School: Washington Middle School Principal: Kendr

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INTEGRATED EDUCATIONAL FRAMEWORK

Mission, Vision, and Core Values

Mission Statement

ington Middle School is a positive and supportive student-centered learning environment. We want our students to have fun, love leave their individual potential, and care about each other. Therefore, we emphasize enthusiasm for learning, respect for others, and nsibility for our actions. At Washington, we strive to provide a safe, orderly, and respectful environment where students experience emic success through challenging, diverse, and engaging learning experiences.

Vision

Washington Middle School strives to promote lifelong learners in a respectful, responsible, positive environment to foster intellectual and productive citizens.

Core Values

We, at Washington Middle School, believe our students should:

- grow and experience success academically, socially, and emotionally
- be actively engaged in learning through independent and collaborative experiences
- explore, discover, and solve problems while utilizing listening and communication skills
- be prepared with solid foundational knowledge upon which they can build and successfully be prepared for postsecondary education and careers

Demonstrate respect, integrity, and ethics

Teachers should:

- Believe all children can learn
- Provide a welcoming and safe classroom environment
- Aid students in growing academically, socially, and emotionally
- Plan and deliver quality and engaging instruction based on current content standards
- Exercise high expectations
- Cultivate the desire to learn
- Incorporate the Gradual Release of Responsibility model and Universal Design for Learning
- Encourage discovery, problem-solving, and active class participation

All Stakeholders should:

- Encourage and support student academic, social, and emotional growth
- Engage in strong partnerships to ensure students experience perseverance and success
- Reinforce the importance of quality education

A. VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES, AND LEADERSHIP

- 1. What is the role of the principal in the School Improvement Process at your school? To lead and guide the of the document, help identify areas of strengths and needs, and to facilitate the periodic review of the periodic revie
- 2. What is the purpose of your school leadership team in the School Improvement Process? To provide inputely help create the SIP, assist in distributing school improvement information to the rest of the staff, to partiperiodic reviews of the plan, suggest ideas as to how to make even more improvements and growth
- 3. Does your school improvement team (SIT) represent your entire school community, including parents/gu Yes

- 4. What additional opportunities exist for everyone in your school community to meaningfully participate i decision-making processes? Parents, students, Staff, and community members are encouraged to attend actively participate in monthly PTO meetings. The principal maintains an "Open Door" policy so members Washington Middle School community can communicate thoughts, ideas, and concerns via face-to-face r Telephone conversations and emails are welcomed too
- 5. What is the process for developing a shared understanding and commitment to the vision, mission, and c values within the school and community? The school's vision, mission, and core values are presented, examnd discussed at staff professional development sessions, team meetings, and PTO meetings. Suggestion improvements and/or changes are sought at each of these meetings.
- 6. When did the last periodic, collaborative review of the vision, mission, and core values by stakeholders c 2013-2014 school year
- 7. Have you adjusted the school's mission and vision to changing expectations and opportunities for the schooling needs and situations of students? If so, why? Not since their creation in the 2013-2014 school because Washington Middle School staff still believe our current mission and vision statements are appropriated on our student's needs and our professional responsibilities.

B. Culture, Climate, and Inclusive Community

School climate and culture have a profound impact on student achievement and behavior and reflects the school community. Positive and sustainable school climate fosters learning and youth development.

School climate refers to the character and quality of school life that is centered on patterns of students, staff and patterns of school life. School climate refers to a school's social, physical, and academic environment. It refers to not limited to how the school makes people feel. Examples: Do they feel safe, welcomed, and connected?

School culture is a set of goals, norms, values, beliefs and teaching and learning practices that reflect the organization structure. A related concept is school culture, which refers to the "unwritten rules and expectations" among the school (Gruenert, 2008).

Broadly defined, positive school cultures are conducive to professional satisfaction, morale, and effectiveness, as we student learning, fulfillment, and well-being. The following examples are commonly associated with positive school

- The individual successes of teachers and students are recognized and celebrated.
- Relationships and interactions are characterized by openness, trust, respect, and appreciation.

In addition, in accordance with the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 13A.01.04.03 all students in Maryland's schools, without exception and regardless of race, ethnicity, region, religion, gender sexual orientation, language, socioeconomic status, age, or disability have the right to educational environments that are:

- A. Safe
- B. Appropriate for academic achievement; and
- C. Free from any form of harassment.

rative or bulleted form, address your school's climate, culture, and inclusive community.

ngton Middle School is in its sixth year of instruction based on Maryland's College and Career Ready Standards, as well as pating in PARCC, MISA, and Alternate assessments. Our student population is socially and economically diverse. Staff at eceived multiple professional learning experiences and have access to a variety of resources that assist in delivering rich ction which demonstrates our high expectations. We have been shifting the focus of our instruction to allow students the nore responsibility for their educations. Each day we encourage our students to strive to do their best by following our PE m. The overall goal of the PBIS program is to minimize discipline referrals by using a classroom behavior system which fo ic behaviors identified in a matrix of positive/negative behaviors and rewards/consequences. The PBIS system gives teach ative ways to effectively manage their classrooms. Washington Middle staff and students focus on our GO RED theme: Realf and others, Exhibit responsibility, and Display a positive attitude. We offer quality instruction and whole child developed rough the regular school day, but also in our After School Program. We provide students Tier I and Tier II ELA and Mathentions. Washington Middle School students have additional opportunities to participate in beneficial activities and clubs an enhance their skills. We offer traditional programs such as band, orchestra, chorus, yearbook, and newspaper, as well a Club, Keyboarding/Computer, and personal financial literacy skills.

C. Student and/or Staff Engagement Action Plan

Student and/or Staff Engagement Action Plan

y areas of needed improvement: is/are the issue (s) that needs ssed?	According to student survey responses class participation is active and collaborative 35% of students agreed with the statement 35% disagreed with the statement 30% were unsure.
ctivities: What steps will be taken er to obtain the desired ne(s).	 Define for students what "active and collaborative participation" incorporates Construct a bulletin board depicting active and collaborative learning models "Talking Tips" for parents on monthly communications Observe classroom instructional techniques and activities Conversations with staff regarding instruction and curriculum Seek content area supervisor's input.

ve leader and team: Who is nsible and involved in the work?	School administration and staff
rces: What investments (people, nent, time, etc) will be needed to out the initiative(s) egies/activities) to achieve the d outcome(s)?	 School administration and staff District content area supervisors
ones: What are the major events accomplishments for this?	 School-based random surveys of students District created student surveys
mance Metrics: What will you are to gauge progress on your steps and to determine if the ied goal has been met?	 A comparison of 2017-2018 district created student survey data to 2018-2019 surve data A comparison of beginning of 2018-2019 school created student survey to 2018-201 end of the year student survey

ne: Include dates for
nentation of action steps.

- November 2018 School based baseline survey administered
- November 2018- April 2019 Instruction using active and collaborative learning strate
- April 2019 School based post instruction survey administered
- May 2019 District based survey administered

SCHOOL DEMOGRAPHICS

A. Staff Demographics

Table 1			
School-based Personnel	Part Time	Full Time	Total
Administrators	0	3	3
Teachers	0	45	45
Itinerant staff	8	0	8
Paraprofessionals	2	9	11
Support Staff	0	5	5
Other	9	6	15
Total Staff	19	68	87

Table 2					
Under each year, indicate the percent as	2014 - 2015	2015 – 2016	2016 – 2017	2017 – 2018	201
indicated of individual in each category.	Official	Official	Official	Official	О
	Data	Data	Data	Data]
	100%	98%	98%	98%	100%

 Percentage of faculty who are: Certified to teach in assigned area(s) Not certified to teach in assigned area(s) 		2%	2%	2%	
For those not certified, list name, grade level course	n/a	Boor, 6 & 7 World Cultures	Boor, 6 & 7 World Cultures	Long Term Sub Science gr. 6 & 8	n/a
Number of years principal has been in the building	2	3	4	5	6
Teacher Average Daily Attendance	94.4%	94.7%	94.9%	94.3%	

B. Student Demographics

Table 3							
SUBGROUP DATA							
SUBGROUP	2015-2016 TOTAL	2016 – 2017 TOTAL	2017-2018 TOTAL	2018-2019 TOTAL			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	≤10	n/a	≤10	≤10			
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	≤10	n/a	n/a	≤10			
African American	34	32	35	33			
White	542	508	497	513			
Asian	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10			
Two or More Races	46	43	36	43			
Special Education	125	113	113	116			

LEP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Males	316	309	308	324
Females	310	275	267	269
Total Enrollment (Males + Females)	626	584	575	592
Farms (Oct 31 data)		66.13%	60.31%	n/a

C. Special Education Data 2018-2019 School Year (As of September 30, 2018)

Table 4						
Disability	TOTAL	Disability	TOTAL	Disability	TOTAL	
01 Intellectual Disability	11	06 Emotional Disturbance	<10	12 Deaf-Blindness	n/a	
	n/a		n/a	13 Traumatic Brain	<10	
02 Hard of Hearing	11/ 4	07 Orthopedic Impairment	117 a	Injury		
03 Deaf	n/a	08 Other Health Impaired	31	14 Autism	<10	
04 Speech/Language	11	09 Specific Learning	30	15 Developmental	n/a	
Impaired	11	Disability	30	Delay	11/4	

		•		
05 Visual Impairment	n/a	10 Multiple Disabilities	11	

ATTENDANCE

Complete the table and then calculate the annual change by taking difference of 2016-27 and 2017-28 and dividing by 2 2017. Represent as + or - based on increase or decrease of data.

Table 5: School Progress Attendance Rate	All S	All Students AMO = 94.0%			
Grade Level – School Level Data	Attendance Rate	MET Y/N			
All Students	92.8%	N			
Grade 6	92.7%	N			
Grade 7	93.0%	N			
Grade 8	92.5%	N			

Table 6					
Attendance Rate					
Subgroups – School Level Data	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Percent of Cha
All Students	93.8%	93.3%	93.2%	92.8%	-0.4
Hispanic/Latino of any race	93%	93%	93.1%	93.7%	+0.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Asian			98.1%	92%	-6.1%

Black or African American	93.2%	89.9%	92.8%	92.5%	-0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
White	93.8%	93.6%	93.2%	92.9%	-0.3%
Two or more races	93.2%	91.8%	93.5%	91.1%	-2.4%
Special Education	91%	91.9%	91.6%	90.0%	-1.6%
Limited English Proficient (LEP)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Free/Reduced Meals (FARMS)	92.6%	91.9%	91.9%	91.1%	-0.8%

escribe where challenges are evident. In your response, identify challenges in terms of grade band(s) and subgroups, especial Education, FARMS, ELL and lowest attending.

on o grade level or subgroup achieving the targeted AMO percentage of 94%, attendance concerns exist for all grades and tegories. The attendance rate of 90.0% for students who receive special education services is significantly low. However, and medical adversities may contribute to a lower attendance rate. Other subgroups such as FARMS and Two or More R ow attendance rates of 91.1%.

scribe 2-3 strategies/processes that will be used to ensure sufficient progress and include a timeline.

udent and parent conferences with School Administration - 2018-2019 school year pil Personnel Worker and School Resource Officer Involvement - 2018-2019 school year ngible rewards/potential consequences - 2018-2019 school year

HABITUAL TRUANCY

The Code of Maryland Regulations COMAR 13.08.01.04 states that a student is an habitual truant if (a) the student is un absent from school for a number of days, or portion of days in excess of 20 percent of the school days within any markin semester, or year. Habitual truancy means a student that meets all the following criteria (b) The student was absent 5 t 20 days during the school year; (c) The student was in membership in a school for 91 or less days.

on the Examination of the Habitual Truancy Data, respond to the following:

nany students were identified as habitual truants?

be reasons and specific changes/adjustments in place to reduce the number of habitually truant students.

Review of student attendance weekly by Pupil Service Team

Verbal communication with parents and students regarding attendance

Letters home to parents regarding attendance, both at the district level and school level

Use of school resource officer to encourage attendance through home visits

Positive Behavior Incentives for attendance

Parent Conferences to address attendance

SCHOOL SAFETY/ SUSPENSIONS

Suspension – In school and out of school suspensions
School Safety – Suspension for Sexual Harassment, Harassment, and Bullying

Complete the table for in school and out of school suspensions, offenses pertaining to sexual harassment, and offenses bullying/ harassment. Calculate the annual change by taking difference of 2016-27 and 2017-28 and dividing by 2016-20 Represent as + or - based on increase or decrease of data.

Table 9				
SUSPENSIONS				
			All Students	
Subgroup	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Percent Change from 2017 to 2018
Total Referrals	667	605	645	+6.6%
All Suspensions	82	139	139	0%
In School	4	6	18	+67%
Out of School	78	133	121	-9%
Sexual Harassment Offenses	0	2	6	+200%
Harassment/Bullying Offenses	0	1	15	+1400%

Comment on the number of suspensions for your school related to these incidents and provide a plan to reduce that nu applicable.

eferrals from 2017-18 are up from the 2016-17 school year, but are down from the 2015-16 school year. Overall combined suspension.7/2017-18 school years remained the same. More In-school suspensions were assigned during the 2017-18 school year creating a dimber of Out-of-school suspensions assigned for the 2017-18 school year. The numbers of incidents relating to sexual harassment an icreased during the school year.

Its at Washington Middle School participate in school wide initiatives teach all students expected and appropriate behaviors. Prior stering an Out of School Suspension (OSS), Washington Middle School administration utilizes a variety of actions for student conducts span over the five levels of responses according to the Maryland Guidelines for a State Code of Discipline. These include, but are references, phone calls home, detention (lunch, after school detention, or all day), therapeutic intervention, utilization of timeout freshool intervention. Students utilizing in school intervention or a therapeutic intervention are able to access the general curriculum, at the same services the students may need.

mpt to reduce the number of incidents for the 2018-19 school year, using Aspen discipline data from the 2017-18 school year, stude e documented referrals were targeted for the start of the 2018-19 school year as Tier II students. Individual meetings were schedule s and students to discuss grades, attendance, and behaviors from the previous school year and determine a plan to increase the stust of the upcoming year. Outcomes from the meetings included a variety of interventions, such as Check-In/Check out, weekly sessic dance counselor, referrals to mental health counseling, all with the intent to improve student success. These identified students and mal students whose behavior warrants attention will be monitored and monthly meetings held to discuss interventions in place, det ervention is appropriate and/or if additional supports are required. Students who require additional support, would be considered ention recipients. These students would continue to have monthly meetings to discuss progress, but additional supports, such an Inter tental Plan, Behavior Contracts, or other interventions would be further implemented to improve success.

er tool used during the 2018-19 school year to identify students who may require additional supports is the Student Risk Screening S. Using the data from the screening tool, staff will be able to identify students who are exhibiting internalizing and externalizing behave impacting success. Once students are identified as moderate or high risk, staff can determine appropriate Tier II or Tier III Intervent idents.

ACADEMIC PROGRESS

Maryland remains committed to addressing significant gains and progress for all students. As part of the 2017 Bridge to Excellence Master Plan Annual Update, LEAs are required to analyze their State assessment data, and implementation c objectives and strategies to determine their effect on student achievement and classroom practices. Schools in Allegany are required to do the same.

A. ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

1. Reading/ELA Data Overview

Long Term Goal: To prepare 100% of students to be college and career ready by graduation.

Short Term Goal: To reduce the gap for FARMS, Special Education and other low performing subgroups.

Reading – Proficiency Data (Elementary, Middle and High Schools)

Complete data charts using 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 Data Results.

				2015	;						2016	5						2017	,						201
3	Total	o	/el 1 r 2	Lev	el 3		rel 4 r 5	Total	o	vel 1 r 2	Lev	el 3		/el 4 r 5	Total		vel 1 or 2	Lev	el 3		rel 4 r 5	Total		vel 1 or 2	Le
or 10	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#
ıts	202	92	45.5	63	31.7	46	22.8	190	92	48.4	59	31.1	39	20.5	183	67	36.7	66	36.1	50	27.3	190	90	47.4	55
Indian or tive	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			
	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			

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frican																									
	n/a							n/a							14	6	42.9	6	42.9	2	14.3	≤10			
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	173	78	45.1	39	22.5	56	32.4	167	79	47.3	33	19.8	55	32.9	151	53	35.1	53	35.1	45	29.8	163	77	47.2	46
ore races	15	8	53.3	3	20	4	26.7	12	6	50	2	16.7	4	33.3	15	8	63.3	5	33.3	2	13.3	12	5	41.7	5
lucation	34	29	85.3	2	5.9	3	14.7	37	33	89.2	3	8.1	1	2.7	27	22	81.3	4	14.8	1	3.7	32	28	87.5	2
nglish (LEP)	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			
ıced RMS)	116	71	61.2	31	26.7	14	21.1	126	74	58.7	36	28.6	16	12.7	110	51	46.4	38	34.5	21	19.1	113	71	62.9	27
	96	34	35.4		36.5			89	27	30.3		39.3			93	26		35		32	34.4			41.7	
	106	58	54.7	29	27.4	19	17.9	101	65	64.4	24	23.8	12	11.9	90	41	45.5	31	34.4	18	20	106	55	51.8	30

				2015	5						2016	5						2017	,					,	201
		o	/el 1 r 2	Lev	el 3	_	/el 4 r 5		o	/el 1 r 2	Lev	el 3		rel 4 r 5		o	/el 1 r 2	Lev	el 3		/el 4 r 5			vel 1 r 2	Le
7	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#
;	207	79	38.2	67	32.4	61	29.4	194	75	38.6	63	32.4	56	29	185	74	40	48	25.9	52	28.1	172	52	30.3	50
ıdian or ve	n/a														n/a							n/a			

	_			_									b.								_	_			
	n/a														n/a							n/a			
ican																									
	12	5	41.6	5	41.6	2	16.7	≤10							12	4	33.3	4	33.3	4	33.3	11	5	45.5	4
tino of																									
	n/a							n/a							≤10							≤10			
aiian or																									
c Islander	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			
	176	63	35.4	59	33.1	56	31.3	167	65	39	53	31.7	49	29.3	158	63	39.9	40	25.3	55	34.8	145	42	28.9	38
e races	14	9	64.3	2	14.3	3	21.4	14	5	29.3	4	28.6	5	35.7	14	7	50	3	21.4	4	28.6	12	4	33.3	6
cation	33	30	90.9	3	9.1	0	0	31	28	90.4	1	3.2	2	6.5	33	28	84.8	4	12.1	1	3	19	16	84.2	2
lish																									
.EP)	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			
ed Meals			39.4		31.4		29.2					32.1													
	137	54	%	43	%	40	%	112	57	51%	36	%	19	17%	120	60	50	32	26.7	28	23.4	103	41	39.8	29
	106	35	33.1 %	36	34%	35	33.1 %	93	28	30.2 %	26	28%	39	42%	90	23	25.6	23	25.6	44	48.9	84	25	29.7	16
	101	44	43.6	31	30.7	26	25.7	101	47	46.5	37	36.6	17	16.8	95	51	53.7	25	26.3	19	20	88	27	30.7	34

				2015	5						2016	5						2017	,						201
	Takal		/el 1 r 2	Lev	el 3		el 4 r 5	Tatal	o	/el 1 r 2	Lev	el 3		rel 4 r 5	Takal		/el 1 r 2	Lev	el 3	_	el 4 r 5	Takal	0	rel 1 r 2	Le
8	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#
:s	227	89	39.2	64	28.2	74	32.6	208	79	37.9	58	27.9	71	34.1	181	75	41.4	41	22.7	65	35.9	184	87	47.3	49

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ive	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			
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	186	81	72.1	57	30.6	58	31.2	180	64	35.5	52	28.9	64	35.5	158	65	41.2	34	21.5	59	37.3	157	74	47.1	42
re races	22	11	50	2	9.5	9	40.9	13	6	46.2	4	30.8	3	23.1	12	7	58.4	3	25	2	16.6	14	5	35.7	6
ıcation	23	19	82.6	4	17.4	0	0	33	28	84.8	4	12.1	1	0.7	28	27	96.4	0	0%	1	3.6	32	27	84.4	5
glish																									
(LEP)	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			
ced Meals																									
	147	64	43.5	41	27.9	42	28.6	129	54	41.8	38	29.5	37	29.5	97	55	56.7	23	23.7	19	19.6	113	68	60.2	23
	113	34	39.8	33	29.2	46	40.7	102	31	30.3	25	24.5	46	45.2	82	25	30.5	22	23.2	38	46.3	84	27	32.1	26
	114	59	51.7	31	27.2	24	21.1	106	48	45.3	33	31.1	25	23.4	99	50	50.5	22	22.2	27	27.2	100	60	60	23

2. Analyze the data results for ELA 3-5; 6-8; 10 to determine underperforming areas. Include FARMS, SE and other selected focus subgroups in your analysis.

a. Analyze Data Results and Strategy Implementation from 2017-2018 SIP. Were the identified goal(s) met? If so the goal be sustained?

Describe the gains made in focus areas.

Based on this year's data, describe the UDL strategies in the 2017-2018 plan that proved most effective?

017-2018 GOAL

The goal of Washington Middle School is to prepare students to become College and Career Rea for the 2017-2018 school year was to increase the reading scores of the 6th grade students. Sixtl students with disabilities, those faced with economic challenges, and male students subgroups s achieve this goal as measured by the PARCC assessment and the Reading Inventory.

DATA ANALYSIS

6th Grade - All Students

There were 189 students who took the 2018 ELA 6 PARCC at Washington Middle School. Only 184 of thes 2017 5th grade ELA PARCC scores available. For comparison purposes, these 184 students are the only st included in the data below.

	2017-2018 6th Grade ELA PAR All Students	CC Data
	2017 PARCC (5th Grade Year)	2018 PARCC (6th Grade Year)
Met or Exceeded Expectations (≥ Level 4)	60/184 (33%)	43/184 (23%)
Average Scale Score	735.6	729.5

A decrease in the number (17) and percentage (10%) of students who met or exceed expectations occurr the same students' 2017 5th grade PARCC ELA scores and their 2018 6th grade PARCC ELA scores. There vecrease of 6.1 points in average scale score. Thus, Washington Middle School staff and students did not

of increasing students' reading scores to prepare them to be College and Career Ready.

6th Grade - Special Needs Subgroup

There were a total of 32 6th grade students making up the special needs subgroup. Their 2017 and 2018 results are shown below.

	2017-2018 6th Grade ELA PAR Special Needs Subgrou								
2017 PARCC 2018 PARCC (5th Grade Year) (6th Grade Year)									
Met or Exceeded Expectations (≥ Level 4)	2/32 (6.3%)	2/32 (6.3%)							

The number and percentage of special needs students meeting or exceeding expectations did not increas 2017 PARCC to their 2018 PARCC scores. Thus, Washington Middle School did not meet the goal of increa achievement on the ELA PARCC for special needs students. There still remains a major gap in the perform needs students compared to those who are non-special needs.

<u>6th Grade - Economically Disadvantaged Subgroup</u>

For the 6th grade economically disadvantaged subgroup, it is not possible to identify the students on an i basis. Further, it is not possible to consider the growth of this subgroup as a whole, because they come f elementary schools. Thus, the data for the economically disadvantaged subgroup must be considered on basis. Below is the trend data for the economically disadvantaged subgroup on the ELA Grade 6 PARCC a

ELA 6 PARCC Trend Da Economically Disadvantaged S	
2017 ELA 6 PARCC	2018 ELA 6 PARCC

Historically, economically disadvantaged students have performed below other students on the PARCC at This trend continued on the 2018 PARCC. The economically disadvantaged subgroup experienced a $5.8\,\%$ students meeting or exceeding expectations. Thus, Washington Middle School did not meet the goal of ir achievement on the ELA PARCC for economically disadvantaged students.

6th Grade - Gender

There were a total of 102 male students and 81 female sixth grade students. Their 2017 and 2018 ELA PA shown below..

	2017-2018 6th Grade ELA PARCO Gender	Data
	Male Students	
	2017 PARCC (5th Grade Year)	2018 PARCC (6th Grade Year)
Met or Exceeded Expectations (≥ Level 4)	28/102 (27.5%)	20/102 (19.6%)
	Female Students	
Met or Exceeded Expectations (≥ Level 4)	32/81 (39.5%)	32/81 (28.4%)

			3 Jenoor Improvement Flan	
		Gap		
			12%	8.8%
	their 2018 achievem	PARCC scores for the ent on the ELA PARCC	students meeting or exceeding expectation gender subgroups. Thus, Washington Michard for students. A gap of 12% exists between the students, this gap decreased to 8.8% for	ddle School did not meet the go n male students compared to fe
STRATEGY IPLEMENTATION	The gradu instruction students t (UDL) fran A widely-u students i students v	ial release of responsible allow for the modeling of utilize multiple mean mework. Used UDL strategy for long the comprehending the with the text-to-speech	utilized instructional strategies for reading bility (GRR) framework has become a couning of multiple means of representation. Gons of expression. The GRR framework bler ELA teachers is to read or use the audio protext. This is beneficial in assisting students hereading accommodation; however, the contract the independent reading skills.	oty-wide initiative. Focused and uided and independent learning ands well with the Universal Designation by the textbook series to swith building oral comprehenses.

b. Establish Focus Areas

Use The Five Whys to determine the Root Cause(s) and the ACPS Goal Planning Process to address Achievement Gaps.

: 6 ELA

average narrative writing scores of students in Grade 5 for the district (50%) and state (36%) are significantly higher than the studer ve scores in Grade 6 at Washington (17%), the district (24%), and the state (25%).

lents struggle to effectively develop a prose constructed response that is 1) consistently appropriate to the task 2) effectively devel ive elements, 3) effectively organized with clear and coherent writing, and one that 4) establishes and maintains an effective style

tive Writing ALL ELA GRADE 6		WHY/ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS	
average narrative writing scores of students in 5 are significantly higher than the students' ive scores in Grade 6 at Washington.	WHY?	The average narrative writing scores are higher in Grade 5 than in Grade 6.	
ve scores in Grade o at washington.	WHY?	Students do not meet the requirements of the PARCC Rubric.	
	WHY?	The PARCC Rubric requirements change from the Grades 4-5 Rubric the Grades 6-11 Rubric.	
	CAUSE:	In the notes section of the rubric, it states that "In grades 6-8, the narrative elements may include, in addition to the grades 3-5 eleme establishing a context, situating events in a time and place, developi a point of view, developing characters' motives."	
propriate to the Task	WHY?	Students struggle to effectively develop a prose constructed respontant is consistently appropriate to the task.	
	WHY?	Students struggle to read and demonstrate full comprehension of the narrative text and the prompt.	
	WHY?	Students do not comprehend the text explicitly and inferentially.	
	CAUSE:	A large percentage (67 %) of the sixth-grade students read below th Lexile level of the text making it difficult for students to determine t meaning of the words and to comprehend the text.	
veloped with Narrative Elements	WHY?	Students struggle to effectively develop a prose constructed respontant is effectively developed with narrative elements.	
	WHY?	Students struggle to develop a story plot that establishes a context, provides the situating events in a setting appropriate to the task, develop a point of view, and develop the characters' motives.	

	201330	chool improvement rian
	WHY?	Students struggle with the prewriting narrative strategy that require them to create a plot line. Students lack the knowledge of narrative and plot terminology vocabulary necessary to analyze a text and to construct a prewriting plot line.
ganized with Clear and Coherent Writing	WHY?	Students struggle to effectively develop a prose constructed responsible that is effectively organized with clear and coherent writing.
	WHY?	Students do not use the writing process to create an organized and coherent written response during testing situations.
	CAUSE:	Students do not transfer the writing strategies used and modeled in class to the testing situation.
ablishes and Maintains an Effective Style	WHY?	Students struggle to effectively develop a prose constructed responsible that establishes and maintains an effective style as recommended b the rubric.
	WHY?	Students do not use dialogue as appropriate and write using varied sentence structure as recommended by the rubric.
	WHY?	Students lack experience with writing responses using varied senten structure and punctuation.
	CAUSE:	Students have not been exposed to a sentence-writing curriculum.

: 7 ELA

The Spring 2018 PARCC results for the Prose Constructed Response, Narrative Writing, outlined above demonstrate the need for a

tion of curriculum for the current 7th grade class of students at Washington to instruct and review the skills necessary to write an eleve response on the PARCC Assessment. Hence, the root cause of the low scoring determined above would hold true for this cohort students who only averaged 17% on this area of the assessment on the Spring 2018 PARCC Assessment. This group is the focus of on al's SLOs.

: 8 ELA

2018 PARCC assessment average literary analysis writing scores of students in Grade 7 for Washington (22%), district (24%), and stanificantly higher than the students' 2018 scores in Grade 8 at Washington (16%).

lents struggle to effectively develop a prose constructed response that 1) provides an accurate analysis that demonstrates full ehension of ideas stated explicitly and inferentially 2) effectively addresses the prompt and develops a topic that is consistently priate to the task, 3) uses clear reasoning supported by relevant text-based evidence, 4) effectively organized with clear and coher, and one that 5) establishes and maintains an effective style.

y Analysis Task ALL ELA GRADE 8		WHY/ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS
2018 PARCC assessment average literary analysis scores of students in Grade 8 at Washington are significantly lower than the students' scores	WHY?	The average Grade 8 Literary Analysis writing scores are lower at Washington when compared to the district and state.
district (24%), and state (24%)	WHY?	Students do not meet the multifaceted levels required by the PARCC Rubric.
	WHY?	Students do not understand the wording and the lack of concrete terminology to meet the expectations of the PARCC Rubric.
	CAUSE:	Students do not understand the language and expectations of the rubric.
curate analysis that demonstrates full ehension of ideas stated explicitly and ntially	WHY?	Students struggle to effectively develop a prose constructed responsible that provides an accurate analysis demonstrating full comprehension ideas stated explicitly and inferentially.

		•
	WHY?	Students do not understand how to analyze text written at their cur grade level.
	WHY?	Students do not have strong scaffolding techniques for approaching analyzing text.
	CAUSE:	Students have not been repeatedly exposed to the analysis of literal strategies necessary to perform the task.
iffectively addresses the prompt	WHY? WHY?	Students struggle to effectively address the demands of the Literary Task prompt. Students struggle to understand the complexity of the Literary Analy Task prompt.
	WHY?	Students only focus on the use of the literary terms in the passage(s
	WHY?	Students fail to fully answer the prompt which tends to require students to determine how the literary term(s) affect the plot of the passages. This is especially true when required to analyze the effect literary term(s) between two or more passages.
	CAUSE:	Students do not dissect the prompt to determine the multifaceted demands required to successfully fulfill the requirements of the rub
appropriate to the task	WHY?	Students struggle to effectively develop a prose constructed respontant is consistently appropriate to the task.
	WHY?	Students struggle to read and demonstrate full comprehension of the literary text and the prompt.
	WHY?	Students do not comprehend text explicitly and inferentially.

	CAUSE:	A large percentage (50% or 89/178 students) of the eighth-grade students read below the Lexile level of the text making it difficult for students to determine the meaning of the words and to comprehen the text.
es clear reasoning supported by relevant text- evidence	WHY?	Students struggle to use clear reasoning supported by relevant text- based evidence when responding to a prose constructed response.
	WHY?	Students attempt to identify support for their responses to the pron but they struggle to make their ideas and information meaningful ar memorable for the reader.
	CAUSE:	Students need additional practice in identifying, stating, and explain how textual based evidence supports their response to the prompt.
ganized with Clear and Coherent	WHY?	Students struggle to effectively develop a prose constructed respontant is effectively organized with clear and coherent writing.
	WHY?	Students do not use the writing process to create an organized and coherent written response during testing situations.
	CAUSE:	Students do not transfer the writing strategies used and modeled in class to the testing situation.
ablishes and Maintains an Effective Style	WHY?	Students struggle to effectively develop a prose constructed responsible that establishes and maintains an effective style as recommended b the rubric.
	WHY?	Students struggle to use language that is clear, specific, accurate, an appropriate to the audience, purpose, and material as well as write using varied sentence structure.
	WHY?	Students lack experience with writing responses using varied senten

		structure and punctuation.		
	CAUSE:	Students have not been exposed to a sentence-writing curriculum.		

Please include the following:

- What is the issue?
- What data support the need for a resolution to the identified issue?
- Does the identified goal align with an initiative of the ACPS? If so, how/why does it align?
- What is currently preventing the identified goal from being attained?
- What outcome(s) will determine the identified goal has been met?
- What resources are not currently available to meet the identified goal?
- What steps will be taken to fully implement the plan in the effort to reach the identified goal
- How will implementation be monitored to reach the identified goal?

UE and DATA

Students with special needs in grades 6-8 have a significant gap in ELA achievement, as shown by the table below.

Special Needs Student Achievement 2018 ELA PARCC				
Special Needs ELA 6 ELA 7 ELA				
No	≥ Level 4: 43/158 (27%)	≥ Level 4: 69/153 (45%)	≥ Level 4: 48/152 (32%	
	≥ Level 3: 96/158 (61%)	≥ Level 3: 117/153 (76%)	≥ Level 3: 92/152 (61%	
Yes	≥ Level 4: 2/32 (6%)	≥ Level 4: 1/19 (5%)	≥ Level 4: 0/32 (0%)	
	≥ Level 3: 4/32 (13%)	≥ Level 3: 3/19 (16%)	≥ Level 3: 5/32 (16%)	
Gap	≥ Level 4: 21%	≥ Level 4: 40%	≥ Level 4: 32%	
	≥ Level 3: 48%	≥ Level 3: 60%	≥ Level 3: 45%	

Economically disadvantaged students in grades 6-8 also have a significant gap in ELA achievement, as shown by the table

Economically Disadvantaged Student Achievement 2018 ELA PARCC					
Economic Disadvantage? ELA 6 ELA 7 ELA 8					
No	≥ Level 4: 30/77 (39%)	≥ Level 4: 37/69 (54%)	≥ Level 4: 26/71 (10%)		
	≥ Level 3: 58/77 (75%)	≥ Level 3: 58/69 (84%)	≥ Level 3: 52/71 (73%)		
Yes	≥ Level 4: 15/113 (13%)	≥ Level 4: 33/103 (32%)	≥ Level 4: 45/113 (40%		
	≥ Level 3: 42/113 (37%)	≥ Level 3: 62/103 (60%)	≥ Level 3: 22/113 (20%		
Gap	≥ Level 4: 26%	≥ Level 4: 22%	≥ Level 4: 30%		
	≥ Level 3: 38%	≥ Level 3: 24%	≥ Level 3: 53%		

Students in grades 6-8 also have a significant gap in ELA achievement between male and female students, as show below.

Student Achievement by Gender 2018 ELA PARCC				
Gender?	ELA 6	ELA 7	ELA 8	
Female	≥ Level 4: 24/84 (29%)	≥ Level 4: 43/84 (51%)	≥ Level 4: 31/84 (37%)	
	≥ Level 3: 49/84 (58%)	≥ Level 3: 59/84 (70%)	≥ Level 3: 57/84 (68%)	
Male	≥ Level 4: 21/106 (20%)	≥ Level 4: 27/88 (31%)	≥ Level 4: 17/100 (179	
	≥ Level 3: 51/106 (48%)	≥ Level 3: 61/88 (69%)	≥ Level 3: 40/100 (409	
Gap	≥ Level 4: 9%	≥ Level 4: 20%	≥ Level 4: 20%	
	≥ Level 3: 10%	≥ Level 3: 1%	≥ Level 3: 28%	

The fall 2018 administration of the Reading Inventory results for the 6th, 7th, and 8th grades are displayed below:

Reading Inventory Data Fall 2018													
	ELA 6	ELA 7	EL										
Below Basic	38%	33%	20										
Basic	32%	34%	30										
Proficient	15%	13%	22										
Advanced	16%	20%	27										

Seventy percent of the 6th grade students read below their current grade level. While 64% of the 7th grade students and 8th grade students read below their current grade levels.

Students' 2017-2018 PARCC Prose Constructed Response Narrative Writing scores for Grade 6 students (the current Grac Washington (17%)

ACPS (24%)

Maryland (25%)

Students' 2017-2018 PARCC Prose Constructed Response Literary Task Analysis Writing scores for Grade 8 students Washington (16%)

ACPS (24%)

Maryland (24%)

GOAL

The Grade 6 and 7 goal is to increase the percentage of all students who meet or exceed expectations on the ELA PARCC and to close the gap between Washington's scores and those in other ACPS and Maryland schools. The goal will focus on with special needs, the economically disadvantaged, and the male subgroups. The Grade 6 and 7 focus will be to increase Narrative Writing scores is in line with the principal's SLO and the Grade 8 focus will be the Literary Task Analysis Writing

This goal aligns with the ongoing focus of ACPS to improve the achievement level of all students, including the special ne

	economically disadvantaged populations.
NALYSIS and ARRIERS TO TTAINMENT	Students with special needs and those faced with economic disadvantages struggle to read material at their current grade measured by the PARCC assessment results and students RI scores. When reading grade level material, students who reacurrent grade level only comprehend 75% of what they read. Students reading below their current grade level comprehe and struggle when asked to read more complex, longer passage especially when asked to analyze the text and complete responses. There is a proven link between students' reading and their written language ability.
OUTCOMES	The Grade 7 students' narrative writing scores will increase for all students as measured by the 2019 PARCC results. The 7th grade ELA goal, the principal's SLO, will focus on closing the gap for the current 7th grade students compared to Grad in the ACPS district and the state of Maryland. It will focus on closing the gaps that exist at Washington between student needs, those who are economically disadvantaged, and the male population as compared to all other students.
RESOURCES	Resources Available: Standards based curriculum developed in six modules or groups using the following instructional resources: Holt McDougal Literature text and online resources Continental Press Finish Line Discovery Education Novels Units Literature Circles PARCC Releases and Practice Assessments DBQ Resources Fundamentals of the Sentence Writing Strategy Intervention Programs Tier II - READ 180 Tier III - System 44 and SRA Corrective Reading Literacy Strategy Coach two days a week to assist teachers with instructional strategies. Resources Not Currently Available: Staffing to decrease class sizes Staffing to provide additional research-based Tier II and III interventions Full-time ELA School Improvement Specialist especially during a time of expansive curriculum changes.

technology, additional computers are needed.

• Additional Special Education support is needed to decrease the large percentage of students identified as Special in classes and to provide more support for those students with the greatest need.

.EMENTATION, DATES, ONITORING

Student growth and growth goals will be monitored by the SIS and shared with classroom teachers. County Benchmarks three times per year to monitor progress. Students will also be assessed on their performance on DBQ written responses practice and released materials. READ 180 and System 44 data will also be collected and monitored by HMH, SIS, and int teachers. The PARCC assessment will be administered in the spring.

New standards-based curriculum (six groups) will be in place during the 2018-2019 school year and will include the use o resources. READ 180 reading intervention will begin in September 2018. System 44 and SRA Corrective Reading will begin 2018.

Reading Inventory - September 2018, January 2019, and May 2019

English Language Arts Assessments - To be completed at the conclusion of each curriculum grouping(six) and will include benchmarks, DBQs, and written responses

PARCC Assessment - May 2019

Principal's SLO Grade 7 Narrative Writing - Pre-assessment in October 2018 and Post-Assessment April 2019 (tentatively

READ 180 and SYSTEM 44 students - Growth will be monitored weekly.

c. To Be Completed when 2019 PARCC data is available

- Based on the implementation outcome (s), has the identified goal been reached?
- If the identified goal has been reached, how will capacity be sustained?
 - 3. Universal Design for Learning for ELA.

How will UDL be used in the classroom to support attainment of your goals? Reflect upon the strategic last year's plan to determine the effectiveness of the strategies. Edit the list accordingly. List 3-5 strategies.

each UDL principle/mode that will be used consistently during instruction to reduce barriers to learnin provide positive academic outcomes for all students.

able 13	
DL Principle/Mode	Representation – This is how the teacher presents the information.
reans of Representation: roviding the learner rious ways of acquiring formation and knowledge.	Teachers have been training on the gradual release of responsibility to provide scaffolding of Teachers have access to text-to-speech for text. Besides the textbook, teachers can provide students with varied versions of the text in either t Interactive Reader or the Interactive Reader. Teachers can display information using graphic organizers, templates, concept mapping, stor outlining, Interactive Notebook materials Provide options for novels and texts in each curriculum group allowing teachers to vary the ti the depth of instruction Genres covered in each grouping represent varied genres.
eans for Expressions:	Expression/Action- This is how the student will demonstrate their knowledge.
roviding the learner ternatives for monstrating their wheeldge and skills (what ey know).	Students will complete graphic organizers, charts, storyboards, concept maps, outlines etcs. Use technology (Google Classroom and Google doc) and all their features Use story and sentence starter Oral discussion and written responses Variation in pace of work, length of work sessions Use prompts or scaffolds for visualizing desired outcome Differentiate the degree of difficulty or complexity within which core activities
eans for Engagement: v into learners interests,	Multiple Options for Engagement

allenge them	Provide tasks that allow for active participation
propriately, and motivate	Collaborate work like flexible grouping and partner activities
em to learn.	Vary activities through the instructional block
	Provide activities to give learner immediate feedback
	Students monitor their progress
	Use technology and computer activities to engage students

B. MATHEMATICS

1. Math Data Overview

Long Term Goal: To prepare 100% of students to be college and career ready by graduation.

Short Term Goal: To reduce the gap for FARMS, Special Education and other low performing subgroups.

Math – Proficiency Data (Elementary, Middle and High Schools)

Complete data charts using 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 Data Results.

			,	2015	;						2016	5						201							
		Level 1 or 2		Level 3		Level 4 or 5			Level 1 or 2		Level 3		Level 4 or 5			Level 1 or 2		Level 3		Level 4 or 5			Level 1 or 2		Le
	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#
	202	81	40%	50	25%	71	35%	188	91	48%	45	24%	52	28%	183	59	32%	55	30%	69	38%	189	89	47%	37
dian or e	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			

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 | | | 14 | 5 | 36% | 6 | 43% | 3
 | 21% | ≤10 | | |
 |
| ≤10 | | | | | |

 | n/a | | | | | | |
 | | | ≤10 | | | | |
 | | ≤10 | | |
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| n/a | | | | | |

 | n/a | | | | | | |
 | | | n/a | | | | |
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 | | | | |
 |
| 173 | 69 | 40% | 41 | 24% | 63 | 36%

 | 165 | 79 | 48% | 41 | 25%
 | 45 | 27% | 151 | 46 | 31% | 43 | 29% | 62
 | 41% | 162 | 73 | 45% | 33
 |
| 15 | 7 | 47% | 5 | 33% | 3 | 20%

 | 12 | 7 | 58% | 1 | 8%
 | 4 | 33% | 15 | 8 | 53% | 4 | 27% | 3
 | 20% | 12 | 7 | 58% | 1
 |
| 34 | 25 | 74% | 5 | 15% | 4 | 12%

 | 37 | 32 | 87% | 3 | 8%
 | 2 | 5% | 27 | 18 | 67% | 5 | 19% | 4
 | 15% | 32 | 28 | 88% | 2
 |
| n/a | | | | | |

 | n/a | | | | | | |
 | | | n/a | | | | |
 | | n/a | | |
 |
| 116 | 58 | 50% | 28 | 24% | 30 | 26%

 | 125 | 74 | 59% | 24 | 19%
 | 27 | 22% | 110 | 45 | 41% | 36 | 33% | 29
 | 26% | 112 | 70 | 63% | 20
 |
| 96 | 32 | 33% | 27 | 28% | 37 | 39%

 | 88 | 40 | 46% | 19 | 22%
 | 29 | 33% | 93 | 26 | 28% | 32 | 34% | 35
 | 38% | 83 | 35 | 42% | 18
 |
| 106 | 49 | 46% | 23 | 22% | 34 | 32%

 | 100 | 51 | 51% | 26 | 26%
 | 23 | 23% | 90 | 33 | 37% | 23 | 26% | 34
 | 38% | 106 | 54 | 51% | 19
 |
| | ≤10 since | ≤10 | ≤10 | ≤10 | ≤10 ≤10 n/a 173 69 40% 41 24% 15 7 47% 5 33% 34 25 74% 5 15% n/a 116 58 50% 28 24% 96 32 33% 27 28% | ≤10 ≤10 In/a In/a<td>≤10 </td><td>≤10 </td><td>≤10 </td><td>≤10 </td><td>≤10 Image: square square</td><td>≤10 </td><td>≤10 Image: square square</td><td>≤10 Image: square square</td><td>≤10 Image: square square</td><td>≤10 I</td><td>≤10 </td><td>≤10 Image: square square</td><td>≤10 Image: square square</td><td>≤10 Image: square square</td><td>≤10 Image: square square</td><td>\$\frac{10}{510} \bigcup \bigcu</td><td>\$10 Image: color of the color</td><td>\$10 Image: color of the color</td> | ≤10 | ≤10 | ≤10 | ≤10 | ≤10 Image: square | ≤10 | ≤10 Image: square | ≤10 Image: square | ≤10 Image: square | ≤10 I | ≤10 | ≤10 Image: square | ≤10 Image: square | ≤10 Image: square | ≤10 Image: square | \$\frac{10}{510} \bigcup \bigcu | \$10 Image: color of the color | \$10 Image: color of the color |

		;	2015	5			2016								2017								201					
Takal	Level 1 Level 2 or 5			Level 1 or 2 Level 3				Level 4 or 5			Level 1 or 2		Lev	el 3	Level 4 or 5		Takal	Level 1 or 2		Le								
Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#				
206	106	52%	71	35%	29	14%	194	62	32%	64	33%	68	35%	184	63	34%	70	38%	51	28%	171	47	27%	43				

									_				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				-								
dian or e	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			
	≤10							n/a							n/a							n/a			
can	12	7	58%	4	33%	1	8%	≤10							11	6	55%	1	9%	4	36%	11	4	36%	5
:ino of	≤10							≤10							≤10							≤10			
aiian or	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			
	177	87	49%	63	36%	27	15%	167	51	31%	56	34%	60	36%	158	53	34%	63	40%	42	27%	144	37	26%	34
races	14	10	71%	3	21%	1	7%	14	5	36%	5	36%	4	29%	14	4	29%	5	36%	5	36%	12	5	42%	2
ation	32	28	88%	4	13%	0	0%	31	25	81%	2	7%	4	13%	33	25	76%	8	24%	0	0%	23	13	68%	3
ish EP)	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			
ed Meals	135	76	56%	41	30%	18	13%	112	50	45%	34	30%	28	25%	119	50	42%	42	35%	27	23%	102	37	36%	27
	106	56	53%	36	34%	14	13%	93	22	24%	31	33%	40	43%	89	24	27%	38	43%	27	30%	84	24	29%	17
	100	50	50%	35	35%	15	15%	101	40	40%	33	33%	28	28%	95	39	41%	32	34%	24	25%	87	23	26%	26

		2	2015	5			2016							,	2017	,						201		
Tatal	Level 1 or 2				Level 4 Level 3 or 5		or 2 Level 3 o				el 4 5	Total		/el 1 r 2	Lev	el 3		el 4 · 5	Total		rel 1 r 2	Le		
Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total #	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#

Allegany County Public Schools

2040	2040	C - l I		- DI
ZUIS –	ZU19	School	Improvemen ³	t Plan

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	169	66	39%	51	30%	52	31%	156	65	42%	40	26%	51	33%	119	49	41%	28	24%	42	35%	103	77	75%	20
ro naik	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			
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can	≤10							11	5	46%	3	27%	3	27%	≤10							≤10			
ino of any	≤10							≤10							≤10							≤10			
iian or Islander	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			
	137	53	39%	42	31%	42	31%	132	52	39%	35	27%	45	34%	102	42	41%	24	24%	36	35%	90	67	74%	18
races	17	7	41%	5	29%	5	29%	≤10							≤10							≤10			
ation	22	16	73%	3	14%	3	14%	32	23	72%	5	16%	4	13%	27	25	93%	2	7%	0	0%	30	28	93%	1
ish ≣P)	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			
d Meals	115	50	44%	32	28%	33	29%	103	45	44%	29	28%	29	28%	78	39	50%	19	24%	20	26%	73	58	79%	12
	81	23	28%	33	41%	25	31%	76	27	36%	18	24%	31	41%	50	20	40%	11	22%	19	38%	46	31	67%	12
	88	43	49%	18	21%	27	31%	80	38	48%	22	28%	20	25%	69	29	42%	17	25%	23	33%	57	46	81%	8

	2	2015			;	2016		2017					201		
Total	Level 1 or 2	Level 3	Level 4 or 5	Total	Level 1 or 2	Level 3	Level 4 or 5	Total	Level 1 or 2	Level 3	Level 4 or 5	Total	Level 1 or 2	Le	

								2010	•		, JC	00	p.	ove.	Henr		•								
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	%	#
;	58	1	2%	7	12%	50	86%	52	1	2%	2	4%	49	94%	62	0	0%	3	5%	59	95%	81	3	4%	11
ıdian or ve	≤10							n/a							n/a							n/a			
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ican	≤10							≤10							≤10							≤10			
tino of	≤10							n/a							n/a							≤10			
aiian or ic Islander	n/a							n/a							n/a							n/a			
	49	0	0%	7	14%	42	86%	48	0	0%	2	4%	46	96%	56	0	0%	3	5%	53	95%	67	3	4%	8
e races	≤10							≤10							≤10							≤10			
cation	≤10							≤10							≤10							≤10			
lish .EP)	≤10							n/a							n/a							n/a			
ed Meals	30	1	3%	4	13%	25	83%	26	1	4%	2	8%	23	89%	19	0	0%	2	11%	17	90%	40	2	5%	4
	32	1	3%	5	16%	26	81%	26	1	4%	1	4%	24	92%	32	0	0%	2	6%	30	94%	38	0	0%	4
	26	0	0%	2	8%	24	92%	26	0	0%	1	4%	25	96%	30	0	0%	1	3%	29	97%	43	3	7%	7

2. Analyze the data results for Math 3-5; 6-8; Algebra I to determine underperforming areas. Include FARMS, SE and other selected focus subgroups in your analysis.

Analyze Data Results and Strategy Implementation from 2017-2018 SIP.

017-2018 GOAL

Sixth grade students will increase their mathematics skills to be identified as having met or exceeding experience their 2018 PARCC assessment. The special needs and economically disadvantaged subgroups will experient and thus demonstrate a closing of the achievement gap.

DATA ANALYSIS

6th Grade - All Students

There were 189 students who took the 2018 Math 6 PARCC at Washington Middle School. Only 184 of the had 2017 5th Grade Math PARCC scores available. For comparison purposes, these 184 students are the included in the data below.

2017-2018 6th Grade PARCC Data All Students										
	2017 PARCC (5th Grade Year)	2018 PARCC (6th Grade Year)								
Met or Exceeded Expectations (≥ Level 4)	46/184 (25%)	62/184 (34%)								
Average Scale Score	729.5	733.6								

There was an increase of 16 students who met or exceeded expectations on the 2018 Math PARCC, as co 2017 Math PARCC. This represents a 9% increase. Additionally, there was a 4.1 point increase in average Thus, Washington Middle School did meet the goal of increasing achievement on the Math PARCC for all students.

6th Grade - Special Needs Subgroup

There were a total of 32 sixth grade students making up the special needs subgroup. Their 2017 and 201

results are shown below..

	2017-2018 6th Grade PARCO Special Needs Subgrou	
	2017 PARCC (5th Grade Year)	2018 PARCC (6th Grade Year)
Met or Exceeded Expectations (≥ Level 4)	1/32 (3%)	2/32 (6%)

The special needs subgroup experienced an increase of 3% for students who met or exceeded expectatio Washington Middle School did meet the goal of increasing achievement on the Math PARCC for special n However, there is still a major gap in the performance of special needs students compared to those who special needs .

6th Grade - Economically Disadvantaged Subgroup

For the sixth grade economically disadvantaged subgroup, it is not possible to identify the students on an basis. Further, it is not possible to consider the growth of this subgroup as a whole, because they come f elementary schools. Thus, the data for the economically disadvantaged subgroup must be considered on basis. Below is the trend data for the economically disadvantaged subgroup on the Math 6 PARCC.

	Math 6 PARCC Trend Da Economically Disadvantaged S	
	2017 Math 6 PARCC	2018 Math 6 PARCC
Met or Exceeded Expectations (≥ Level 4)	69/183 (38%)	63/189 (33%)

Historically, economically disadvantaged students have performed below other students on the PARCC as This trend continued on the 2018 PARCC. The economically disadvantaged subgroup experienced 5% destudents meeting or exceeding expectations. Thus, Washington Middle School did not meet the goal of it achievement on the Math PARCC for economically disadvantaged students.

STRATEGY IPLEMENTATION

The gradual release of responsibility (GRR) framework has become a county-wide initiative. Focused and instruction allow for multiple means of representation. Guided and independent learning allow for multi expression. The GRR framework blends well with the Universal Design for Learning (UDL) framework.

Students are familiar with using technology, and tend to prefer using it to learn. Our continually growing digital resources allow for multiple means of representation, expression, and engagement. Introduced la School21 is an online curriculum platform. This resource allows students to learn from someone other th teacher, as students can watch videos to get assistance as they complete problems. They are also given a way to complete problems than pencil/paper, which tends to be more engaging.

Establish Focus Areas

ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS

	Identified Skill		Why/Root Cause
le 6	6.EE.C.9 - Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables.	Why?	This concept is presented before students understa
	2018 PARCC Performance:	Why?	Ratios are part of the next unit in our scope and sec
	School: 36% District: 40% State: 41%	Root Cause	The scope and sequence should be edited and the s should be moved to the end of the ratios unit. At a teachers should revisit this standard following the r
e 7	7.G.A.1,2,3 - Draw, construct and describe geometrical	Why?	Students struggle with computer problems involvin

	figures and describe the relationships between them. 2018 PARCC Performance: School: 30% District: 30% State: 24%	Why? Root Cause	Teachers teach this skill using pencil and paper. Teachers are unable to find quality questions to hel transfer this skill from paper to computer.
e 8	8.G.A.1,2,3,4,5 - Understand congruence and similarity using physical models, transparencies, or geometry software. 2018 PARCC Performance: School: 29% District: 37% State: 39%	Why? Why? Why? Root Cause	Students struggle with the transformations because multiple steps including multiple points. Students can't keep track of the points on a computation of the points on a computation of the points of the points on a computation of the points
les B	Modeling and Reasoning Questions 2018 PARCC Performance: Shows poor performance across all grade levels on tasks requiring students to model/reason on grade level or using securely held knowledge from a previous grade.	Why? Why? Root Cause	Students are unable to reach the level of depth req answer these questions. There is not enough time in the school year to cove curriculum to the depth required. Teachers believe that students need to master the before asking them to complete questions that required level thinking. Teachers need to ask questions that require higher thinking on regular basis, not only after a skill has b mastered.

UE and DATA

Students with special needs in grades 6-8 have a significant gap in math achievement, as shown by the table below.

	Special Needs Student Achievement 2018 Math PARCC											
Special Needs?	Math 6	Math 7	Math 8									
No	≥ Level 4: 61/157 (40%)	≥ Level 4: 78/152 (51%)	≥ Level 4: 5/73 (7%)									
	≥ Level 3: 96/157 (61%)	≥ Level 3: 118/152 (78%)	≥ Level 3: 24/73 (33%)									
Yes	≥ Level 4: 2/32 (6%)	≥ Level 4: 3/19 (16%)	≥ Level 4: 1/30 (3%)									
	≥ Level 3: 4/32 (13%)	≥ Level 3: 6/19 (32%)	≥ Level 3: 2/30 (7%)									
Gap	≥ Level 4: 34%	≥ Level 4: 35%	≥ Level 4: 4%									
	≥ Level 3: 48%	≥ Level 3: 46%	≥ Level 3: 26%									

^{*}Algebra I data does not show a significant gap in achievement when comparing special needs students to the remainder of the student population.

Economically disadvantaged students in grades 6-8 also have a significant gap in math achievement, as shown by the tab

Economically Disadvantaged Student Achievement 2018 Math PARCC			
Economic Disadvantage?	Math 6	Math 7	Math 8
No	≥ Level 4: 41/77 (53%)	≥ Level 4: 43/69 (62%)	≥ Level 4: 3/30 (10%)
	≥ Level 3: 58/77 (75%)	≥ Level 3: 59/69 (86%)	≥ Level 3: 11/30 (37%)
Yes	≥ Level 4: 22/112 (20%)	≥ Level 4: 38/102 (37%)	≥ Level 4: 3/73 (4%)
	≥ Level 3: 42/112 (38%)	≥ Level 3: 65/102 (64%)	≥ Level 3: 15/73 (21%)

Gap ≥ Level 4: 33% ≥ Level 4: 25% ≥ Level 4: 25% ≥ Level 3: 22% ≥ Level 3: 22%
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^{*}Algebra I data does not show a significant gap in achievement when comparing economically disadvantaged studremainder of the student population.

The fall administration of the Math Inventory in Math 6, 7, 8 classes showed the following:

Math Inventory Data Fall 2018			
	Math 6	Math 7	Mat
Below Basic	47%	56%	76
Basic	24%	21%	20
Proficient	29%	22%	45
Advanced	0%	1%	05

^{*}Algebra I students were not required to take the Math Inventory Test.

GOAL

The goal is to increase the percentage of students within the special needs and economically disadvantaged subgroups we exceed expectations on the Math PARCC (≥ Level 4). Thus, the gap between these subgroups and the remainder of the subgroups and the remainder of the subgroups are subgroups.

This goal aligns with the ongoing focus of ACPS to improve the achievement level of all students, including the special ne economically disadvantaged populations.

NALYSIS and ARRIERS TO

When examining PARCC Evidence Analysis, our students performed weak in Modeling and Reasoning across all three gra Due to the amount of curriculum to be taught, it is often hard for teachers to take their students to the depth required to these type of questions. Thus, teachers must be sure to familiarize students with questions that require higher level thin

TTAINMENT	regular basis. PARCC Public Release questions are a good resource for these question types.	
	Additionally, two grades experienced poor performance on skills that are typically taught using pencil/paper. However, to assessment requires all problems to be completed on the computer. Teachers must be willing to let go of the paper/pent that they are accustomed to, and begin teaching these skills through technology. School21 could be a valuable resource question types.	
OUTCOMES	Since the principal's SLO focuses on student achievement in the 7th grade,, we will focus on closing the gap in current 7t students. The 2019 Math 7 PARCC results will show a 3% decrease in the achievement gap (≥ Level 4) for both the special economically disadvantaged subgroups, as compared to the 2018 Math 6 PARCC results (shown above).	
RESOURCES	Resources Available: School 21 - Online Curriculum Platform PARCC Practice Tests/Public Released Items (Pearson and Engrade) Professional Development on GRR and UDL Math 180 County Math Curriculum Websites Math School Improvement Specialist Co-Curricular Math Resources Not Currently Available: Research-based Tier II and III interventions Adequate staff to implement intervention programs Full-time Math School Improvement Specialist Additional class time for Math 180 A laptop cart for every classroom	
EMENTATION, DATES, ONITORING	will be monitored by the SIS and shared with classroom teachers. County Benchmarks will be given three times per year. program data (Math 180) will also be collected. The PARCC will be administered in the spring.	
	Math InventorySeptember 2018, February 2019Math BenchmarksNovember 2018, February 2019, May 2019 (tentative)	

PARCC Assessment May 2019

To Be Completed when 2019 PARCC data is available

- Based on the implementation outcome (s), has the identified goal been reached?
- If the identified goal has been reached, how will capacity be sustained?

3. Universal Design for Learning for MATH.

How will UDL be used in the classroom to support attainment of your goals? Reflect upon the strategical last year's plan to determine the effectiveness of the strategies. Edit the list accordingly. List 3-5 strategies upon the classification of the strategies. Edit the list accordingly. List 3-5 strategies upon the principle/mode that will be used consistently during instruction to reduce barriers to learning provide positive academic outcomes for all students.

able 15	
DL Principle/Mode	Representation –How the teacher presents the information.
eans of Representation: oviding the learner rious ways of acquiring formation and knowledge.	 Focused Instruction (teacher-led instruction) Digital Materials (such as videos) Online Math Platforms (School21, Prodigy) Audio Support (text-to-speech)
eans for Expressions:	Expression/Action- How the students demonstrates their knowledge.
oviding the learner ternatives for monstrating their owledge and skills (what ey know).	 Verbal (informal checks for understanding) Paper/pencil responses Digital (online practice or assessments) Use of manipulatives
eans for Engagement:	Multiple Options for Engagement

p into learners interests, allenge them propriately, and motivate em to learn.

- Cooperative learning
- Relating math problems to student interests
- PBIS
- Math Department Rewards (Final Answer Friday/Other Challenges)

C. SCIENCE

The Science section will be omitted for the 2018-2019 year as the transition is made to the NGSS and MISA.

nistrative Leadership

PRINCIPAL'S SLOs- Please make sure your SLOs are based on critical needs identified through your data review and be evidence (See SLO rubric)

A. Principal SLO 1

- 1. What is the content focus of the SLO? Describe and explain the student group (s) selected for the SLO. The goal is for all 7th grade students to achieve 50% of their targeted growth on Math 7 modules 1 & 2 which are assessed by Benchmarks 1 & 2.
- 2. Describe the information and/or data that was collected or used to create the SLO.

 Upon close analysis of last year's 6th grade students' PARCC performance, it was evident there were gaps in students academic achievement most specifically the subgroups of students with special needs and economically disadva therefore, that entire grade level was selected to participate in this SLO. Math 7 modules 1 & 2 were chosen becommodules the product of the scademic gaps that the subgroups of students' needs and can reduce the academic gaps that the subgroups of students' needs and can reduce the academic gaps that the subgroups of students' needs and can reduce the academic gaps that the subgroups of students' needs and can reduce the academic gaps that the subgroups of students' needs and can reduce the academic gaps that the subgroups of students' needs and can reduce the academic gaps that the subgroups of students with special needs and economically disadvants.
- 3. How does the SLO support the Goal Planning Process and School Improvement Goals and Strategies?

Full attainment of this SLO will help students to be better prepared to advance their comprehension and skills in advanced math classes, which will aid in reducing the significant gaps in learning and lower assessment scores of with special needs and economically disadvantaged. Ultimately, the hope is that students who achieve their targ growth will be prepared for succeeding in college and careers.

4. Describe what evidence will be used to determine student growth for the SLO.

Targeted students will achieve half the gap from pre-test to post-test scores on Benchmarks 1 & 2. Results will b in a growth calculator.

B. Principal SLO 2

- 1. What is the content focus of the SLO? Describe and explain the student group (s) selected for the SLO. Current 7th grade students are targeted for this SLO involving English/Language Arts narrative writing
- Describe the information and/or data that was collected or used to create the SLO.
 Close data analysis of this group of students' 6th grade writing scores indicated there was significant need of improvement on the narrative writing prompts.
- 3. How does the SLO support the Goal Planning Process and School Improvement Goals and Strategies? Full attainment of this SLO will help students to be better prepared with comprehensive skills in more advanced classes, which will aid in reducing the significant gaps in Washington students' assessment scores when compare district and state scores. Emphasis will be placed on students with special needs, economically disadvantaged, at male subgroups. Ultimately, the hope is that students who achieve their targeted growth will be prepared for su college and careers which specifically aligns with the goals and strategies of the district's School Improvement Pl process.

4. Describe what evidence will be used to determine student growth for the SLO.

Analysis and comparison of pre-instruction scores on a writing prompt to post-instruction writing scores will be of Both writing prompts will be based on the same rubric.

MULTI-TIERED SYSTEM OF SUPPORT

e include a copy of your MTSS Practice Profile. This profile can be attached to the end of the Plan. Make sur w your goal planning process to show the integration and linkage between your goal planning process and priorities.

Based upon the results of the MTSS Practice Profile, what are the priority/priorities that the MTSS team selected?

- a. Screening & Progress Monitoring Trained school personnel use reliable and valid universal screening tools to identify students with at-risk social behavior.
- b. Tier II Qualified personnel use research-based strategic/group interventions for students needing Tier II behavior support in addition to Tier I behavioral supports.

a. How will the priority/ priorities be addressed?

aying the Foundation

nstalling

mplementing

sustaining School-Wide Implementation

he following phases will occur:

b. What district support is needed to address your priority/priorities?

raining on implementation of behavior screening tool, follow up with how to analyze reports

ime for staff to complete the screening and analyze the data

nformation on additional interventions, supports and resources available to implement for students at risk.

POSITIVE BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION & SUPPORTS OR BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

ding to COMAR 13A.08.06.01 defines Positive Behavioral Interventions and Support program (PBIS) means the research-b approach method adopted by the State Board to:

- a. Build capacity among school staff to adopt and sustain the use of positive, effective practices to create learning environments where teachers can teach and students can learn; and
- b. Improve the link between research –validated practices and the environments in which teaching and learning occur.

Based on the examination of the discipline data, please describe strategies to support/improve the implementation of t framework in your school.

ngton Middle utilizes a PBIS' framework of a three tier system of behavior support. Tier I supports are imbedded into the school day, the Commanders Go RED school wide rules, *Respect yourself and others, Exhibit responsibility, and Display a positive attitude*. Stude cash (Commanders Cash) for good deeds, attendance, academic achievement, and behavior achievement daily. Commanders Cash) on nine week rewards, school based drawings, and other incentives. The PBIS team and guidance also provide/teach monthly characs. The school has an established student recognition program. Each semester students are recognized for attendance, DARE, commu Character Counts, behavior achievement, and academic achievements. Students are also recognized through a Rising and Shining Sony each fall and spring. Students are often recognized on the morning announcements by administration for positive deeds.

Aspen discipline data from the 2017-18 school year, students with 9 or more documented referrals were targeted for the start of the year as Tier II students. Individual meetings were scheduled for parents and students to discuss grades, attendance, and behaviors full us school year and determine a plan to increase the student's success for the upcoming year. Outcomes from the meetings included

rventions, such as Check-In/Check out, weekly sessions with the guidance counselor, referrals to mental health counseling, all with t rove student success. These identified students and any additional students whose behavior warrants attention will be monitored at ly meetings held to discuss interventions in place, determine if the intervention is appropriate and/or if additional supports are requires who require additional support, would be considered Tier III intervention recipients. These students would continue to have mon ags to discuss progress, but additional supports, such an Integrated Support Plan, Behavior Contracts, or other interventions would be nented to improve success.

er tool used during the 2018-19 school year to identify students who may require additional supports is the Student Risk Screening S Using the data from the screening tool, staff will be able to identify students who are exhibiting internalizing and externalizing behave impacting success. Once students are identified as moderate or high risk, staff can determine appropriate Tier II or Tier III Intervendents.

Describe any research-based strategies/ interventions for students needing Tier II behavior support in addition to Tier I behavioral supports.

in/Check Out System is used for struggling students. A staff member is assigned to the student and each day, the staff m with the student in the morning and the end of the day to encourage the student and take the opportunity to discuss an ig to grades, attendance or behavior. Throughout the day, there is a form that the student has the teacher sign off on eac completion, behavior and interactions with the teacher and peers. Additionally, a parent component is included in this ention. Each evening the form is sent home for parent review and signature. The form is then returned to school the next ng.

Skills Instruction/School counseling is used for students who have a special area of of need relating to peer interaction o ctions with staff. The guidance counselor meets with the student(s) weekly to discuss the area of need.

t Conferences are scheduled as needed to meet with the parents of students who are struggling with behaviors. During the rences, we discuss the behaviors, grades and attendance. At this time, the parents and the child have an opportunity to shation regarding what may be occurring at home. At the conclusion of the conference, there is a plan to implement to help at the more successful.

ative Practices are implemented to help resolve conflict between students and peers or staff members.

n X: Non-Title I Schools

/ and Community Engagement

Parent/Community Involvement Needs

be in a narrative your school's family and community engagement. Support with data (i.e. volunteer hours, percent of family/comm pation from sign in sheets, type and number of parent activities, etc.).

ceholders are welcome at Washington Middle School and encouraged to share their ideas, concerns, and talents. The administration hington Middle School keep parents and community members involved via monthly Aspen, Phone Messenger, Parent Conference d igs, school website, school marquise, and monthly calendars that are sent home. Parents volunteer various hours and skills each mo oning dances, assisting with musicals and concerts, and helping teachers inside and outside of the classrooms.

Parent Advisory Committee 2018 - 2019

Name	Position
Kendra Kenney	Principal
Chris Cassell	Assistant Principal
Tonya Detrick-Grove	Assistant Principal
Charissa Bishop	Chairperson
Alice McCullough	Parent
Lori Fleegle	Parent
Theresa Brown	Parent
Shawnee McElfish	Counselor

n Title I Parent Involvement Plan

der the "Position" column, identify the school's representative and alternate for the county Parent Advisory Council with "PAC." Idener members as Parent, Teacher, Community Member, and so forth. The committee must represent a cross section of the school control of the school of the school

WASHINGTON MIDDLE SCHOOL PARENT INVOLVEMENT PLAN

Expectations

ton Middle School recognizes the importance of forming a strong partnership with parent/family and community members in order ely impact the students in our school. To promote effective parent/family engagement, the staff welcomes and encourages parents unity members to join them in activities identified in the Action Plan as follows:

- I Shared decision-making opportunities
- II Opportunities to build and increase understanding, communication, and support between home and school
- III Formal and informal evaluation of the effectiveness of parent/family engagement activities
- IV Activities that promote a positive environment of high expectations shared by home and school

Goal: By offering opportunities to build parent capacity in school decision making, in understanding academic standards, and in inc support academics at home, the school will meet their targeted goals.

Action Plan

Requirements	Description of Activities/	Date(s)	Who should yo
	Actions/Initiatives		for more inforr
red Decision Making	PTO Meetings	Monthly	Administ
The parent involvement plan is developed with input from parents.	Conferences		
ilding Parental Capacity			
Provide assistance to parents in understanding	PTO Meetings	Monthly	Administration
the State's academic content standards and	MSDE Website	As needed	
students academic achievement standards, and State and local	Parent conferences		
academic assessments.	PTO Meetings		
Provide materials and parent trainings/	Emails or phone calls	Monthly	Administration
workshops to help parents improve their child's	School Website		School Counsel
academic achievement	Face-to-face or phone conferences	As needed	Administration
Ensure information is presented in a format			
and/or language parents can understand.	PTO Meetings		Administration
PRovide full opportunities for participation of parents			School Counsel

	2018 – 2019 School Improvement Plan		
of students from diverse backgrounds.	Volunteering	Monthly As needed	Administration
Requirements	Description of Activities/ Actions/Initiatives	Date(s)	Who should yo
review the Effectiveness 'fectiveness of the school's ital involvement activities will riewed.	PTO Meetings	Each Semester	Principal
ther School Level Parent rement Initiatives Based rce Epstein's Third Type olvement: Volunteering	Administration Conferences	As needed	Principal

y two or three strategies that you will use this year to increase parent participation and parent awareness in academic/instructional ocesses. Please include a timeline for implementation.

n XI.

isional Community for Teachers and Staff- Standard 7

it comes to closing the achievement gap for any group of students, we know that focused and targeted professional learning the school improvement effort. What school based professional learning will be/has been coordinated this y so your school's achievement gaps?

Professional Learning Title: Data Analysis

Date (s): 8 times/year during Vertical Team Plannings

Location and Time: Washington Middle School - typically once a month

Intended Audience: Teachers and Instructional Assistants

What changes are expected to occur in the classroom as a result of this professional learning?

Educators will have a better understanding of what skills students need to improve and will design lessons and create activities based needs

What knowledge and skills will the participants attain in this professional learning to make these changes happen?

Teachers and Instructional Assistants will work with content area specialists and administration to closely analyze student performance determine areas of need

How will you measure the implementation of the the knowledge and skills in the classroom? Classroom observations, walk-throughs, formative and summative assessment results

Professional Learning Title: GRRUDL Alignment

Date (s): Initial Training August 2018, additional work sessions/team meetings throughout the school year

Location and Time: Washington Middle School

Intended Audience: All staff

What changes are expected to occur in the classroom as a result of this professional learning?

When planning lessons and activities, staff will plan more purposefully to infuse Universal Design for Learning into the Gradual Releas Responsibility framework.

What knowledge and skills will the participants attain in this professional learning?

Staff will learn how easily GRR and UDL can work together to benefit all types of learners, and how GRRUDL is effective with large or assignments and projects.

How will you measure the implementation of the the knowledge and skills in the classroom?

Through observations, conversations with staff and students, and staff and student surveys

า XII.

ement Plan

low will the plan be shared with the faculty and staff?

he plans will be shared with faculty and staff during School Improvement Team meetings and grade level team meetings in Novemband revisited in January, March, and June.

low will student progress data be collected, reported to, and evaluated by the SIT?

chool administration and content area specialists will share with the SIT

low will the SIP be revised based on student progress and the method(s) used to measure student progress?

By the SIT as needed throughout the year

Vhat role will classroom teachers and/or departments have in implementing and monitoring the plan?

Vashington Middle School uses a Team Leader model in place of the Action Team framework. Administration and School Improvement pecialists will work with grade level team leaders and content area teachers to create, implement, communicate, monitor, and mode he plan. The administration meets with team leaders and teams on a weekly basis. School Improvement Specialist, team leaders, PB nembers, Conflict Resolution members, and the SIT will meet with administration on a monthly basis. School Improvement Specialist

Ind team leaders also supervise the teacher mentoring program for new staff members. They provide guidance for new staff unfamily vith school improvement plans, and they help them by ensuring that strategies and activities indicated in the plan are implemented lassrooms.

low will the initial plan be shared with parents and community members?

The SIP will be shared with parents at a scheduled PTO meeting in January 2019. Invitations to the meeting will be handled through the chool calendars that are sent home, and notification will be placed on the school's marquise and school's website. The plan will be sosted on the ACPS website with a link to the Washington Middle School website. Updates will be shared via meetings throughout the rear.

low will revisions to the SIP be presented to the staff, parents, and community?

levisions to the SIP will be presented to staff during team meetings, and to parents at PTO meetings.

Vhat assistance does the Central Office need to provide in developing, monitoring, assessing, and implementing the plan?

he LEA will provide oversight to address the specific needs of the students in the areas where Washington Middle didn't show adeq chievement. The LEA will assist Washington Middle in the development of a comprehensive plan that includes strategies to address urriculum, instruction, assessment, professional development, leadership, structure, and school climate/culture. The LEA will work the SIS and administration to answer questions and concerns related to data, demographic information, and state requirements. The Lentral Office will provide staff development to enable the monitoring and assessing of the SIP through the Aspen system. Dr. Georg Brown, Supervisor of Professional Development and LEA support, will provide professional development support to the school during mplementation and evaluation phases of the plan. The LEA will insure that the evaluation of objectives for state and federal school mprovement funds/grants are aligned with the school improvement goals.

ist the approximate dates and/or calendar for sharing, monitoring, and revising the plan.

aculty - November through March - Weekly Team Meetings

takeholders - January, March, and May - PTO Meetings

Nonitoring the Plan

- Academic Data Quarterly
- Attendance Data Monthly

Discipline Data - Monthly	P
is page to identify the members of the School Improvement Plan's	s toom . Dloose include their affiliation /title
is page to identify the members of the school improvement Plans	s team. Flease include their anniation/title.
(Print and Sign)	Affiliation/Title
	Principal