Figure 5.2: Personal Behavior Leadership Rubric

1–Not Meeting Standards, 2–Progressing (Leadership Potential), 3–Proficient (Local Impact), 4–Exemplary (Systemwide Impact) 1. Integrity 4 The leader meets commitments—verbal, written, and implied—without exception. • Commitments to colleagues, students, community members, and subordinates have the same weight as commitments to superiors, board members, and other people with visibility and authority. • The leader's commitment to integrity is clear throughout the organization, as any commitment from anyone who reports to this leader is as good as a commitment from the leader. 3 • The leader meets commitments or negotiates exceptions where someone cannot meet a commitment. • Verbal commitments have the same weight as written commitments. 2 • The leader meets explicit written commitments. • The need to "get it in writing" does not allow subordinates or superiors to assume that verbal statements have the weight of a written commitment. 1 • The leader regards the words "I'm working on it" or "I'm doing the best I can" as acceptable substitutes for commitments. • The leader cannot be trusted to follow through with tasks, budgets, priorities, or performance. 2. Self-control 4 • The leader possesses complete self-control, even in the most difficult and confrontational situations, and also assists colleagues on techniques of emotional intelligence. • Not only does the leader exemplify emotional intelligence but also the entire organization reflects this commitment to self-control, empathy, and respect. 3 • The leader can deal with sensitive subjects and personal attacks with dignity and self-control. • The leader never meets anger with anger, but defuses confrontational situations with emotional intelligence, empathy, and respect. 2 • The leader occasionally raises his or her voice when angry or threatened. • The leader leads a climate in which people are reluctant to raise sensitive issues. 1 • The leader loses his or her temper and is emotionally unstable. • Conversations on any sensitive topic are brief or nonexistent.

3.	Compliance with legal and ethical requirements in relationships with employees
4	• The leader meets the letter and spirit of the law, avoiding both the fact and the appearance of impropriety.
	• The leader inculcates the foundations of mutual respect for colleagues and respect for the law throughout the organization.
3	• The leader has no instances of illegal or unethical conduct with employees or prospective employees, or other conduct that crosses the line of policy or law.
2	• There is no progressing in this leadership dimension—one strike, and you're out. Failing to have proficiency is the same as being ineffective.
1	• The leader violates—even just one time—the legal and policy requirements for the relationship between leaders and employees.
4.	Compliance with legal and ethical requirements in relationships with students
4	 The leader teaches faculty and students respect for one another, creating a climate for mutual trust and respect.
	 The leader builds an environment in which all employees and faculty members know student safety is paramount and inappropriate contact with students never occurs.
3	• The leader meets all legal requirements for student contact and takes swift and appropriate actions when inappropriate contact between employees and students has been detected.
2	• There is no progressing in this leadership dimension. A single violation is a career killer.
1	 The leader fails to protect student safety by permitting or engaging in inappropriate contact with students.
5.	Tolerance of different points of view within the boundaries of the organization's values and mission
4	 The leader actively seeks differences in perspective, encouraging different scenarios and curricula in the context of academic standards.
	 The leader explicitly differentiates constructive divergent thinking that facilitates a transition to convergent thinking to support organizational goals.
3	• The leader focuses evaluation on the achievement of the mission and adherence to values, without penalizing differences in points of view that fall within organizational requirements.
2	• The leader does not punish alternative points of view, but does little or nothing to develop or encourage those views.
1	 The leader suppresses other points of view and discourages disagreement or divergent thinking.

REPRODUCIBLE

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6.	Organization of calendar, desk, office, and building
4	 The leader maintains a daily prioritized task list that he or she can spontaneously produce at any time.
	• The leader keeps his or her desk clean with the highest-priority work on the desk and other work in pending files.
	• The leader keeps his or her calendar openly available, free of conflicts, and focused on the leader's and the organization's priorities.
	 The building is spotless and reflects the leader's commitment to a personal sense of pride. All administrators and teachers keep their desks clean, calendars consistent, and task lists visible and in priority order.
	 The grounds, building, restrooms, lounges, public areas, and especially classrooms reflect the leader's sense of dignity, order, and decorum.
3	 The leader always has his or her daily prioritized task list and up-to-date calendar available. The leader keeps his or her work space flawlessly organized.
2	 The leader can make his or her calendar and task list available when given warning. The leader keeps his or her work space tolerably but imperfectly organized. The rest of the building does not reflect a commitment to organization and discipline.
1	 The leader has no task list and an outdated calendar. The leader's desk is messy. The building, public areas, classrooms, and other physical facilities are a mess.