee is a critical component.

In accordance with Florida State Statutes, State Board Rule and Orange County Public Schools and Orange County Classroom Teachers Association have modified the state adopted model to create a teacher evaluation system that combines student growth measures with the evaluation of the delivery of core effective practices.

Per F.S. 1012.34: At least one-third of a performance evaluation must be based upon data and indicators of student performance. This portion of the evaluation must include growth or achievement data of the teacher's students over the course of at least three years. If less than three years are available, the years of which the data are available must be used. The proportion of growth or achievement data may be determined by instructional assignment. For instructional personnel, at least one-third of the performance evaluation must be based upon instructional practice.

CORE OF EFFECTIVE PRACTICES (cont.)

The Marzano Teacher Evaluation Model has been rigorously reviewed for fidelity with the Florida Educator's Accomplished Practices, as evidenced in the crosswalk provided in Appendix A. It is the expectation of the Superintendent that anyone involved in observing or giving input to a teacher evaluation will be trained to employ these core effective practices.

TRAINING FOR STAKEHOLDERS

Florida Statute 1012.34(3)(b) requires that all personnel are fully informed of the criteria and procedures associated with the evaluation process before the evaluation takes place. Orange County Public Schools provides an evaluation manual for all instructional personnel in the school district. This manual will be available to all instructional employees within the first ten duty days.

Evaluators and observers will receive intensive training through Professional Development Services. All evaluators must be trained and certified to evaluate teachers in the system. The district will monitor teacher evaluations for consistency between Performance Scores and Student Growth scores, and where discrepancies exist, additional training will be provided to the evaluator.

An introduction to the system will be provided in Great Beginnings for employees who enter the system after the beginning of the school year. Teachers will be updated on revisions to the evaluation system and online tool during pre-planning. The information will be available afterward on the Professional Development Services (PDS) website.

Changes in contract language shall be communicated to teachers during the first ten duty days with information on the Labor Relations website.

Throughout the school year teachers will be provided follow up online training developed by Professional Development Services (PDS) to support the implementation of the evaluation system. Support information will be posted and updated as needed on the Professional Development website. Additional resources will be made available through PDS Online, through the iObservation Protocol and Library.

The teacher and the evaluator may schedule a conference time to review the prior year's evaluation scores and develop a plan for the school year to address the four domains of the evaluation model, and how it will be assessed. If a conference is held it should be held within the first 15 duty days.

Category Placement

Evaluation

How a teacher will be assessed will be determined by the category they are assigned based upon experience and expertise. There are five designations of teachers in the Marzano model.

Category 1:

New teachers who have 0-2 years of teaching experience. In other words, these teachers are in their first, second, or third year of teaching.

Category 2A:

Experienced teachers who have at least three (3) years of teaching experience. These teachers would be at least in their fourth year of teaching

Category 2B:

Experienced teachers who are at least their 4th year of teaching and are:

- a new hire to OCPS
- assigned to teach a new subject area or level that is different from their previous assignment
- assigned to a school with a different population of students from their previous assignment
- between a 1.5 and 2.3 for their Instructional practice score from the previous year

If the teacher meets one of the requirements for Category 2B, the teacher may request that the school principal move him/her to Category 2B. This request must be made in writing during the first twenty (20) student contact days of the new assignment. Upon receipt of this request, the principal shall move the teacher to Category 2B. The change in category will be in effect for one (1) school year.

Principals may also assign teachers to Category 2B if the teacher meets one of the requirements of this category. This change must be communicated in writing to the teacher and be made during the first twenty (20) student contact days of the new assignment. The change in category will be in effect for one school year.

Category Placement

Category 3:

Teachers who have been determined to be less than effective in the classroom as documented through the current evaluation system that may result in an unsatisfactory rating or who fail to achieve gains based upon the state's student growth model will be placed into Category 3, a category for struggling teachers. In order to provide a teacher with intensive support and focused feedback, the teacher will be placed on a Professional Improvement Plan (PIP). The evaluator, with input from the teacher, will develop a plan which includes additional observations and resources in an effort to improve teacher performance.

Principals are required to reassign the teacher to Category 3 when the teacher is placed on a Professional Improvement Plan (PIP). At the end of the school year, with successful completion of the Professional Improvement Plan (PIP), the teacher will be reassigned to their original category. Unsuccessful completion of the Professional Improvement Plan (PIP) may lead to an overall "Needs Improvement" or an overall "Unsatisfactory" on the final evaluation.

The number of required observations for a PIP is three (3) Formal observations and seven (7) Informal observations.

Category 4:

- Teachers who taught 80 student days or less between the first student day and May 1
- Teachers hired on or after February 1
- Teachers in this category shall not be required to complete the Deliberate Practice

Category 2A teachers shall have at least one observation (formal or informal) documented by December 1 and a second observation (formal or informal) documented by March 1.

Teachers shall be provided a copy of their Survey 2 and Survey 3 class rosters within ten (10) duty days of signing.

If more than two observers are conducting an observation of a teacher, there must be mutual agreement as to whether that observation is to count towards a teacher's Status Score.

Non-Evaluative Coaching Observations

Non-evaluative coaching observations are unscheduled observations which will only be available for viewing to the teacher and the teacher's observer. It is not a part of the evaluation scoring process.

- No maximum number of coaching observations throughout the school year
- A coaching observation shall be conducted prior to the first observation (formal or informal) and shall serve as the Practice Observation

The purpose of a coaching observation is to look for evidence of implementation of professional development, provide actionable feedback while identifying predominant practices for effective instruction.

Informal Observations

The evaluating administrator shall indicate to the teacher when s/he is performing an informal observation prior to beginning the observation

The number of Informal observations required for each category:

Category 1 and 2B:

- 2 Informal observations in the first semester
- 2 Informal observations in the second semester

Category 2A

• 2 Informal observations

An additional Informal observation may be conducted each semester

- Must have mutual agreement between the teacher and evaluating administrator
- Teacher must request additional observation for first semester by November 15
- Teacher must request additional observation for second semester by April 1
- If a teacher exceeds the required number of Informal observations, the lowest observation shall be dropped.
- Teachers may request an additional informal observation to be completed by another trained administrator.

Informal Observations, cont.

The Informal Observation:

- A new Informal Observation cannot be performed and scored until feedback has been posted for the prior informal, unless the parties agree otherwise.
- The minimum time for an Informal Observation is ten (10) minutes
- May or may not include an observation of the full class period
- A list of trained teacher observers shall be made available on line at https://www.ocps.net/cs/pds/assessment/Pages/District-Trained-Observers.aspx
- Teachers may request an additional informal observation to be completed by another trained administrator. These additional observations shall be calculated in the Instructional Practice Score and/or Deliberate Practice Score as provided elsewhere in this contract.
- An Informal Observation may be unannounced or scheduled
- The Informal Observations are useful for providing additional focused feedback to teachers, acknowledging professional growth and collecting evidence to further inform the annual evaluation process
- While planning and reflection conferences are not required, observers should provide **timely and focused feedback** to teachers regarding these observations.
- An Informal Observation may be rescheduled upon a teacher's request. No reasonable request shall be denied
- Audio visual monitoring for the purpose of evaluation shall not be permitted. However, electronic observations for Informal Observations shall be permitted upon a signed mutual agreement.
- Informal observations may be conducted but shall not be counted on the student contact day immediately before Thanksgiving Break, as well as the student contact days immediately before and after Winter Break and Spring Break. These informal observations may be counted toward evaluation with mutual written agreement.
- Observations made after May 1 to the end of the school year shall be documented but not used to calculate the Instructional Practice Score.

Formal Observations

The number of Formal observations required for each category:

- Category 1 and 2B
 - One in the first semester
 - One in the second semester
- Category 2A: 1 observation
- The minimum time for a Formal Observation is thirty (30) minutes
- Each teacher shall be advised as to who will observe him/her prior to any Formal Observation
- Formal Observations shall be completed by administrators only.
- Each Formal Observation shall have a planning conference prior to and a reflection conference after the observation.

Each conference shall provide privacy between the teacher and the administrator. The planning conference shall occur one to five duty days prior to the formal observation. The reflection conference shall occur one to five duty days after the formal observation.

- A teacher shall receive a change in the date or time of a Formal Observation upon request.
- If a Formal Observation is interrupted by unforeseen circumstances, and the observation is unable to resume within that lesson, a new pre-conference may be scheduled to discuss the new lesson. The Formal observation shall be rescheduled at a mutually agreeable time.

Scoring

Status Score

During the current school year teachers will be assessed based primarily on an overall status score from the following four Domains.

Domain 1: Classroom Strategies and Behaviors

Domain 2: Planning and Preparing

Domain 3: Reflecting on Teaching

Domain 4: Collegiality and Professionalism

The overall status score is determined by multiple measures. Below are some suggested measures:

60% of Status Score

Domain 1 Classroom Strategies & Behaviors

- Formal observations
- Informal, announced observations
- Informal, unannounced observations
- Student Surveys
- Video/Audio of classroom practice
- Artifacts

10% of Status Score

Domain 3 Reflecting on Teaching

- Self Assessment
- Reflection Conference
- Professional Growth Plan
- Conferences
- Discussions
- Artifacts
- Lesson Study

20% of Status Score

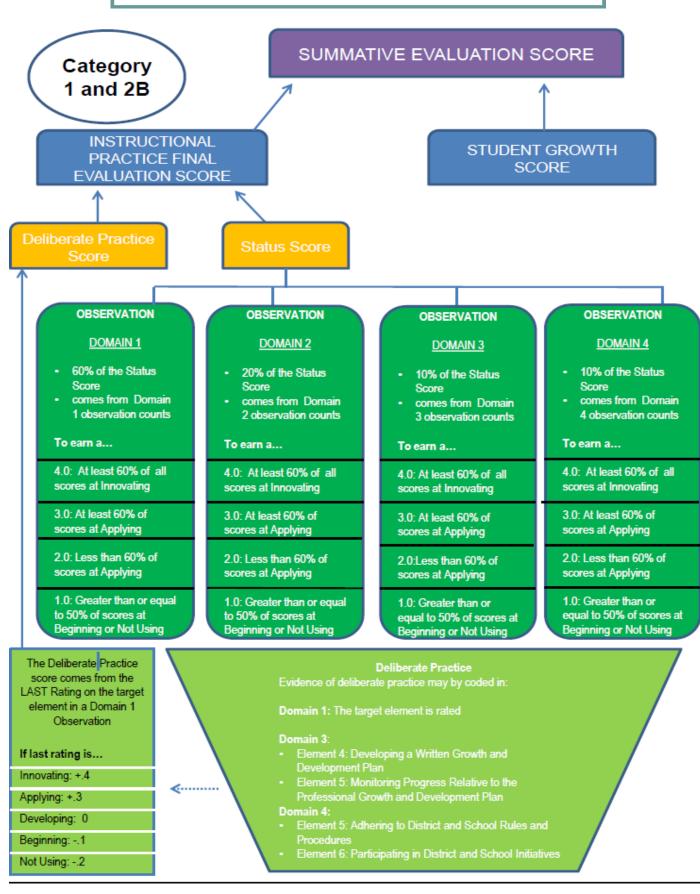
Domain 2 Planning & Preparing

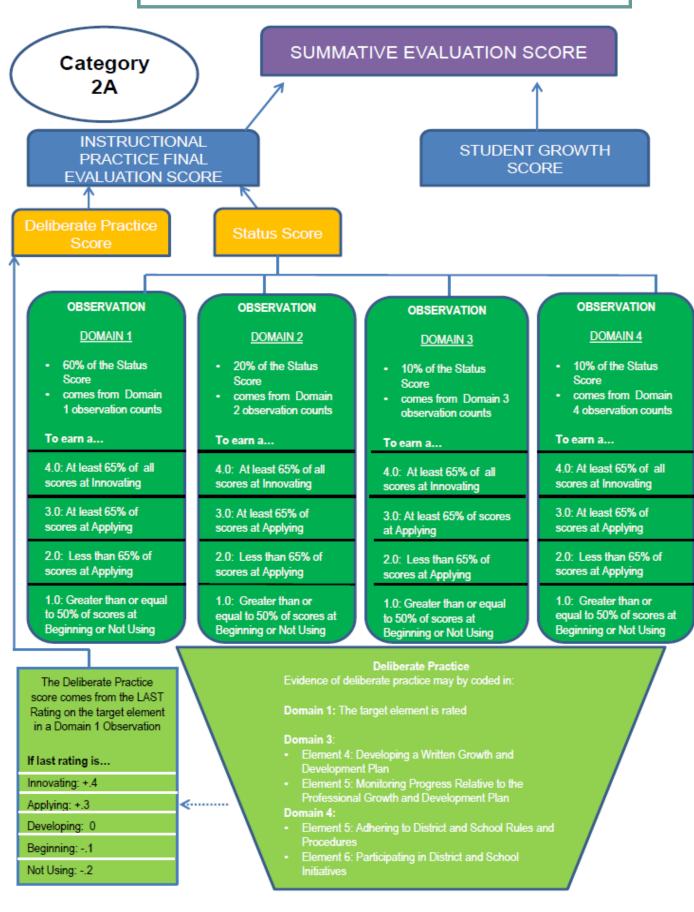
- Planning conference or preconference
- Artifacts
- Designing common student assessments

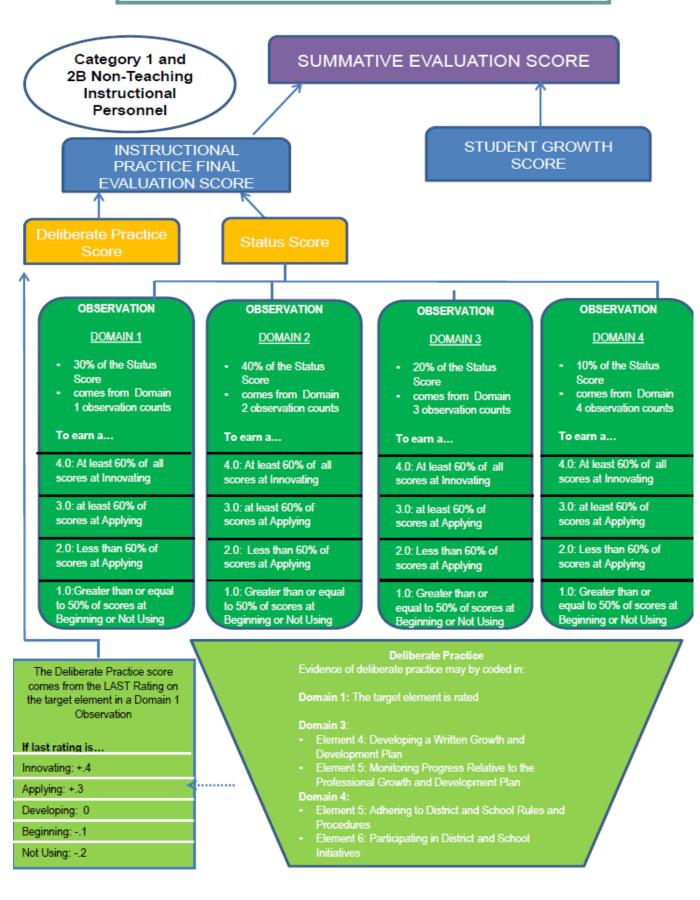
10% of Status Score

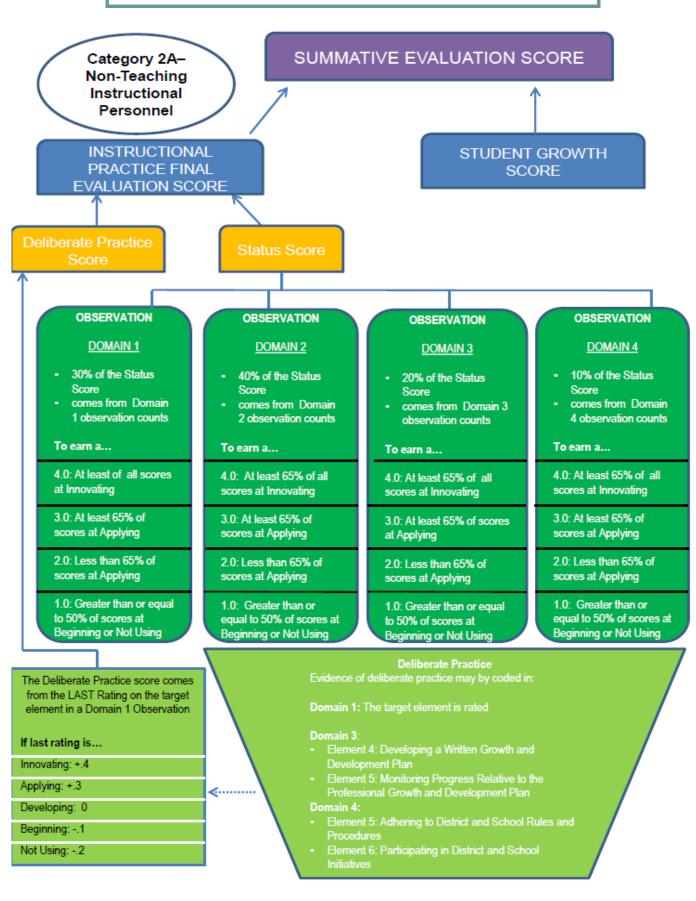
Domain 4 Collegiality & Professionalism

- Conferences
- Teacher surveys
- Discussions
- Artifacts









Deliberate Practice

The Deliberate Practice Score component shall be used to meet the multi-metric measurement as required by current state statute. The Status Score plus the Deliberate Practice score equals the Instructional Practice Score.

The highest Deliberate Practice rating for the targeted element from any observation is averaged with ratings for elements 53 and 54 of Domain 3 to determine the overall Deliberate Practice score.

- Element 53: Developing a written growth and development plan
- Element 54: Monitoring progress relative to the Professional Growth and Development Plan

The following scoring method shall be used to determine the Deliberate Practice Score.

Innovating = +.4Developing = 0Beginning = -.1Applying = +.3Developing = 0Not Using = -.2

The scores above shall be used in the Deliberate Practice formula referenced above.

The orientation for Deliberate Practice shall be provided by a teacher or administrator who has attended the training at the district level. An online Deliberate Practice tutorial can be found at http://pdsonline.ocps.net. Log in using your OCPS username and password. Deliberate Practice will be listed under Community Groups under Marzano Teacher Evaluation Resources for Educators.

Submitting the Plan: The first step is to take the tutorial and the self assessment. The second step is to select the element, and then submit the plan within the teacher's first forty-five duty days. The administrator shall provide feedback to the plan within ten (10) duty days of submission. The teacher shall have ten (10) duty days to resubmit the plan if needed. Element 53 of Domain 3 shall be rated by the administrator at that time.

Teachers shall receive support and actionable focused feedback from their evaluating administrator throughout the Deliberate Practice process. Administrators are encouraged to provide coverage for teachers who may choose to observe fellow teachers.

Deliberate Practice

Prior to receiving the overall Deliberate Practice score, instructional personnel must complete the Deliberate Practice Plan with all pieces of evidence documented. The deadline for completing the plan is April 1. If the plan is not completed, the result shall be a rating of Not Using for Element 54 of Domain 3. Deliberate Practice observations may be conducted until the May 1 deadline.

Examples of Scoring:

	Element 53 - Inr DP Element - Ap Element 54 - Inr To Average: 3.6 Innovat DP Score: +.4	plying lovating lotal	4.0 3.0 4.0 11.0	D El Averag	lement 53 - Applying P Element - Applying lement 54 - Applying Total ge: 3.0 Applying ore: +.3	3.0 3.0 3.0 9.0	
Elen	nent 53 - Applying	3.0			Element 53 - Appl	ying	3.0
DP I	Element - Developing	2.0			DP Element - Begi	nning	1.0
Elen	nent 54 - Developing	2.0			Element 54 - Not V	Using	0.0
	Total	7.0			Tota	ıl -	4.0
Average: 2.3 Developing DP Score: 0				Average: 1.3 Beginning DP Score:1	,		

The selected element may be scored more than once by an evaluating administrator during an Informal or Formal observation however, only the highest rating shall be counted towards the overall Deliberate Practice score.

When teachers have received all required observations and have requested the optional additional observations, a specific observation shall be conducted for the express purpose of scoring the selected Deliberate practice element. No other elements will be scored during this additional observation.

Teachers shall be able to request one additional observation to score their selected Deliberate Practice element. No other elements are to be scored. Teachers must request this additional Deliberate Practice observation by April 1. Administrators shall score Element 54 of Domain 3 by April 15.

Teachers on temporary contract are not required but may opt to complete a Deliberate Practice.

Deliberate Practice provisions may be reopened by either party each year.

Student Learning Growth Cut Scores

The student learning growth portion of the evaluation will be one-third of the final summative evaluation for all instructional employees. The instructional practices portion of the evaluation to include the deliberate practice element will constitute the other two-thirds of the final summative evaluation.

Teachers instructing courses assessed by statewide assessments where student learning growth models (also known as value-added models) are calculated by the FDOE and required for use will use rating categories set by the FDOE. These rules and categories are found in State Board of Education Rule 6A-5.0411. When teachers instruct courses assessed by statewide assessments, where rating categories set by the FDOE are not required to be used, the ratings categories will be set using the district-selected method provided below.

For all district-calculated student learning growth models, standard errors will be used along with the value-added score to ensure a higher degree of confidence in assigning rating categories. This method will be used for each assessment to determine course, school, district or any other growth scores. The rating categories will be set as follows:

- Highly Effective: A highly effective rating is demonstrated by a value-added score of greater than zero (0), where all of the scores contained within the associated 99-percent confidence interval also lie above zero (0)
- Effective: An effective rating is demonstrated by a value-added score of zero (0); or a value-added score of greater than zero (0), where some portion of the range of scores associated with a 99-percent confidence interval lies at or below zero (0); or a value-added score of less than zero (0), where some portion of the range of scores associated with both the 95-percent and the 99-percent confidence interval lies at or above zero (0)
- Needs Improvement or Developing if the teacher has been teaching for fewer than three (3) years: A needs improvement or developing rating is demonstrated by a value-added score that is less than zero (0), where the entire 95-percent confidence interval falls below zero (0), but where a portion of the 99-percent confidence interval lies above zero (0).
- Unsatisfactory: An unsatisfactory rating is demonstrated by a value-added score of less than zero (0), where all of the scores contained within the 99-percent confidence interval also lie below zero (0).

Student Learning Growth Scores

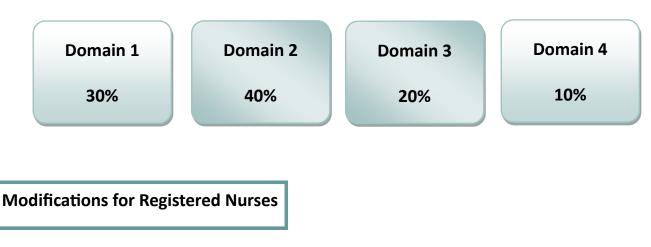
The four evaluation ratings are specified as follows:

٠	Highly Effective:	4.00	•	Needs Improvement/Developing:	2.39
٠	Effective:	3.29	•	Unsatisfactory:	1.49

Modifications for Non-Teaching Instructional Personnel

It is our belief that the Marzano System of Teacher Evaluation should be used with all Instructional Personnel who teach students and/or adults, thus limiting the use of alternative forms. Teachers will use a modified system of evaluation designed specifically for these nonclassroom positions: Audiologists, Behavior Specialists, Diagnosticians, District Staffing Specialists, Mental Health Counselors, Psychologists and Social Workers.

For these instructional non-classroom personnel, statewide assessment data for three years of students assigned to the individual and will account for one-third of the evaluation.



Registered Nurses will also be evaluated on an alternate form designed for their specific functions. Please see Appendix B pages 33-36. (LPN and clinic assistants are evaluated under the OCPS Classified Employees Evaluation System.)

FINAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

Florida Statute 1012.34 (1)(a) states: "For the purpose of increasing student learning growth by improving the quality of instructional, administrative, and supervisory services....the district superintendent shall establish procedures for evaluating the performance of duties and responsibilities of all instructional, administrative, and supervisory personnel..." The Student Success Act signed into law on March 24, 2011 further clarified what is required. There must be four summative final evaluation ratings as specified in Florida Statute 1012.34(2)(e). The summative score is to be based on aggregating data from each of the two components required for evaluation: student growth and instructional practice. The statute further requires the differentiation among four levels of performance as follows:

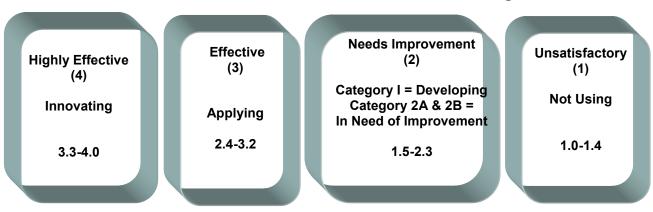
Category 1:

- 4. Highly Effective
- 3. Effective
- 2 Developing
- 1. Unsatisfactory

- Category 2A, 2B:
 - 4. Highly Effective
 - 3. Effective
 - 2. Needs Improvement
 - 1. Unsatisfactory

Category 3

Final Evaluation rating will be determined by their original Category



Instructional Practice and Final Summative Ratings

If the Status Score and the Deliberate Practice Score exceeds a 4.0 rating, the teacher shall receive full value.

PRACTICE OBSERVATION

A non-evaluative coaching observation shall be conducted prior to the first informal observation and shall serve as the Practice Observation



OBSERVATION #1 Either Formal or Informal Conducted after the first 15 duty days of employment

DELIBERATE PRACTICE PLAN Mutual agreement within the first 45 duty days of employment

> OBSERVATION #2 Either Formal or Informal

OBSERVATION #3 Either Formal or Informal (Conducted by the close of the 1st semester)

> MID POINT EVALUATION Close of 1st Semester

OBSERVATION #4 Either Formal or Informal

OBSERVATION #5 Either Formal or Informal

OBSERVATION #6 Either Formal or Informal

INSTRUCTIONAL PRACTICE SCORE REPORT Prior to May 1

SUMMATIVE EVALUATION SCORE REPORT Student Growth Score + Instructional Practice Score

*Conference held with current administrator within 10 days of completing and publishing the Summative Score Report

April 1 deadline for teachers to request an additional informal observation

WHEN A TEACHER'S PERFORMANCE IS DETERMINED TO BE LESS THAN EFFECTIVE, A CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD, AND A PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN MAY BE WRITTEN

Formal Evaluation Process: To be conducted in this order Planning Conference-Domain 2 Formal Observation-Domain 1 Reflection Conference -Domain 3 Domain 4

* Teachers may opt out of the conference if the Student Growth Score did not cause the summative score to be lower than the instructional practice score or the summative evaluation score remains less than effective.

PRACTICE OBSERVATION

A non-evaluative coaching observation shall be conducted prior to the first informal observation and shall serve as the Practice Observation

CATEGORY 2A TEACHER

DELIBERATE PRACTICE PLAN Mutual Agreement within the first 45 duty days of the school year or of employment

OBSERVATION #1 Conduct after the first 15 duty days of the school year or of employment Either Formal or Informal by December 1

DOMAIN 4 MID POINT ONLINE CONFERENCE By end of 1st Semester Reviewing artifacts (journals, documentation) using iObservation conferencing tools

> OBSERVATION #2 Either Formal or Informal By March 1

OBSERVATION #3 Either Formal or Informal

DOMAIN 4 ONLINE CONFERENCE Prior to May 1 Reviewing artifacts (journals, documentation) using iObservation conferencing tools

INSTRUCTIONAL PRACTICE SCORE REPORT Prior to May 1

SUMMATIVE EVALUATION SCORE REPORT Student Growth Score + Instructional Practice Score

*Conference held with current administrator within 10 days of completing and publishing the Summative Score Report

April 1 deadline for teachers to request an additional informal observation

WHEN A TEACHER'S PERFORMANCE IS DETERMINED TO BE LESS THAN EFFECTIVE, A CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD, AND A PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN MAY BE WRITTEN AND/OR THE INDIVIDUAL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN MAY BE ALTERED TO ADDRESS THE CONCERN.

Formal Evaluation Process: To be conducted in this order Planning Conference-Domain 2 Formal Observation-Domain 1 Reflection Conference -Domain 3 Domain 4

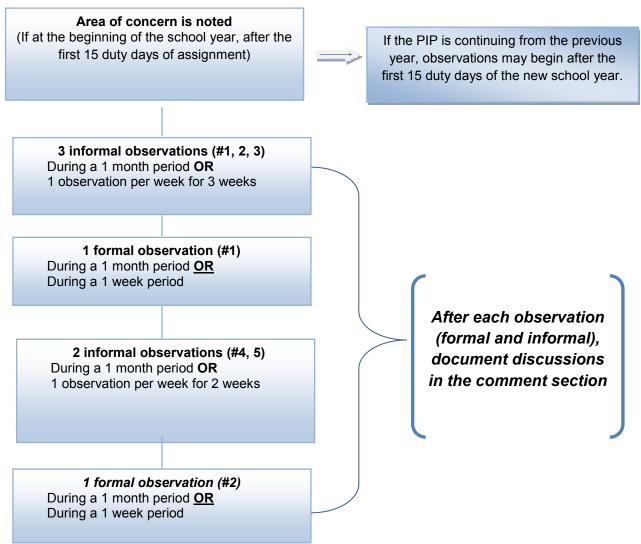
* Teachers may opt out of the conference if the Student Growth Score did not cause the summative score to be lower than the instructional practice score or the summative evaluation score remains less than effective.

CATEGORY 3 TEACHER

(Teachers on a Professional Improvement Plan) Requires 3 Formal Observations, 7 Informal Evaluations Duration: 10 weeks to 5 school months

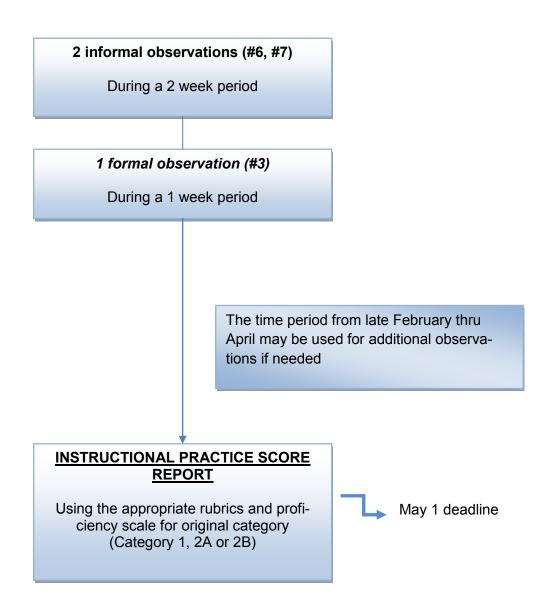
A Professional Improvement Plan may be initiated by either the teacher or the administrator when an area of concern is noted. Concerns may be identified through an observation, analysis of trending student data, or measurement of final student growth test scores, or other means. The evaluator, with input from the teacher, shall develop a plan which includes additional observations and resources in an effort to improve teacher performance. Teachers who have an instructional practice score of 1.5 to 2.3 on their evaluation shall be placed in Category 2B for the subsequent school year. Times noted are the longest (5 months) and shortest (10 weeks) length of time to complete a PIP.

I. Correction Phase of PIP



CATEGORY 3 TEACHER

II. Monitoring Phase of PIP



PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (PIP) GUIDELINES

Professional Improvement Plan (PIP): the process by which a struggling teacher receives help and assistance to improve their instructional skills. A plan is written for specific strategies in one of the four Marzano domains. A timeline is established and the plan may last from 10 weeks to five school months. The time lines for completing or responding to a PIP may be extended by mutual agreement. If the teacher does not successfully complete the PIP within the agreed upon timeline and additional time is needed for improvement (based upon the original plan), the plan may be extended or a new plan should be written.

General PIP understandings:

- The number of required observations for a PIP is three (3) Formal observations and seven (7) Informal observations
- Assistance to the teacher needs to be varied and on-going and specific to the strategies in question
 - * Examples
 - Mentor
 - Professional Development
 - Curriculum Resources
 - Observations of Peer Teaching
 - Observations by Peer Teacher
- The administrator and teacher shall meet for an initial conference to outline the plan and establish timelines.
- The time lines for completing or responding to a PIP may be extended by mutual agreement.
- Conferences shall be scheduled to review the teacher's observations and track progress of improvement. A minimum of four conferences are required; the first after two informal observations, and the rest after each of the three formal observations.

APPEALS PROCESS

An employee may elect to appeal a procedural concern to the supervising administrator. If the issue is unresolved, the employee may elect to appeal any unresolved procedural issue(s) through either the Appeals Committee or the grievance/arbitration procedure – but not both.

If it has been determined that there was a procedural error in an instructional employee's status score, then the following formula shall be used to report the revised score:

- If the Status Score is between 1.0 and 2.9, and there is a procedural error, the Status Score shall be a 3.0 Effective
- If the Status Score is higher than a 3.0, and there is a procedural error, the Status Score shall be a 3.3 Highly Effective
- If it has been determined that there was a procedural error in an instructional employee's Deliberate Practice Score, then the revised score shall be .3 Applying and shall be added to the Status Score.

Artifacts	A piece of evidence (a product of the teacher and/or student work) that documents the successful use of the strategy.
Common Language	A research based framework that describes and defines teaching. The com- mon language provides a foundation for professional conversation.
Deliberate Practice	A way for teachers to grow their expertise through a series of planned activi- ties, reflection, and collaboration. Involved in the series is a protocol setting personal goals, focused practice, focused feedback, observing and discussing teaching, and monitoring progress.
Design Questions	Ten questions teachers ask themselves when planning a lesson or unit of in- struction.
Developing Performance Scales	Scales describe novice to expert performance (level of skills) for each of the 60 strategies included in the four domains of the Marzano Evaluation Frame- work. The scales provide a means for teachers to gauge their use of particular instructional strategies and for administrators to provide feedback to teachers regarding their use of specific classroom strategies. These are embedded with- in the observation protocol using the labels: Innovating Applying Developing Beginning
Domain	A body of knowledge defined by research representing a particular aspect of teaching.
Essential Questions	Broad, important questions that refer to core ideas and inquiries within a disci- pline. They help students inquire and make sense of important but complicat- ed ideas, knowledge and know-how. They are related to content, seek to prompt genuine inquiry leading to eventual understandings—inferences drawn from facts that are provisional but not meant to be final. They hook and hold the attention of your students.

FEAPs	 Florida Educator Accomplished Practices embody three essential principles: The effective educator creates a culture of high expectations for all students by promoting the importance of education and each student's capacity for academic achievement. The effective educator demonstrates deep and comprehensive knowledge of the subject taught. The effective educator exemplifies the standards of the profession. There are 6 accomplished practices: Quality Instruction The Learning Environment Instructional Delivery and Facilitation Assessment Continuous Improvement, Responsibility and Ethics Professional Responsibility and Ethical Conduct
Focused Feedback	Feedback that is focused on specific classroom strategies and behaviors dur- ing a set time interval. The feedback is informative, constructive, objective, and actionable. Feedback is generally provided by administrators or a trained observer.
Focused Practice	Practice that is focused on a limited number of strategies where corrections, modifications, and adaptations are made to improve student learning at an appropriate level of difficulty so that the teacher can experience success.
Formal Observation	The formal observation consists of an observation for a full class period as deemed appropriate for various levels (early childhood, primary, intermedi- ate, middle and secondary school). The formal observation includes a plan- ning and reflection conference with the teacher. These conferences provide a rich opportunity for teachers to reflect upon their practice, engage in a col- laborative decision making process and help administrators clarify expecta- tions. Both the planning conference and the reflection conference should be scheduled at the same time that the observation is scheduled and should be conducted in a timely manner (1-5 days preceding and following observa- tion). It is not the summative evaluation.
Guiding Questions	Questions that lead you to the Essential Question. They often point toward a specific answer, factual knowledge and a definite answer.
High Probability Strategies	High Probability Strategies are research-based strategies that have a higher probability of raising student learning when they are used at the appropriate level of implementation and within the appropriate instructional context. Teachers must determine which strategies to use with the right students at the right time.

Informal Observation	The informal observation can be announced or unannounced and may or may not include an observation of the full class period. While planning and reflection conferences are not required, observers should provide time- ly and focused feedback to teachers regarding these observations. Addition- al observations cannot be performed until feedback is posted. These obser- vations are useful for providing additional feedback to teachers, acknowl- edging professional growth and collecting additional evidence to further inform the annual evaluation process. Recommended minimum time for an informal observation is ten minutes.
Instructional Practice Score	Status Score plus the Deliberate Practice Score
Learning Goals	What students should know, understand or be able to do at the end of a lesson. A learning goal often begins with "Students will be able to" or "Students will understand". Learning goals should not be confused with activities. Learning goals should be connected to state standards.
Lesson Segment	 Parts of a lesson that have unique goals and purposes for teachers and for students. Teachers engage in intentional and specific actions during these times. The Marzano Evaluation Framework consists of three major lesson segments: Involving Routine Events Addressing Content Enacted on the Spot
Non Evaluative Coaching Observation	Non-evaluative coaching observations are unscheduled observations which will only be available for viewing to the teacher and the teacher's observer. It is not a part of the evaluation scoring process. There shall be no maxi- mum number of coaching observations throughout the school year. A coaching observation shall be conducted prior to the first observation (formal or informal) and shall serve as the Practice Observation. The pur- pose of a coaching observation is to look for evidence of implementation of professional development, provide actionable feedback while identifying predominant practices for effective instruction.
Professional Improvement Plan (PIP)	The process by which a struggling teacher receives help and assistance to improve instructional skills. A plan is written for specific strategies in one of the four Marzano domains. A timeline is established and the plan may last from 10 weeks to 5 school months. The timeline may be extended due to extenuating circumstances. If the teacher does not successfully complete the PIP within the established timeline, the plan may be extended or a new plan should be written.
Reflection (Post) Conference	The reflection or post-conference provides an opportunity for the teacher and the administrator to discuss the observation, clarify expectations and plan forward using the post conference form as a guide for contemplation and focused feedback.

Targets	Targets are points on the continuum in the progression of learning captured by the learning goal.
Status Score	Reflects the teacher's overall understanding and implementation of the Art and Science of Teaching Framework across the four domains. Domain 1—Classroom Strategies and Behaviors Domain 2—Planning & Preparing Domain 3—Reflecting on Teaching Domain 4—Collegiality & Professionalism
Student Scales	Scales that show progression of learning using learning goals and targets that are tied to Florida State Standards.
Student Evidence	Specific observable behaviors in which the students engage, in response to the teacher's use of particular instructional strategies.
Summative Evaluation	The annual evaluation that is given to a teacher. Two-thirds of the sum- mative evaluation will be based upon the instructional practice score and one third will be based upon student growth measures which will be de- rived from state data for teachers who have three years of data.
Targets	Points on the continuum to meet learning goals.
Teacher Evidence	Specific observable behaviors that teachers engage in when using particular instructional strategies.

Appendix A

Florida Educators Accomplished Practices

Quality of Instruction

- **1. Instructional Design and Lesson Planning**. Applying concepts from human development and learning theories, the effective educator consistently:
 - Aligns instruction with state-adopted standards at the appropriate level of rigor;
 - b. Sequences lessons and concepts to ensure coherence and required prior knowledge.
 - c. Designs instruction for students to achieve mastery;

d. Selects appropriate formative assessments to monitor learning,

e. Uses a variety of data, independently, and in collaboration with colleagues to evaluate learning outcomes, adjust planning and con tinuously improve the effectiveness of the lessons; and

- f. Develops learning experiences that require students to demonstrate a variety of applicable skills and competencies.
- **2. The Learning Environment.** To maintain a student-centered learning environment that is safe, organized, equitable, flexible, inclusive and collaborative, the effective educator consistently:
 - a. Manages individual and class behaviors through a wellplanned management system;
 - b. Conveys high expectations to all students;
 - c. Respects students' cultural, linguistic and family background;
 - Models clear, acceptable oral and written communication skills;
 - Maintains a climate of openness, inquiry, fairness and support;
 - f. Integrates current information and communication technologies;
 - g. Adapts the learning environment to accommodate the differing needs and diversity of students; and
 - b. Utilizes current and emerging assistive technologies that enable students to participate in high-quality communication interactions and achieve their educational goals
- 3. Instructional Delivery and Facilitation. The effective educator consistently utilizes a deep and comprehensive knowledge of the subject:
 - a. Deliver engaging and challenging lessons;
 - b. Identify gaps in students' subject matter knowledge;
 - c. Employ higher-order questioning techniques;
 - Differentiate instruction based on an assessment of student learning needs recognition of individual differences in students;
 - Support, encourage, and provide immediate and specific feedback to students to promote student achievement; and
 - f. Utilize student feedback to monitor instructional needs and to adjust instruction.

https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleno.asp?id=6A-5.065 Click on View Rule

- 4. Assessment. The effective educator consistently:
 - a. Analyzes and applies data from multiple assessments and measures

to diagnose students' learning needs, informs instruction based on

- those needs, and drives the learning process;
- b. Designs and aligns formative and summative assessments that

match learning objectives and lead to mastery;

- c. Uses a variety of assessment tools to monitor student progress, achievement and learning gains;
- Modifies assessments and testing conditions to accommodate learning styles and varying levels of knowledge;
- Shares the importance and outcomes of student assessment data with the student and the student's parent/caregiver(s); and
- f. Applies technology to organize and integrate assessment information.

Continuous Improvement, Responsibility & Ethics

- **1. Continuous Professional Improvement.** The effective educator consistently:
 - Designs purposeful professional goals to strengthen the effectiveness of instruction based on students' needs;
 - Examines and uses data-informed research to improve instruction and student achievement;
 - c. Collaborates with the home, school and larger communities to foster communication and to support student learning and continuous improvement;
 - d. Engages in targeted professional growth opportunities and reflective practices, both independently and in collaboration with colleagues; and
 - e. Implements knowledge and skills learned in professional development in the teaching and learning process.
 - **2.** Professional Responsibility and Ethical Conduct. Understanding that educators are held to a high moral standard in a community, the effective educator adheres to the Code of Ethics and the Principles of Professional Conduct of the Education Profession of Florida, pursuant to State Board of Education Rules 6B-1.001 and 6B-1.006, F.A.C, and fulfills the expected obligations to students, the public and the education profession.

Appendix B Learning Map, Page 1

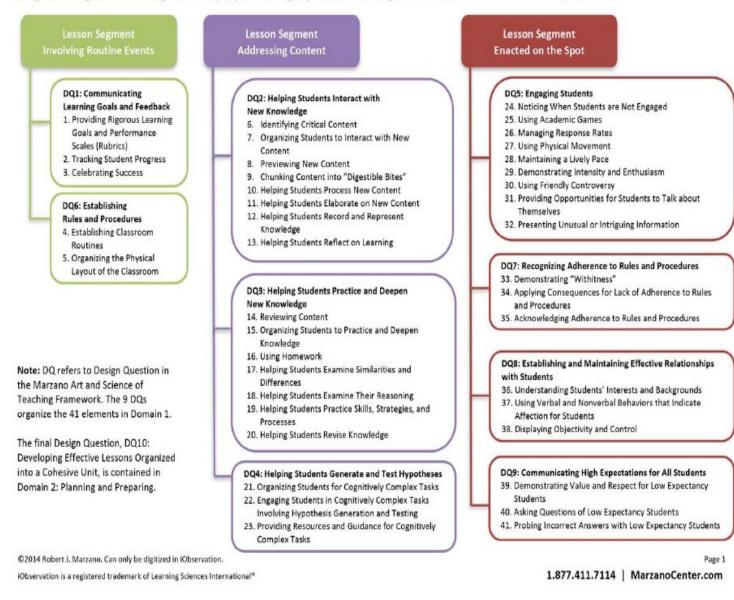
2014 Marzano Teacher Evaluation Model Learning Map





Domain 1: Classroom Strategies and Behaviors

Domain 1 is based on the Art and Science of Teaching Framework and identifies the 41 elements or instructional categories that happen in the classroom. The 41 instructional categories are organized into 9 Design Questions (DQs) and further grouped into 3 Lesson Segments to define the Observation and Feedback Protocol.

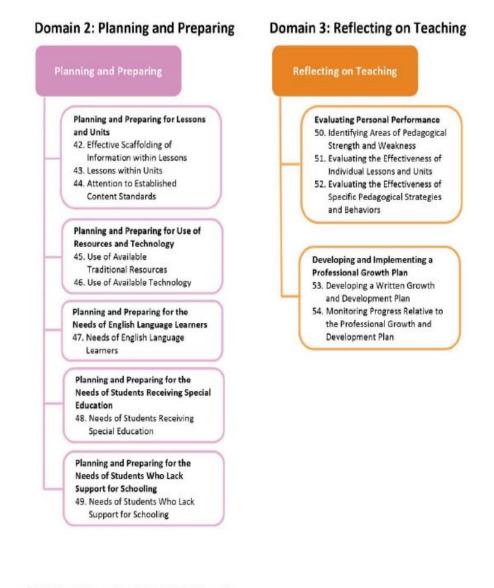


Appendix B Learning Map, Page 2

2014 Marzano Teacher Evaluation Model Learning Map



Learning SciencesInternational



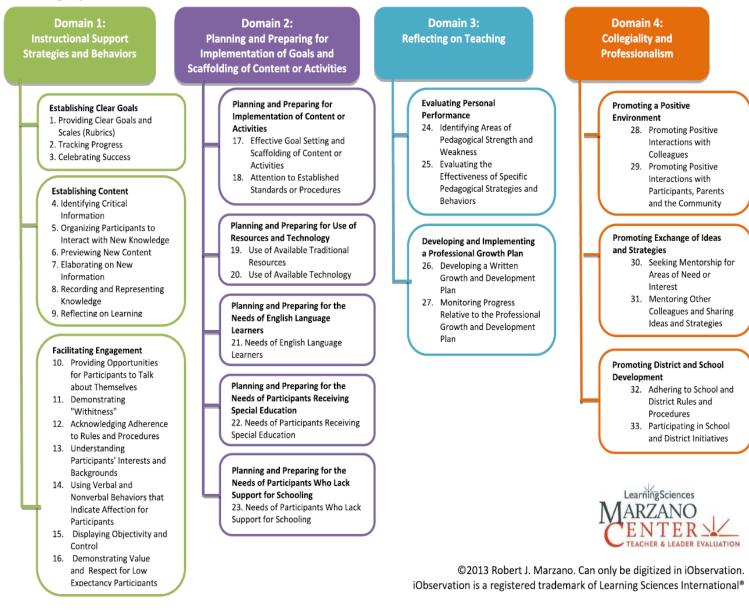
Domain 4: Collegiality and Professionalism Collegiality and Professionalism Promoting a Positive Environment 55. Promoting Positive Interactions with Colleagues 56. Promoting Positive Interactions about Students and Parents Promoting Exchange of Ideas and Strategies 57. Seeking Mentorship for Areas of Need or Interest 58. Mentoring Other Teachers and Sharing Ideas and Strategies **Promoting District and School** Development 59. Adhering to District and School **Rules and Procedures** 60. Participating in District and School Initiatives

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Appendix B Learning Map for Non-Instructional Personnel

Audiologists, Behavior Specialists, Diagnosticians, District Staffing Specialists, Mental Health Counselors, Psychologists and Social Workers.

Instructional Support Member Evaluation Framework Learning Map



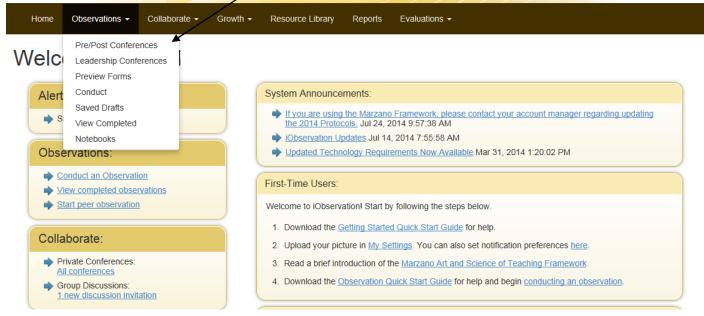
Pre and Post Conference Forms

www.effectiveeducators.com Log onto iObservation (Personnel number @ ocps.net) 12345@ocps.net (type password)

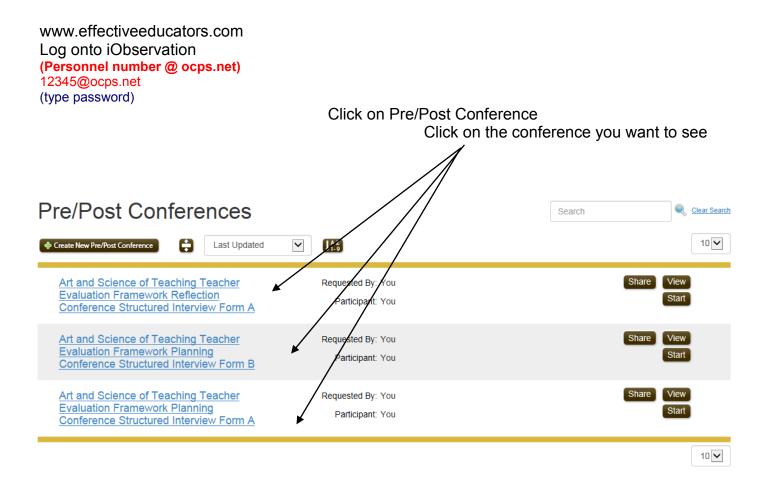
On the Home Screen, Click Observations then Pre/Post Conferences

iObservation.



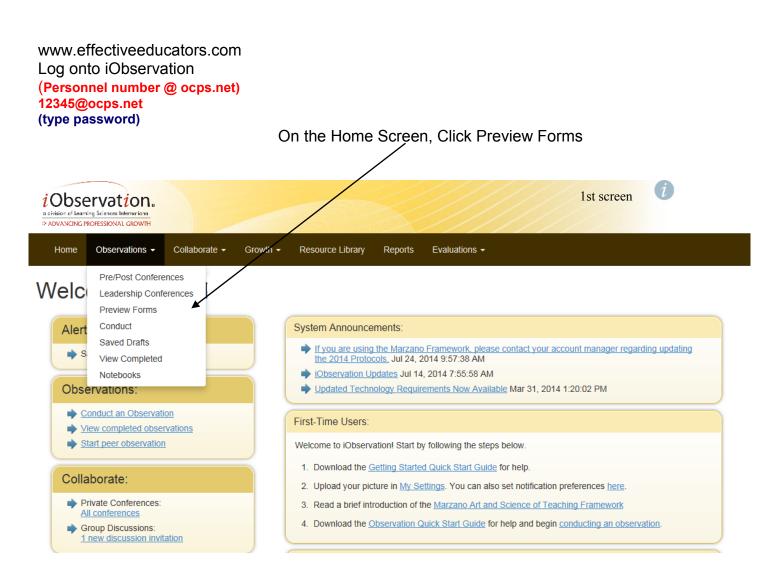


Pre and Post Conference Forms



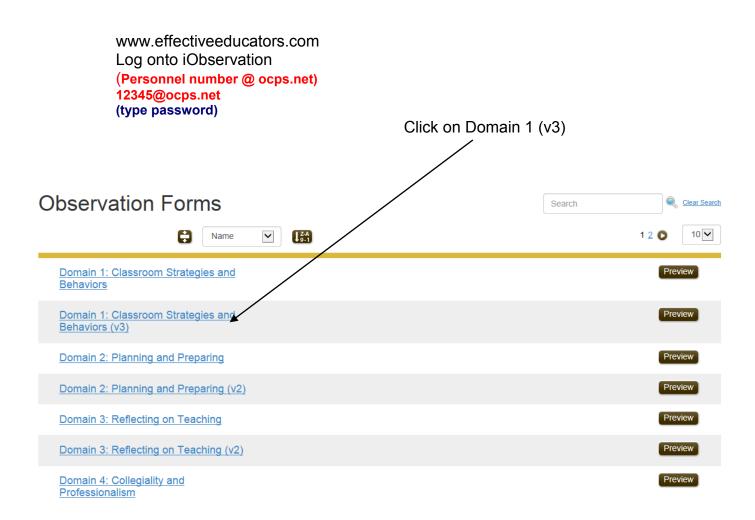
Domain 1 Observation Forms

Teachers shall be observed on Design Questions 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8



Domain 1 Observation Forms

Teachers shall be observed on Design Questions 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8



Domain 1 Observation Forms

Teachers shall be observed on Design Questions 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8

Click on an element within the design question to access the form

Domain 1: Classroom Strategies and Behaviors (v3) Science of Teaching Framework and identifies the 41 elements or instructional categories that happen in the classroom. The 41 instructional Domain 1 is based on the Art and categories are organized into 9 Decision Questions (DQ) and further grouped into 3 Lesson Segments to define the Observation and Feedback Protocol. Domain 1 of the 2014 Marzano Teacher Evaluation Model is updated for deep implementation of College and Career Readiness Standards containing explicit references to cognitive rigor and cognitive skills. Copyright Robert J. Marzano Marzano Protocol: Lesson Marzano Protocol: Lesson Marzano Protocol: Lesson Segment Involving Routine Segment Addressing Content Segment Enacted on the Spot Events Q2: Helping Students Interact with New DQ5: Engaging Students DQ1: Communicating Learning Goals Feedback and 24. Noticing When Students are Not Engaged 6. Identifying Critical Content 25. Using Academic Games 1. Providing Rigorous Learning Goals and 7. Organizing Students to Interact with New 26. Managing Response Rates Performance Scales (Rubrics) Content 27. Using Physical Movement 2. Tracking Student Progress Previewing New Content 8 28. Maintaining a Lively Pace 3. Celebrating Success 9. 0 unking Content Into "Digestible Bites" 29. Demonstrating intensity and Enthusiasm Student Interview ing Students Process New Content 10. He 30. Using Friendly Controversy 11. Helpin Students Elaborate on New 31. Providing Opportunities for Students to DQ6: Establishing Rules and Procedures Conten Talk about Themselves 12. Helping Stur ents Record and Represent 4. Establishing Classroom Routines 32. Presenting Unusual or Intriguing Knowledge 5. Organizing the Physical Layout of the Information 13. Helping Studen Reflect on Learning Classroom Student Interview Student Interview Student Interview DQ7: Recognizing Adherence to Rules DQ3: Helping Students Practice and and Procedures eepen New Knowledge 33. Demonstrating "Withlitness" 14. Reviewing Content 34. Applying Consequences for Lack of 15. Organizing Students to Practic and Adherence to Rules and Procedures Deepen Knowledge 35. Acknowledging Adherence to Rules and 16. Using Homework Procedures 17. Helping Students Examine Similaritie nd Student Interview Differences 18. Helping Students Examine Their DQ8: Establishing and Maintaining Reasoning tive Relationships with Students 19. Helping Students Practice Skills. 36. Understanding Students' Interests and Strategies, and Processes Backgrounds 20. Helping Students Revise Knowledge 37. Using Verbal and Nonverbal Behaviors Student Interview that indicate Affection for Students 38. Displaying Objectivity and Control DQ4: Helping Students Generate and Test Student Interview Hyptheses 21. Organizing Students for Cognitively DQ9: Communicating High Expectations for All Students Complex Tasks 22. Engaging Students in Cognitively Complex 39. Demonstrating Value and Respect for Low Tasks Involving Hypothesis Generation

and Testing

Student Interview

23. Providing Resources and Guidance for

Cognitively Complex Tasks

- 40. Asking Questions of Low Expectancy
- Students
 Students
 Hand Correct Answers with Low
 - Expectancy Students
 Student Interview

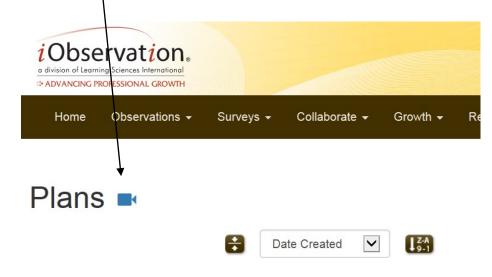
Growth Plan

Click on Growth, then Plans to begin your growth plan



There will be a button on the top left for you to begin a new plan.

Click on the Movie Camera below to be shown how to finish a growth plan.



Page 1 of 4

Copy Distribution:

Evaluator
 Evaluatee

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS SCHOOL NURSE OBSERVATION FORM TO REPORT THE PRELIMINARY EVALUATION AND THE FINAL SUMMATIVE EVALUATION

Name School/Work Location		Personnel	#	School Year	
		Prelimi	nary Evaluation (check one)		
HE = Effective	E = Effective	*NI = Needs Improvement*	U = Unsatisfactory	**NA = Not Applicable	

Directions: Using the rating code above, place the appropriate code in the box next to the school nursing standard named. *Specific recommendations for improvement must be included. **All indicators may not be applicable to your teaching assignment.

The indicators listed below each standard are meant to give the evaluator best practices indication of competency demonstration. In no way do these indicators represent a fixed number for competency achievement. Each standard is assessed based on total performance. Some indicators may represent more or less importance in evaluating total performance.

The comment section provides an opportunity for documenting outstanding performance and also for identifying specific needs for improvement.

At first indication of an area in need of improvement, either the evaluator or evaluatee may initiate a PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN in order to resolve the area of concern.

An UNSATISFACTORY rating concludes that one is not demonstrating competency in any manner for that standard and that previous attempts for improvement via the PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN have failed.

ASSESSMENT RATINGS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Highly Effective:	Shows innovative performance as evidenced by applicable indicators.
Effective:	Shows competent performance as evidenced by applicable indicators.
Needs Improvement:	Shows less than satisfactory performance in one or more applicable indicators.
Unsatisfactory:	Does not show adequate performance in one or more applicable indicators.
Not Applicable:	Evaluatee's job performance cannot be measured by this criterion.

Standard I: ____ Theory

Performance Indicators:

1. Demonstrates evidence of use of theory by sharing information with staff, students, family, professionals and the community to assist change

2. Demonstrates application of theory to practice by use of appropriate techniques and information which governs actions

Comments:

Page 2 of 4

Stan	dard II: D Problem Solving		
	prmance Indicators:		
1.	Assessment: collects and documents information regarding students and gathers additional information from families, staff members, healthcare providers, organizations, and/or the community in a systematic, continuous manner		
2.	Diagnosis: analyzes assessment data to arrive at conclusions which can be documented		
3.	Plan: develops a plan of care		
4.	Identify Outcomes: specifies measurable goals related to nursing and/or medical diagnosis as applicable		
5.	Implement: executes and adequately documents the interventions noted in a plan of care		
6.	Evaluate: systematically and continuously appraises client responses to prescribed interventions		
7.	Records data on appropriate records		
Com	ments:		
Perf	dard III: Clients Identified with Physical and Psychosocial Problems		
1.	Possesses knowledge to include, but is not limited to:		
	role of the school nurse		
	common and disabling conditions of childhood		
	 national and state laws and judicial decisions applicable to Special Education, and the rights of students and parents school district policy and procedures related to students with special needs 		
	existence and nature of local resources designed to meet the health educational needs of the child with special needs		
	 the roles of other members of the team assessing the student 		
	 the effect of chronic illness or disability on student and family 		
2.	Participates in and presents findings, nursing diagnoses, and recommendations at team meetings affecting educational/school health activities		
3.	Participates in the development of the Individualized Health Plan (IHP)		
4.	Develops and implements nursing plan of care for students with significant health problems		
5.	Monitors ongoing health status of students with special needs and uses information gathered to adjust students' health programs as needed		
6.	Proactively supports the child/student with special health needs		
7.	Proactively supports the family of the child with special health needs as necessary and appropriate		
8.	Provides health education and information essential for facilitating inclusion as appropriate		
9.	Provides information to parents of students with special health needs regarding school policy and procedures related to their child and the child's condition		
10.	Supervises, trains, and monitors U.A.P.'s (Unlicensed Assistive Personnel) in the performance of skilled nursing		
	procedures where permitted by state and local law and state Nurse Practice Act		
Com	ments:		
Stan	dard IV: Communication		
	primarce Indicators:		
1.	Uses communication as a positive strategy to achieve goals		
2.	Employs effective expressive and receptive verbal skills		
2. 3.	Completes written reports to provide continuity and accountability of the program		
3. 4.	Employs an effective system of data storage, retrieval, and analysis		
4. 5.	Demonstrates sensitivity to the values of students, families, and staff		
5. 6.	Demonstrates understanding and clarification of professional and personal values and the impact of such on own		
0.	professional communication		
7.	Employs counseling techniques and crisis intervention strategies in interventions with individuals and groups as appropriate		
8.	Identifies and uses own interpersonal strengths		
	ments:		
Join	menta,		

Page 3 of 4

Standard V: Collaboration within the School System

Performance Indicators:

- 1. Demonstrates knowledge of the philosophy and/or mission of the school district, the kind and purpose of its curricular and extracurricular activities, and its programs and special services
- 2. Demonstrates knowledge of the roles of other school professionals
- 3. Delineates roles and responsibilities of health care professionals and adjunct personnel
- 4. Demonstrates the ability to dialogue appropriately, and as necessary, regarding ongoing care for students/clients
- 5. Collaborates with parents or caregivers regarding self-care issues of students/clients
- 6. Collaborates with other school personnel to meet student health, development, and educational needs
- Recognizes and utilizes as appropriate and necessary the expertise of other school professionals to meet the needs of students
- 8. Participates as an integral member of the interdisciplinary team(s)
- 9. Makes home visits, as necessary, to collect data, plan, implement, and/or evaluate client care
- 10. Functions as school-home liaison in student/family health concerns
- 11. Advises administrators and the School Board of collaborative plans of care for students as necessary
- 12. Provides inservice programs for school personnel regarding universal precautions and other health-related issues as needed
- 13. Establishes a follow-up mechanism for referral of identified students

Comments:

Standard VI: Collaboration with Community Health Systems

Performance Indicators:

- 1. Identifies community agencies as resources for students and families and evaluates each for appropriateness for clients needs to include: eligibility criteria, costs, accessibility, and other factors which may impact on services to clients
- 2. Communicates and networks with community health providers regarding client interventions as appropriate
- 3. Functions as a school-based case manager when collaborating with community providers as appropriate
- Functions as a liaison for the school in ongoing school-community agency cooperation and collaboration related to health issues
- 5. Participates in community health needs assessments as necessary
- 6. Obtains expert consultation as needed

Comments:

Stan	dard VII: 🔲 Health Education
Perfo	ormance Indicators:
1.	Participates in the assessment of health education needs for the school community
2.	Acts as a resource person to school staff regarding health education and health education material
3.	Promotes and participates in the integration of health concepts within the regular school curriculum
4.	Promotes and collaborates in the application of health promotion principles within all areas of the school community: food
	services, custodial, etc.
5.	Provides individual health teaching and counseling for students and families as needed
6.	Provides health instruction for student, staff, and parent groups
7.	Promotes student, staff, and school safety through health education
8.	Teaches the principles of health promotion and disease prevention to individuals and groups

Comments:

Page 4 of 4

Standard VIII: Professional Responsibility						
Performance Indicators:						
 Participates in continuing education programs to increase knowled certification and licensure 	dge and update skills, when applicable, and maintain					
. Demonstrates knowledge of the legal and ethical aspects of nursing practice						
Maintains professional responsibility, accountability, and behavior						
Demonstrates sensitivity to the organizational structure of the schoo	l system					
Comments:						
Overall Assessment Rating (check one): HE = Effective	E = Effective with Recommendations					
NI = Needs Improvement	U = Unsatisfactory					
Evaluator's Signature	Date					
Evaluatee's Signature	Date					

The signature of the nurse does not necessarily imply agreement with the evaluation, but rather acknowledges that it has been discussed with the evaluator.

When determining the overall evaluation rating, an individual may not receive an overall rating lower than the lowest rating in any one category. For example, a teacher may not receive an overall rating of Unsatisfactory if the lowest rating in the six areas is Needs Improvement.

OCPS1012Per (Revised 8/11)

Appendix E

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

NAME OF TEACHER

NAME OF SCHOOL

ADMINISTRATOR'S NAME:

*COMPETENCY AREA/DOMAIN I, II, III, IV_____

DATE PLAN INITIATED

EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE

PRIORITY	SPECIFIC STRATEGIES TO BE IMPROVED	IMPROVEMENT OBJECTIVE	ACTION PLAN/TIMELINE	ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

Type of Observation	Observation Dates	Teacher Signature & Date	Observer Signature & Date	Type of Conference	Conference Dates	Teacher Signature & Date	Administrator Signature & Date
				Initial Session			
Informal #1							
Informal #2				Conference #1			
Informal #3							
Formal #1				Conference #2			
Informal #4							
Informal #5							
Formal #2				Conference #3			
Informal #6							
Informal #7							
Formal #3				Conference #4			

ADEQUATE IMPROVEMENT:

SHOWN_____NOT SHOWN____

_/Date_____ Teacher Signature_____

Administrator Signature____/Date___

*Individual Plans should not be written for more than one design question. Multiple plans can be written, but each should be specific to an area identified for improvement. The signature of the teacher does not necessarily imply agreement with the professional improvement plan, but rather acknowledges that it has been discussed with the administrator.

Appendix F

Marzano Action Research

The Marzano Evaluation Model is supported by the Florida Department of Education (DOE). The Model is based on a number of previous, related works found in appendix that include: *What Works in Schools* (Marzano, 2003), *Classroom Instruction that Works* (Marzano, Pickering, & Pollock, 2001), *Classroom Management that Works* (Marzano, Pickering, & Marzano, 2003), *Classroom Assessment and Grading that Work* (Marzano, 2006), *The Art and Science of Teaching* (Marzano, 2007), and *Effective Supervision: Supporting the Art and Science of Teaching* (Marzano, Frontier, & Livingston, 2011). The Marzano model does not require a new set of skills or strategies; instead it embeds the Orange County Public Schools initiatives that are a part of the Framework for Teaching and Learning such as Professional Learning Communities, Response to Intervention, Lesson Study, and the Florida Continuous Improvement Model.

The Marzano Evaluation Model was designed using thousands of studies conducted over the past five or more decades and published in books that have been widely used by K-12 educators. In addition, experimental/control studies have been conducted that establish a more direct causal linkages with enhanced student achievement than can be made with other types of data analysis. Correlation studies (the more typical approach to examining the viability of a model) have also been conducted indicating positive correlations between the elements of the model and student mathematics and reading achievement. Research documents that were provided to the FLDOE are: *Research Base and Validation Studies on the Marzano Evaluation Model (2011), Instructional Strategies Report: Meta-Analytic Synthesis of Studies Conducted at Marzano Research Laboratory on Instructional Strategies (August, 2009).* Additional information is provided at www.marzanoevaluation.com.