## TITLE 210. STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION CHAPTER 20. STAFF

### SUBCHAPTER 3. EVALUATION: MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR EFFECTIVE TEACHING AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERFORMANCE

# **210:20-3-4.** Oklahoma minimum criteria for effective teaching performance [REVOKED] (a) Practice.

- (1) Teacher management indicators. Teacher management indicators are:
  - (A) Preparation The teacher plans for delivery of the lesson relative to short-term and long term objectives.
  - (B) Routine The teacher uses minimum class time for non-instructional routines thus maximizing time on task.
  - (C) Discipline The teacher clearly defines expected behavior (encourages positive behavior and controls negative behavior).
  - (D) Learning Environment The teacher establishes rapport with students and provides a pleasant, safe and orderly climate conducive to learning.
- (2) Teacher instructional indicators. Teacher instructional indicators are:
  - (A) Establishes Objectives The teacher communicates the instructional objectives to students.
  - (B) Stresses Sequence The teacher shows how the present topic is related to those topics that have been taught or that will be taught.
  - (C) Relates Objectives The teacher relates subject topics to existing student experiences.
  - (D) Involves All Learners The teacher uses signaled responses, questioning techniques and/or guided practices to involve all students.
  - (E) Explains Content The teacher teaches the objectives through a variety of methods.
  - (F) Explains Directions The teacher gives directions that are clearly stated and r elated to the learning objectives.
  - (G) Models The teacher demonstrates the desired skills.
  - (H) Monitors The teacher checks to determine if students are progressing toward stated objectives.
  - (I) Adjusts Based On Monitoring The teacher changes instruction bases on the results of monitoring.
  - (J) Guides Practice—The teacher requires all students to practice newly learned skills while under the direct supervision of the teacher.
  - (K) Provides for Independent Practice—The teacher requires students to practice newly learned skills without the direct supervision of the teacher.
  - (L) Establishes Closure The teacher summarizes and fits into context what has been taught.

#### (b) **Products**.

- (1) Teacher product indicators. Teacher product indicators are:
  - (A) Lesson Plans The teacher writes daily lesson plans designed to achieve the identified objectives.
  - (B) Student Files—The teacher maintains a written record of student progress.
  - (C) Grading Patterns The teacher utilizes grading patterns that are fairly administered and based on indentified criteria.

(2) Student achievement indicators. Student achievement indicators include: Students demonstrate mastery of the stated objectives through projects, daily assignments, performance and test scores.

# **210:20-3-5.** Oklahoma minimum criteria for effective administrative performance [REVOKED]

### (a) Practice.

- (1) Administrator management indicators. Administrator management indicators are:
  - (A) Preparation The administrator and staff develop goal statements which are the result of a needs assessment, a written analysis of student test scores and other data as well as community input.
  - (B) Routine The administrator uses a minimum of instructional time for non-instructional routines thus maximizing time on task.
  - (C) Discipline The administrator works with staff to develop and communicate defined standards of conduct which encourage positive and productive behavior.
  - (D) Learning Environment The administrator establishes and maintains rapport with staff and students, providing a pleasant, safe and orderly climate for learning.
- (2) Instructional leadership indicators. Instructional leadership indicators are:
  - (A) The administrator works with staff in collegial and non-threatening ways to promote and improve instruction.
  - (B) The administrator sets high expectations for staff.
  - (C) The administrator provides needed resources for staff.
  - (D) The administrator works with staff to establish curriculum objectives, sequence and lesson objectives.
  - (E) The administrator works with staff to assure that all learners are involved in the learning process.
  - (F) The administrator assists the staff in monitoring student progress.
  - (G) The administrator works with the staff to develop a program to recognize academic achievement.
  - (H) The administrator educates the staff to recognize and display the teaching criteria upon which evaluation is conducted.
  - (I) The administrator observes in the classroom the performance criteria as defined by the district.
  - (J) The administrator summatively evaluates staff only after classroom observations are made, performance feedback is given, growth goals are set, and alternative methods are offered.
- (b) **Products**. Administrator product indicators are:
  - (1) The administrator provides written discipline policies to which students are expected to perform.
  - (2) The administrator provides a written site improvement plan that supports the district's comprehensive Local Education Plan describing school goals, objectives and professional development activities.
  - (3) The administrator provides a written analysis of student test scores and other data to assure that the various student populations are benefiting from the instructional program.