Using FIP Courses to Design Better Classroom-based Formative Assessments

Session 3

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Webinar Series for Federally Identified Schools

Formative Instructional Practices Online Professional Learning (FIP)

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1. Formative Instructional Practices (FIP) Professional Learning: How Federally Designated Schools Can Improve

This webinar session will share with leaders the revised Formative Instructional Practices (FIP) Online Professional Learning platform. FIP offers 25 courses that focus on four major Tier 1 evidence-based practice areas that lead to greater student achievement when used well: 1) Creating and Using Clear Learning Targets, 2) Collecting, Analyzing and Using Evidence of Student Learning, 3) Understanding and Using Effective Feedback with Students, and 4) Facilitating Student Ownership of Learning. Access to FIP courses and navigation on the platform will be demonstrated. A link to access a video that shows FIP in Action in a classroom is provided along with a video-viewing Reflection/Questions guide.

2. Using GA FIP Webpage Resources to Support Improvement Planning

This webinar session will acquaint school leaders with the resources that are available for use to support a plan for implementing Formative Instructional Practices Online Professional Learning in a school or district. Highlights include a ready-to-use introductory presentation, support tiles for districts and teachers on first steps for FIP, the alignment of FIP Foundations Courses to TAPS and LAPS, and sample professional growth plans for leaders and teachers that use FIP courses.

3. Using FIP Courses to Design Better Classroom-based Formative Assessments

This webinar session will preview key content that is available in the Designing Sound Assessment series of FIP courses. Information with direct course examples will be shared to help leaders see how targeted and efficient teaching, learning and lesson-based assessments can become when the right kinds of formative practices are used to accurately document evidence of student learning. Three areas will be highlighted: (1) Clarifying Teaching and Assessment Expectations (2) Mastering Methods of Assessment, and (3) Putting the Pieces Together: Designing and Critiquing Sound Assessments.

4. Creating Optimal Opportunities to Lead FIP Professional Learning

This webinar will share key points from the book resource, Leadership for Teacher Learning by Dylan Wiliam. Discussion topics will be applied to FIP so that leaders can consider a plan for using FIP in ways that can be most supportive for teachers. A resource on how to use instructional rounds to support use of new practices will be provided.

5. Leading Teachers to Help Students Revise their Thinking Using Formative Assessment

The primary purpose of classroom-based formative assessment is to use the results to help students revise their thinking. This webinar will provide leaders with considerations to reflect upon during Instructional Awareness Walks when students exhibit misconceptions in their understanding. Key and actionable suggestions will be provided to leaders and teachers to share with teachers so teachers can help students revise their thinking and work more accurately toward mastery.

6. Organizing to Help Teachers Facilitate Student Ownership of Learning

Helping students develop ownership for their learning is one of the four pillars of FIP. Often, teachers need assistance to think about foundational skills that need to be taught before grouping students to work as peers to support their own and others’ learning. This webinar will identify several foundational skills that teachers can use to support teacher capacity to plan for student ownership of learning.

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Review from Previous Webinars in the Series:

Formative Instructional Practices Defined

“It is not the instrument that is formative; it is the use of the information gathered.” (Chappuis, 2009)

Formative Instructional Practices (FIP) are intentional behaviors that teachers and students use to make decisions about learning. Formative instructional practices are the formal and informal ways that teachers and students gather and respond to evidence of student learning.

Georgia FIP is a blended model for professional learning. It provides Tier I evidenced-based interventions and practice opportunities for educators to accurately use formative instructional practices in districts and schools.

GA FIP online professional learning has four foundational components.

1. Clear Learning Targets
2. Collecting, analyzing and using evidence of student learning
3. Effective Feedback
4. Student Ownership of Learning
Review: Why Consider FIP for SDE?

The GSAPS assesses a school’s level of implementation in each of the five systems of GSCI:

**Coherent Instruction:** Districts and schools must have an established shared instructional guidance system (Structure 3: Use of a balanced blend of assessments)

**Effective Leadership:** A major support necessary for an effective instructional guidance system is leadership in the school and at the district level.

**Professional Capacity:** In addition to effective leadership, schools, to improve, particularly in instruction, must have a coherent system to develop the capacity of the professionals in the school.

**Family and Community Engagement:** A school must have an intentional explicit system for engaging the adults beyond the school in the core instructional work of the school.

**Supportive Learning Environment:** A school must design a system that organizes the efforts in the school to meet the differing needs of all students.

Topics for Today

Share highlights from the content and Facilitation Guides in the *Designing Sound Assessment Course (DSA)* series

- Clarifying Assessment Expectations
- Mastering Methods of Assessment
- Designing and Critiquing Sound Assessments
FIP has 25 Courses Organized by a Series of Related Topics

- Foundations Series (6 courses)
- Clear Learning Targets (7 courses)
- Reaching Every Student (3 courses)
- Designing Sound Assessments (9 courses, including an overview)
Designing Sound Assessment Course Series

- Designing Sound Assessments Overview
- Creating and Using Rubrics
- Creating and Using Master Rubrics
- Creating and Using Assessment Blueprints
- Creating and Using Written Response Assessments
- Creating and Using Verbal Response Assessments
- Creating and Using Performance Assessments
- Creating and Using Selected Response Assessments
- Designing and Critiquing Sound Assessments: Putting the Pieces Together
Sections in the DSA Series

• Clarifying Assessment Expectations (Courses 1051, 1052, 1053)

• Mastering Methods of Assessment (Courses 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057)

• Putting the Pieces Together: Designing and Critiquing Sound Assessments (Course 1058)

Note: Overview of DSA Series is a separate course.
DESIGNING
SOUND ASSESSMENT:
Clarifying Assessment Expectations

FACILITATION GUIDE
There are three modules about clarifying assessment expectations in the Designing Sound Assessment (DSA) Series:

**DSA: Creating and Using Rubrics**

**LEARNING TARGETS:**
1. Understand the types of rubrics as well as their benefits and limitations.
2. Create a high-quality, analytic rubric.
4. Understand the uses of rubrics to advance learning.

**DSA: Creating and Using Master Rubrics**

**LEARNING TARGETS:**
1. Explain the purpose and elements of a master rubric.
2. Create high-quality master rubric.
3. Critique master rubric for quality.
4. Understand the uses of master rubric to advance learning.

**DSA: Creating and Using Assessment Blueprints**

**LEARNING TARGETS:**
1. Explain the purpose and elements of a blueprint.
2. Create high-quality blueprints.
3. Critique blueprints for quality.
4. Understand the uses of blueprints to advance learning.
Section I: Confirming Our Learning
Activity 1: Three-level Rubrics: The 5–3–1 Design
Purpose: Ensure understanding of the characteristics and benefits of creating and using three-level rubrics. **Time: 15 minutes**

Activity 2: Drafting Strong Descriptors
Purpose: Ensure that teachers know how to draft strong descriptors that represent learning at the novice, intermediate, and mastery levels. **Time: 30 minutes**

Activity 3: Master Rubrics: The Ultimate Organizer
Purpose: Clarify learning expectations for creating a master rubric as well as how they provide the basis for strong assessment, instruction and resource selection. **Time: 45 minutes**

Activity 4: Using a Master Rubric as the Basis for a Blueprint
Purpose: Ensure understanding of the connection between master rubrics and assessment blueprints. **Time: 30 minutes**

Section II: Confirming Our Practice
Activity 1: Critiquing Our Own Rubrics and Master Rubrics
Purpose: For teachers to give and receive effective feedback on the rubrics and master rubrics they have created, providing an opportunity to discuss what the standards look and sound like at progressive levels of mastery. **Time: 60 minutes**

Activity 2: Critiquing Our Own Assessment Blueprints
Purpose: For teachers to give and receive effective feedback on the assessment blueprints they have created. **Time: 60 minutes**

Activity 3: Clarifying Assessment Expectations: Where Are You Now?
Purpose: For teachers to self-assess where they are in their practice of clarifying assessment expectations by using master rubrics and assessment blueprints. **Time: 30 minutes**

Section III: Confirming Our Commitment
Activity 1: Setting Goals for Clarifying Assessment Expectations
Purpose: For the team to establish some specific and challenging individual or team goals around clarifying assessment expectations. **Time: 20 minutes**

Activity 2: What Comes Next in Our Learning Journey?
Purpose: For the team to understand what comes next in the DSA series. **Time: 10 minutes**
Sample In-course Content

Assessment Challenges for Students

1. As a student, you felt as though your teacher did not have a clear idea of what she was looking for in an essay or project. As a result, you felt as though you could have done a better job if you had only known the criteria for success.

2. As a student, you earned a 4 out of 5. The scoring guide said a 4 was a complete response and a 5 was a thorough response. You had no idea what to improve to earn the 5.

Assessment Challenges for Teachers

1. As a teacher, you wanted your students to take greater ownership of their own learning, but they didn’t seem able to get started on their own or to work without constantly asking, “Is this what you want?”

2. As a teacher, you found yourself using few written response items or performance tasks because they took too much time to grade.
Holistic and Analytic Rubrics

Rubrics can be designed to make a single, overall judgment of student learning, or can be designed to make an independent judgment of each individual learning expectation.

Analytic Rubrics

Analytic rubrics are designed for identifying specific strengths and gaps in learning. An analytic rubric breaks each element of learning into a separate row. This provides a focused description of each aspect of learning at each performance level (e.g., novice, intermediate, mastery).
Standard: Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.

Mastering the Standard

- I can evaluate or judge the argument and its specific claims in a text. This means that I can tell whether the reasons and evidence provided for a claim are logical and sufficient (enough) to support the claim.
- I can determine whether a claim is supported by evidence or not.
- I can trace or follow an argument and specific claims in a text. This means that I can find the claim made, find the reasons and evidence that support the claim, and explain how the reasons and evidence link to the claim.
- I can find the reasons and evidence that support (back up) a claim.
- I can find a claim made in a text

Learning Target Types: Knowledge – Skill – Reasoning - Product
Three-Level Rubrics: The 5–3–1 Design

**DIRECTIONS:** Referencing the DSA: Creating and Using Rubrics module as needed, defend each statement below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Three-Level Rubrics:</th>
<th>What I learned in the module to support this statement…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Are easier to create and use than rubrics that define four or more levels. | • More performance levels lead to more vague language.  
• It is tough enough just defining three levels with concrete, objective language.  
• Three-levels are easier to use because each level defines threshold evidence. |
| Allow for six levels of feedback. | A three-level rubric only defines three performance levels, but it allows for six levels of feedback because:  
• If you are below a “1” or novice performance, you are somewhere else. You are ‘somewhere’ in the learning progression.  
• If you are secure in novice learning, yet can perform a piece of intermediate learning, you are a “2.”  
• If you are secure in intermediate learning, yet can perform a piece of mastery learning, you are a “3.” |
| Allow for greater reliability. | • Because three-level rubrics define three performance levels using concrete and objective language, reliability increases.  
• Vague language compromises reliability because it leads to inconsistent application when judging student work.  
• The goal is for two equally proficient responses to earn the same score or performance distinction. |
| Do not define zero. | • There is no need to define zero. When applying a rubric for a grade, you simply are not a “1” yet.  
• Plus, if you are below a “1” or novice performance, you are somewhere else. You are ‘somewhere’ in the learning progression. |
Assessment Blueprint Design Guide

**Before writing the blueprint:**
1. Deconstruct the intended standards into clear learning targets.
2. Create a master rubric.
   a. If you plan to teach a part of a standard, rather than the entire standard, choose just those targets.
   b. You may not need a separate row for each target. Some targets build on each other, from novice to intermediate to mastery.

**When writing the blueprint, for each row of the master rubric:**
1. Choose appropriate assessment methods for each cell or row in your master rubric.
2. Identify the intended types of thinking that students should be asked to demonstrate (a good place to use your preferred taxonomy, such as Chappuis’, Bloom’s, Webb’s, or Hess’).
3. Determine the minimum evidence needed to support accurate decision making—be sure that you will gather enough evidence to verify learning or learning gaps.

**After writing the blueprint:**
1. Critique for quality.
2. Implement and revise.

The illustration on the following page provides a graphic representation of the design objectives.
Section II - Activity 2

Assessment Blueprint Design Guide—Continued

Blueprint Objectives

Objective 1: Create the Master Rubric for This Learning Period

Objective 2: Determine What Types of Evidence You Will Need
   a. Which targets will be assessed during this period?
   b. Which methods of assessment would be most appropriate?
   c. Which types of thinking should be represented?
   d. How much evidence would be adequate to confirm target learning or typical gaps?

Objective 3: Verify that the Evidence Plan Matches the Master Rubric
   a. The right types of evidence
   b. In the right amounts
   c. At each intended level of mastery
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Learning Expectation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Assessment Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Determine main idea of a piece of informational text.</strong></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2 2 1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastery</td>
<td>States the main idea across the whole text.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>States the main idea (the gist):</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>2 2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• of a paragraph within a piece of text.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• or when provided a list of key details from the text.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novice</td>
<td>Identifies the main topic, or subject, of a single paragraph and multi-paragraph text.</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>2 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recount key details of a piece of informational text.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastery</td>
<td>States the important details that support the main idea in a logical sequence.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>When provided a list of details from a text:</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>2 1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• distinguishes between key and minor details.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• or states all or most of the key details that relate to the main idea, but also includes minor or insignificant details.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novice</td>
<td>Answers basic who, what, where, when, why, or how questions to show understanding of an informational text.</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>2 1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explain how key details support the main idea in an informational text.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastery</td>
<td>• Explains or connects each key detail to the main idea using the text as a basis for explanation.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Explains why a minor detail is excluded.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Explains how key details support the main idea but may include:</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• personal opinion.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• faulty reasoning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• reliance on minor details.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novice</td>
<td>Retells details of an informational text.</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>2 1 1 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY:**
- **K:** Knowledge Target
- **R:** Reasoning Target
- **SR:** Selected Response Assessment
- **SA/ER:** Written Response Assessment (short answer; extended response)
- **PA:** Performance Assessment
- **VR:** Verbal Response Assessment
DESIGNING SOUND ASSESSMENT:
Mastering the Methods of Assessment
DSA: Creating and Using Written Response Assessment

LEARNING TARGETS:
1. Understand the elements of written response assessment as well as its benefits and limitations.
2. Create high-quality written response items.
4. Understand the uses of written response to advance learning.

DSA: Creating and Using Verbal Response Assessment

LEARNING TARGETS:
1. Understand the elements of verbal response assessment as well as its benefits and limitations.
2. Create high-quality verbal response prompts and the appropriate conditions for use.
4. Understand the uses of verbal response to advance learning.

DSA: Creating and Using Performance Assessment

LEARNING TARGETS:
1. Understand the elements of performance assessment as well as its benefits and limitations.
2. Create high-quality performance assessment items.
4. Understand the uses of performance assessment to advance learning.

DSA: Creating and Using Selected Response Assessment

LEARNING TARGETS:
1. Understand the elements of selected response assessment as well as its benefits and limitations.
2. Create high-quality selected response items.
3. Critique selected response items for quality.
4. Understand the uses of selected response to advance learning.
Section I: Confirming Our Learning

Activity 1: Understanding the Four Methods of Assessment
Purpose: Ensure understanding of the characteristics of the four methods of assessment. Time: 30 minutes

Activity 2: Making the Most of Verbal Response Assessment
Purpose: Ensure that teachers understand the value of verbal response to advance and measure student learning. Time: 30 minutes

Section II: Confirming Our Practice

Activity 1: Critiquing Our Own Written Response Items
Purpose: For teachers to give and receive effective feedback on the written response items they have created. Time: 60 minutes

Activity 2: Critiquing Our Own Verbal Response Prompts
Purpose: For teachers to give and receive effective feedback on the verbal response prompts they have created. Time: 60 minutes

Activity 3: Critiquing Our Own Performance Assessment Items
Purpose: For teachers to give and receive effective feedback on the performance assessment items they have created. Time: 60 minutes

Activity 4: Critiquing Our Own Selected Response Items
Purpose: For teachers to give and receive effective feedback on the selected response items they have created. Time: 60 minutes

Activity 5: Mastering the Methods of Assessment: Where Are You Now?
Purpose: For teachers to self-assess where they are in their practice of mastering the methods of assessment. Time: 30 minutes

Section III: Confirming Our Commitment

Activity 1: Setting Goals for Mastering the Methods of Assessment
Purpose: For the team to establish some specific and challenging individual or team goals around clarifying assessment expectations. Time: 20 minutes

Activity 2: What Comes Next in Our Learning Journey?
Purpose: For the team to understand what comes next in the learning and prepare for the completion of the final module in the series DSA: Designing and Critiquing Sound Assessment. Time: 10 minutes
DESIGNING SOUND ASSESSMENT:

Putting the Pieces Together

FACILITATION GUIDE

Putting the Pieces Together: Designing and Critiquing Sound Assessments
DSA: Designing and Critiquing Sound Assessment – Putting the Pieces Together

LEARNING TARGETS:
1. Understand the importance of purpose and efficiency in sound assessment design.
2. Design and critique sound pre-assessment that measures where students enter the learning.
3. Design and critique sound interim assessment to know where students are as they progress through the learning.
4. Design and critique sound post-assessment that measures where students exit the learning.
Section I: Confirming Our Learning
Activity 1: Designing with the Purpose in Mind
Purpose: Ensure understanding that the purpose of an assessment should guide the design of the assessment. Time: 30 minutes

Activity 2: Serving Multiple Purposes at the Same Time
Purpose: Ensure understanding of how the different purposes of assessment can support each other when designed well. Time: 30 minutes

Section II: Confirming Our Practice
Activity 1: Critiquing Our Own Pre-Assessment
Purpose: For teachers to give and receive effective feedback on the pre-assessment designs they have created, providing an opportunity to discuss what the novice-level learning looks and sounds like and how to ensure that students start out on a winning streak from the very start of learning. Time: 60 minutes

Activity 2: Critiquing Our Own Interim Assessment
Purpose: For teachers to give and receive effective feedback on the interim assessment designs they have created, providing an opportunity to discuss how to monitor learning and keep students on winning streaks as they progress through the learning. Time: 60 minutes

Activity 3: Critiquing Our Own Post-Assessment
Purpose: For teachers to give and receive effective feedback on the post-assessment designs they have created, providing an opportunity to discuss how to verify where students are exiting the learning. Time: 60 minutes

Activity 4: Putting the Pieces Together: Where Are You Now?
Purpose: For teachers to self-assess where they are in their practice of designing and critiquing pre-, interim, and post-assessment. Time: 30 minutes

Section III: Confirming Our Commitment
Activity 1: Setting Goals for Designing and Critiquing Sound Assessment
Purpose: For the team to establish some specific and challenging individual or team goals around designing and critiquing sound assessment. Time: 20 minutes
## Sample In-course Content

### Pre-Assessment

**DSA: Designing and Critiquing Sound Assessment**

#### Pre-Assessment

1. **Pre-Assessment**

   Are my students secure in their foundation learning?
   I need evidence to understand where students are entering upcoming learning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Things I need to know:</th>
<th>My pre-assessment will need to show if:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do my students have the appropriate foundation proficiencies for the upcoming unit?</td>
<td>Students can demonstrate the novice learning of the master rubric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are my students rusty on content and in need of a quick review?</td>
<td>Students demonstrate familiarity with novice concepts and reasoning, but struggle with novice facts, vocabulary, and supporting details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do students have gaps in their learning and need focused instruction?</td>
<td>Students demonstrate limited or no familiarity with novice concepts and reasoning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are students ready for accelerated or enriched learning?</td>
<td>Students demonstrate fluency with novice learning. Students respond effectively to compound or complex tasks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Interim Assessment

### DSA: Designing and Critiquing Sound Assessment

2. Interim Assessment

Are my students where they need to be as we move through instruction?
I need evidence to understand how students are progressing during instruction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Things I need to know:</th>
<th>My interim assessment will need to show if:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are my students successfully reaching intermediate-level learning on our master rubric?</td>
<td>Student evidence reflects intermediate-level learning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have students avoided or overcome common errors or misconceptions?</td>
<td>Students identify intermediate-level errors or misconceptions in sample evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are students closing gaps in novice-level learning?</td>
<td>Students demonstrate fluency with novice learning, including compound or complex tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are students gaining fluency?</td>
<td>Students perform with increased consistency, accuracy, and speed on timed tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are students developing familiarity with and understanding of mastery-level learning?</td>
<td>Students accurately critique sample work for evidence of mastery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DSA: Designing and Critiquing Sound Assessment

#### 3. Post-Assessment

Have my students mastered the learning?
I need evidence to confirm where students are exiting the learning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Things I need to know:</th>
<th>My post-assessment will need to show if:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are students able to independently demonstrate learning at the mastery level?</td>
<td>Students engage in isolated or simple items, prompts, and tasks at the mastery level. Students engage in interconnected or complex items, prompts, and tasks at the mastery level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are students reaching mastery on some expectations but still working at the intermediate or even novice level on other learning expectations?</td>
<td>Students can successfully respond to a range of items, prompts, and tasks that cover a progression from novice to mastery, or from intermediate to mastery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tier 1 Evidence-based Practice:

One of the best ways to improve student learning is by learning to use formative instructional practices accurately. ~Dylan Wiliam

Bottom-up: research on formative assessment

- Fuchs & Fuchs (1986)
- Natriello (1987)
- Crooks (1988)
- Dempster (1991)
- Dempster (1992)
- Elshout-Mohr (1994)
- Kluger & DeNisi (1996)
- Black & Wiliam (1998)
- Brookhart (2004)
- Allal & Lopez (2005)
- Köller (2005)
- Brookhart (2007)
- Wiliam (2007)
- Hattie & Timperley (2007)
- Shute (2008)
Reflection…

How might today’s information be used in your current school or district work?
Georgia Department of Education
FIP Online Learning Team

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