

PLC Conference, San Diego

10-14-15 to 10-16-15

Notes by William Hawley

- I. PLC definition (What is it? What should not happen).
 - A. Ongoing process of collaboration
 - B. Accept that all students can learn
 - C. Focus on student learning
 - D. Guaranteed and viable curriculum
 - E. Smart goals
 1. Strategic and specific
 2. Measurable
 3. Attainable
 4. Results-oriented
 5. Time-bound
 - F. Not allowed
 1. Opting out
 2. Groups rather than teams (collaboration rather than "coblabberation")
 3. Collaboration lite (focusing on trivial things) (avoiding difficult steps of the process)
- II. Steps of a PLC team
 - A. Establish norms
 - B. Identify focus standards
 - C. Unpack standards
 - D. Develop common assessments
 - E. Develop rubrics
 - F. Plan instruction
 - G. Implement instruction
 - H. Assess
 - I. Transparent sharing of assessment results-"get naked with the data"
 - J. Intervention
 - K. Reassessment
- III. Collective Intervention
 - A. Dependent upon previous steps of the PLC teams
 - B. Assessments identify students that have not met specific standards
 - C. Identify teachers who have had the most success in teaching a specific standard. They will conduct the tutorials for that standard.
 - D. Establish time for mandatory and enhancement tutorials to held.
 - E. Reassess
- IV. Tech support for PLC teams
 - A. Creating a wiki page for the level team
 1. Sharing documents with the team in an organized manner
 2. Differentiation of student tasks
 - a) Anchor activities
 - b) Enhancement activities
 - B. Using Twitter for professional development-hashtag you level or subject
 - C. Socrative as formative assessment tool
 - D. Mastery connect-connects to other teacher's tests
 - E. Zapnation-on-line tutorials using YouTube videos

- F. Plickers-collects real-time formative assessment data without the need for student devices
- V. Levers to change behavior
 - A. Concrete evidence of irrefutably better results
 - B. Positive peer pressure
 - C. Common assessments with transparent results
- VI. *PLC at Work Institute*
 - A. "Making Time for Collaboration" p68
 - B. "Our Team's Collective Commitments" p78
 - C. "Survey on Team Norms" p80
 - D. "Why Should We Commit to Learning for All" p94
 - E. "Why Do We Need Smart Goals" p105
 - F. "Smart Goal Worksheet" p108
 - G. "Anywhere High School" p117
 - H. "Recent Studies Citing PLC as the Key to Improved Student Achievement" p150
 - I. "Why We Should Collaborate?" P154
 - J. "Why We Should Use Formative Assessments"
- VII. "Learning CPR Making Your Current Site Interventions More Effective"
 - A. Commit to the word "all." All students can learn."
 - B. Interventions that don't work
 - 1. "More of the same" syndrome
 - 2. "What program do we buy" syndrome
 - C. Align your efforts to the essential characteristics of effective intervention
 - D. Effective Intervention
 - 1. Targeted-the more targeted the intervention, the more likely it will work
 - a) An "F" is a symptom not a cause
 - b) "Far below basic" is a symptom as well
 - c) Break down standard by standard
 - d) Will vs. skill, skill problem-target standard
 - 2. Systematic-Can you guarantee that every student who needs this intervention receives this intervention?
 - 3. Research-based (www.centeroninstruction.org)
 - 4. Highly trained
 - a) Aids, new teachers, or volunteers don't meet this standard
 - b) Who are the best?
 - 5. Timely
 - a) Ongoing interventions within two
 - b) Month or longer not timely
 - 6. Directive
 - a) Confronting the "real world" narrative
 - b) "You should have known better"
 - c) "You will have to pay the price"
 - d) "I'm available at lunch if you need help" not directive
 - e) Intervention can not be be voluntary
 - 7. Alignment steps
 - a) All of the above must be in any effective intervention
 - b) Realignment of our current interventions