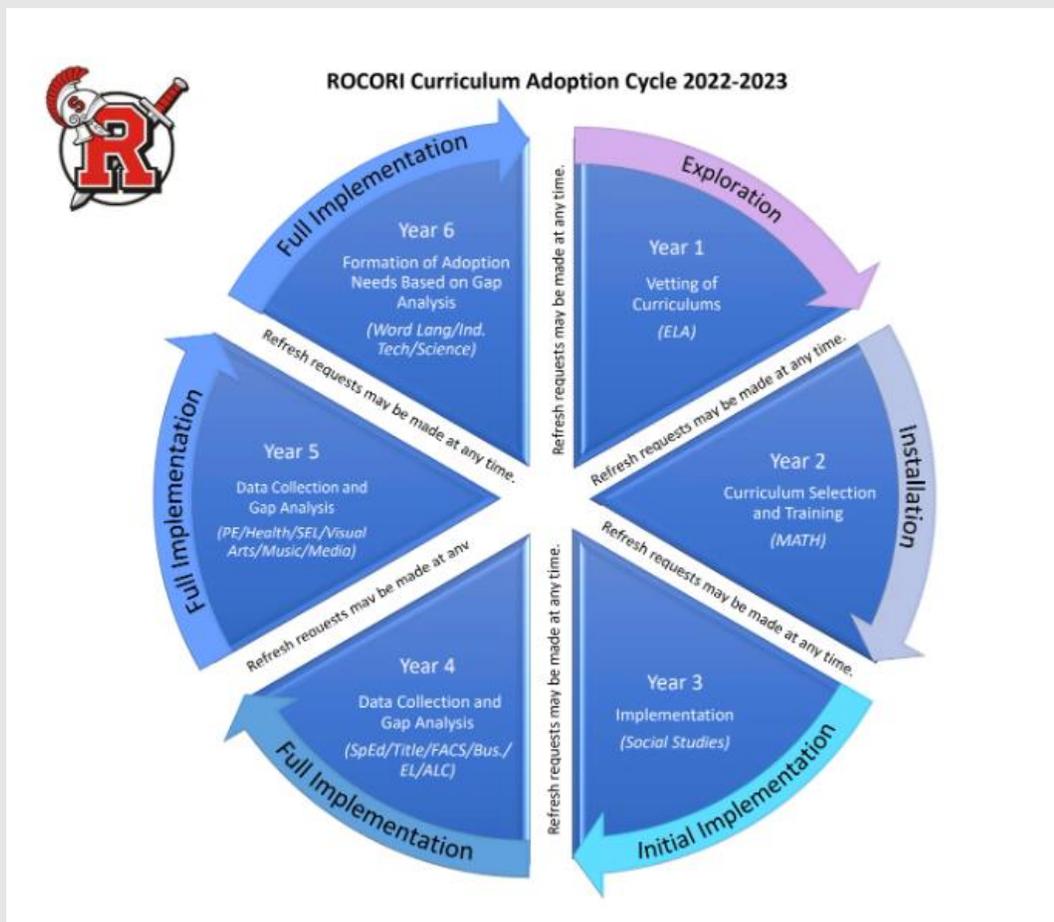


ROCORI CURRICULUM REVIEW CYCLE



Year One (Curriculum Vetting)

1. August-September: Examine current research and evidence-based practices
 - a. Identify critical emerging educational issues and trends for which information might be revealed
 - b. Gather data for consideration
2. October: Establish beliefs, best practices, mission and vision statements based upon research. Prepare summary report for submission.
3. November: Present Summary Report at District CI Committee Meeting
4. December: Research current curriculum
 - a. EdReports
 - b. Cohort Districts
 - c. What Works Clearinghouse
 - d. Regional Curriculum Coordinator Network (Resource Training)
5. January: Curriculum Vetting- Request sample copies of appropriate curriculum materials to be analyzed based on the Summary Report and research
6. February: Develop instructional materials selection criteria organizer to evaluate sample copies
7. March: Review instructional materials; narrow the curriculum to a manageable number and invite company representatives for presentations
8. April: Select which materials to order for a pilot based on Summary Report and Criteria Organizer
9. May: Establish criteria, roles, responsibilities and expectations for pilot in upcoming school year
10. June-July: Work days
 - a. Familiarize new materials
 - b. PD by company representatives and other field resources
 - c. Develop lesson plans congruent with new curriculum and materials and standards

Year Two (Pilot, Selection and Training)

1. August-December Pilot study of materials
 - a. Develop and implement lesson plans congruent with new curriculum and standards

- b. Collect data (selection criteria, stakeholder data, internal input, strengths and weaknesses of curriculum and student achievement data)
- 2. January
 - a. Analyze data
 - b. Recommend options for instructional materials and assessments
- 3. February
 - a. Update District CI Committee
 - b. Draft purchase recommendation and negotiate purchase with vendors by the 28th
 - 1. Materials
 - 2. Staff development
- 4. March
 - a. Draft communication and implementation plan
 - b. Present recommendations to School Board
 - c. Approval by school board
- 5. April
 - a. Finalize purchase with vendors
 - b. Create Progress Monitoring and Program Evaluation Plan
 - i. PD: timeline, best practices
 - ii. Curriculum implementation (challenges/needs, etc.)
- 6. May: Share adoption plan with stakeholders

Year Three (Implementation)

- 1. August- September
 - a. Full Implementation
 - b. Create UbD Unit or Curriculum Mapping Document, as appropriate
 - i. Standards
 - 1. Account for all content standards
 - 2. Clearly state learning targets
 - a. Knowledge: what does the student need to know
 - b. Skills: what procedure does the student need to apply

- c. Understandings: what understandings are foundational for mastery?
 - d. Evidence of student mastery
 - 3. Vocabulary
 - 4. Activities
 - ii. Assessments
 - 1. Clearly outline scope and sequence
 - 2. Align to instructional learning experiences
 - 3. Formative AND summative
 - iii. Resources being used
 - iv. Engaging instruction (Instructional practices identified and clearly stated)
 - 1. Global/Social context skills sets
 - 2. Differentiated instruction and engagement
 - a. 21st Century Skills
 - b. CLR (EL, SpEd, GT)
 - c. SAMR Framework (Substitution, Augmentation, Modification, Redefinition)
2. October- November: Identify needs to support staff and student learning
 - a. PD
 - b. Results of assessments
 - c. Overall satisfaction
3. December- January
 - a. PD
 - b. Reexamine UbD/Curriculum Mapping Documents in accordance with both student work and perceptual data gathered earlier in the year
 - c. Analyze assessment data
4. February-March: Develop and collect stakeholder curriculum and PD input
 - a. Communication
 - b. Implementation
 - c. Assessments
 - d. PD
 - e. UbD/Curriculum Mapping Documents
 - f. Best Practice Guidelines established in Year One
5. April-May: Document Curriculum Implementation

- a. Analyze assessment data
 - b. Create Curriculum Summary Report (4a-f)
- 6. June: Submit UbD/Curriculum Mapping Documents to Building Administrator

Year Four (Data Collection and Gap Analysis)

- 1. Review and Adjust Curriculum Summary Report as needed
- 2. Document ongoing teacher/stakeholder feedback and input via survey
 - a. Communication
 - b. Implementation
 - a. Evaluation
 - b. PD
 - c. UbD/Curriculum Mapping Documents
 - d. Best Practice Guidelines established in Year One
- 3. Complete Refresh Request
 - a. Identify gaps/weaknesses in curriculum mapping documents
 - b. Present refresh needs at district CI meeting

Year Five (Data Collection and Gap Analysis)

- 1. Continue integrating adopted curriculum
- 1. Monitor the impact of revised/new state standards on the curriculum
 - a. Identify the alignment and lack of alignment within the curriculum
 - b. Make plans for integration within the curriculum
- 2. Evaluate internal assessments and identify changes needed to achieve ROCORI targets
- 3. Call subcommittee meetings as deemed appropriate

Year Six (Formation of Adoption Needs Based on Gap Analysis)

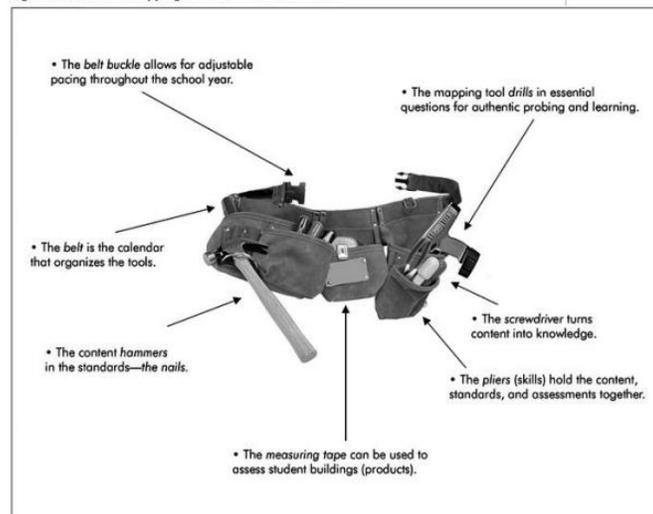
- 1. Continue to integrate adopted curriculum
- 2. Evaluate the impact of revised/new state standards on the curriculum
 - a. Identify the alignment and lack of alignment within the curriculum
 - b. Make plans for integration within the curriculum
- 4. Review assessment data to:
 - a. Identify potential gaps or overlays in the curriculum
 - b. Determine level of effectiveness of curriculum

3. Conduct an internal review of differences between ‘target’ and ‘reality’
 - a. Research findings and current practices
 - b. ROCORI Strategic Roadmap
4. Articulate areas of strength and weakness in the curriculum via UbD/Curriculum Mapping documents

A metaphor for the tools of curriculum mapping is a tool belt. (Taken from *Getting Results with Curriculum Mapping*, 2004 edited by Heidi Hayes Jacobs pp. 11-12)

- The belt is the calendar that organizes the tools.
- The belt buckle allows for adjustable pacing throughout the school year.
- The content hammers in the standards – the nails.
- The mapping tool drills in essential questions for authentic probing and learning.
- The pliers (skills) hold the content, standards, and assessment together.
- The screwdriver turns the content into knowledge.
- The measuring tape can be used to assess student buildings (products)

Fig. 2.1. Curriculum Mapping: A Tool Belt for Teachers.



Curriculum mapping is a living, breathing, ever-changing history of PK-12 student learning. Mapping is work and takes time, but the improvement in student as well as teacher learning is worth the time.