Throughout their careers. This framework calls for ongoing feedback and rigorous reviews by trained evaluators as well as appropriate supports. The aim is to help new teachers get a strong start, to help good teachers acquire the skills to continually improve (like great athletes), and to accurately identify teachers who are struggling. And if those teachers don’t improve after receiving help, this approach aims to do what’s needed to usher them out of the profession fairly.

One of the first school systems to adopt a framework based on this model was New Haven, Conn. The first-year results of New Haven’s evaluation system, which focused both on teacher practice and student learning and which provided genuine assistance and support for teachers needing improvement, show a positive effect on teacher quality.

I’m not privy to the Giants’ game tape analyses, but I can bet that the team—from top to bottom—took a hard look at what was and wasn’t working, and worked together to figure out and implement solutions. It’s what winning teams do, and it’s a lesson American public education could learn much from.

In education, teacher evaluations are supposed to gauge what is and isn’t working in teachers’ practice, and provide feedback to ensure teachers are at the top of their game. Even though administrators have always had this responsibility, teacher evaluations have rarely met that standard. They often are little more than quick snapshots, taken by a principal sitting in the back of the classroom with a checklist once a year. Yet these snapshots—“drive-by evaluations” as they are known—frequently serve as the basis for decisions to keep or dismiss teachers.

More recently, so-called reformers have pushed to replace that inadequate snapshot with another kind—once-a-year standardized student test scores in math or English—even though such tests are not designed to evaluate teachers and the majority of educators teach subjects not currently assessed by standardized tests.

Neither of these limited approaches makes any sense—for neither one does anything to improve teacher practice or increase student learning. And after all, isn’t that the point?

The American Federation of Teachers has proposed a different approach. We have developed a framework to both assess teachers and develop their skills...