2011 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

Tennessee





Acknowledgments

STATES

State education agencies remain our most important partners in this effort, and their gracious cooperation has helped to ensure the factual accuracy of the final product. Every state formally received a draft of the *Yearbook* in July 2011 for comment and correction; states also received a final draft of their reports a month prior to release. All but one state responded to our inquiries. While states do not always agree with the recommendations, their willingness to acknowledge the imperfections of their teacher policies is an important first step toward reform.

We also thank the many state pension boards that reviewed our drafts and responded to our inquiries.

FUNDERS

The primary funders for the 2011 Yearbook were:

- Bill and Melinda Gates FoundationCarnegie Corporation of New York
- Gleason Family Foundation
- The Joyce Foundation
- George Gund Foundation
- The National Council on Teacher Quality does not accept any direct funding from the federal government.

STAFF

Sandi Jacobs, *Project Director* Sarah Brody, *Project Assistant* Kathryn M. Doherty, *Special Contributor* Kelli Michele, *Lead Researcher* Meagan Staffiere Comb, Trisha M. Madden and Stephanie T. Maltz, *Researchers*

Thank you to the team at CPS Gumpert for their design of the 2011 Yearbook. Thanks also to Colleen Hale and Jeff Hale at EFA Solutions for the original Yearbook design and ongoing technical support.

National Council on Teacher Quality

Executive Summary

For five years running, the National Council on Teacher Quality (NCTQ) has tracked states' teacher policies, preparing a detailed and thorough compendium of teacher policy in the United States on topics related to teacher preparation, licensure, evaluation, career advancement, tenure, compensation, pensions and dismissal.

The 2011 State Teacher Policy Yearbook includes NCTQ's biennial, full review of the state laws, rules and regulations that govern the teaching profession. This year's report measures state progress against a set of 36 policy goals focused on helping states put in place a comprehensive framework in support of preparing, retaining and rewarding effective teachers. For the first time, the Yearbook includes a progress rating for states on goals that have been measured over time. An overall progress ranking is also included, showing how states compare to each other in moving forward on their teacher policies.

Tennessee at a Glance

Overall 2011 Yearbook Grade:

Overall 2009 Yearbook Grade: C-

Area Grades	2011	2009
Area 1 Delivering Well Prepared Teachers	B-	В-
Area 2 Expanding the Teaching Pool	C+	С
Area 3 Identifying Effective Teachers	В	С
Area 4 Retaining Effective Teachers	С	С
Area 5 Exiting Ineffective Teachers	С	F

Overall Progress



Highlights from recent progress in Tennessee include:

- Evidence of student learning in teacher evaluations
- Annual evaluations for all teachers
- Tenure decisions connected to evidence of teacher effectiveness
- Dismissal for classroom ineffectiveness

How is Tennessee Faring?

Area 1 Delivering Well Prepared Teachers

Policy Strengths

- Teacher candidates are required to pass a basic skills test as a criterion for admission to teacher preparation programs.
- Teacher preparation programs are required to address the science of reading, and teacher candidates must pass a test to ensure knowledge.
- All secondary teachers must pass a content test, and all new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

B-

C+

- Requirements support a high-quality student teaching experience.
- The state connects student achievement data to teacher preparation programs.

Policy Weaknesses

- Elementary teachers are not adequately prepared to teach the rigorous content associated with the Common Core Standards.
- Neither teacher preparation program nor licensure test requirements ensure that new elementary teachers are adequately prepared to teach mathematics.
- Although middle school teachers may not teach on a K-8 generalist license, they are not required to pass a single-subject content test.
- The state offers a K-12 special education certification.

Area 2 Expanding the Pool of Teachers

Policy Strengths

- Admission criteria for the alternate route to certification are selective and provide flexibility for nontraditional candidates.
- There are no restrictions on alternate route usage or providers.

Policy Weaknesses

- Alternate route preparation is not streamlined or geared toward the immediate needs of new teachers.
- The state offers a license with minimal requirements that would allow content experts to teach part time, although its use is limited.
- Out-of-state teachers are not required to meet the state's testing requirements, and there are additional obstacles that do not support licensure reciprocity.

2 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2011 TENNESSEE

How is **Tennessee** Faring?

Area 3 Identifying Effective Teachers

Policy Strengths

- The state data system has the capacity to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.
- Objective evidence of student learning is the preponderant criterion of teacher evaluations.

Policy Weaknesses

- Licensure advancement and renewal are not based on teacher effectiveness.
- All teachers must be evaluated annually.
- Tenure decisions are connected to evidence of teacher effectiveness.

В

C

C

Little school-level data are reported that can help support the equitable distribution of teacher talent.

Area 4 Retaining Effective Teachers

Policy Strengths

- All new teachers receive mentoring.
- Teachers can receive performance pay as well as additional compensation for working in high-need schools or shortage subject areas.

Policy Weaknesses

- Professional development is not aligned with findings from teachers' evaluations.
- Teacher compensation is controlled by a state salary schedule based on years of experience and advanced degrees.
- The state does not support additional compensation for relevant prior work experience.

- The pension system is well funded and does not require excessive contributions.
- Teachers are only offered a defined benefit pension plan, and pension policies are not portable, flexible or fair to all teachers.
- Retirement benefits are determined by a formula that is not neutral, meaning that pension wealth does not accumulate uniformly for each year a teacher works.

Area 5 Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Policy Strengths

Ineffective classroom performance is grounds for dismissal, and teachers revert to probationary status after two consecutive years of ineffective evaluations.

Policy Weaknesses

- Teachers can teach for up to three years before having to pass required subject-matter tests.
- Improvement plans are not provided to teachers who receive an unsatisfactory evaluation rating, and the state could do more to ensure that eligibility for dismissal is a consequence of unsatisfactory evaluations.

- A last-hired, first fired layoff policy is prohibited.
- Tenured teachers who are dismissed have multiple opportunities to appeal.

Tennessee Goal Summary

Goal Breakdown	
🔶 Best Practice	2
Fully Meets	9
Nearly Meets	8
Partially Meets	6
Only Meets a Small Part	6
O Does Not Meet	5
Progress on Goals Since 2009	
Area 1: Delivering Well Prepared Teachers	
1-A: Admission into Preparation Programs	•
1-B: Elementary Teacher Preparation	0
1-C: Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	•
1-D: Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	٢
1-E: Middle School Teacher Preparation	•
1-F: Secondary Teacher Preparation	\star
1-G: Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science	0
1-H: Secondary Teacher Preparation in Social Studies	•
1-I: Special Education Teacher Preparation	0
1-J: Assessing Professional Knowledge	•
1-K: Student Teaching	
1-L: Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	•
Area 2: Expanding the Pool of Teachers	
2-A: Alternate Route Eligibility	•
2-B: Alternate Route Preparation	٢
2-C: Alternate Route Usage and Providers	
2-D: Part Time Teaching Licenses	•
2-E: Licensure Reciprocity	0

Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	
3-A: State Data Systems	•
3-B: Evaluation of Effectiveness	
3-C: Frequency of Evaluations	
3-D: Tenure	•
3-E: Licensure Advancement	0
3-F: Equitable Distribution	0
Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	
4-A: Induction	
4-B: Professional Development	0
4-C: Pay Scales	0
4-D: Compensation for Prior Work Experience	0
4-E: Differential Pay	
4-F: Performance Pay	
4-G: Pension Flexibility	٢
4-H: Pension Sustainability	*
4-I: Pension Neutrality	0
Area 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	
5-A: Licensure Loopholes	0
5-B: Unsatisfactory Evaluations	0
5-C: Dismissal for Poor Performance	•
5-D: Reductions in Force	
5-D: Reductions in Force	•

About the Yearbook

The National Council on Teacher Quality (NCTQ) has long argued that no educational improvement strategies states take on are likely to have a greater impact than policies that seek to maximize teacher effectiveness. In this fifth edition of the *State Teacher Policy Yearbook*, NCTQ provides a detailed examination of state laws, rules and regulations that govern the teaching profession, covering the full breadth of policies including teacher preparation, licensure, evaluation, career advancement, tenure, compensation, pensions and dismissal.

The *Yearbook* is a 52-volume compendium of customized state reports for the 50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as a national summary overview, measuring state progress against a set of 36 specific policy goals. All of the reports are available from NCTQ's website at www.nctq.org/stpy.

The 36 *Yearbook* goals are focused on helping states put in place a comprehensive policy framework in support of preparing, retaining and rewarding effective teachers. The goals were developed based on input and ongoing feedback from state officials, practitioners, policy groups and other education organizations, as well as from NCTQ's own nationally respected advisory board. These goals meet five criteria for an effective reform framework:

- 1. They are supported by a strong rationale, grounded in the best research available. The rationale and research citations supporting each goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.
- 2. They offer practical rather than pie-in-the-sky solutions for improving teacher quality.
- 3. They take on the teaching profession's most pressing needs, including making the profession more responsive to the current labor market.
- 4. They are, for the most part, relatively cost neutral.
- 5. They respect the legitimate constraints that some states face so that the goals can work in all 50 states.

The need to ensure that all children have effective teachers has captured the attention of the public and policymakers across the country like never before. The *Yearbook* offers state school chiefs, school boards, legislatures and the many advocates who press hard for reform a concrete set of recommendations as they work to maximize teacher quality for their students.

How to Read the Yearbook

NCTQ rates state teacher policy in several ways.

For each of the 36 individual teacher policy goals, states receive two ratings. The first rating indicates whether, or to what extent, a state has met the goal. NCTQ uses these familiar graphics to indicate the extent to which each goal has been met:



A new feature of this year's *Yearbook* is a progress rating for each goal NCTQ has measured over time. These ratings are intended to give states a meaningful sense of the changes in teacher policy since the 2009 *Yearbook* was published. Using the symbols below, NCTQ determines whether each state has advanced on the goal, if the state policy has remained unchanged, or if the state has actually lost ground on that topic.

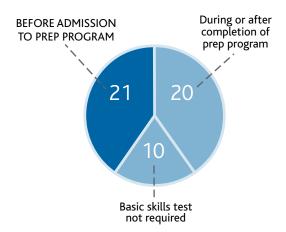


Some goals are marked with this symbol , which indicates that the bar has been raised for this goal since the 2009 *Yearbook*. With many states making considerable progress in advancing teacher effectiveness policy, NCTQ raised the standards for some goals where the bar had been quite low. As this may have a negative impact on some states' scores, those goals are always marked with the above symbol.

States receive grades in the five goal areas under which the 36 goals are organized: 1) delivering well prepared teachers; 2) expanding the pool of teachers; 3) identifying effective teachers; 4) retaining effective teachers and 5) exiting ineffective teachers. States also receive an overall grade that summarizes state performance across the five goal areas, giving an overall perspective on how states measure up against NCTQ benchmarks. New this year, states also receive an overall progress ranking, indicating how much progress each state has made compared to other states.

As always, the *Yearbook* provides a detailed narrative accounting of the policy strengths and weaknesses in each policy area for each state and for the nation as a whole. Best practices are highlighted. The reports are also chock full of reader-friendly charts and tables that provide a national perspective on each goal and serve as a quick reference on how states perform relative to one another, goal by goal.

Another new feature this year makes it easier to distinguish strong policies from weaker ones on our charts and tables. The policies NCTQ considers strong practices or the ideal policy positions for states are capitalized. This provides a quick thumbnail for readers to size up state policies against the policy option that aligns with NCTQ benchmarks for meeting each policy goal. For example, on the chart below, "BEFORE ADMISSION TO PREP PROGRAM" is capitalized, as that is the optimal timing for testing teacher candidates' academic proficiency.



6 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2011 TENNESSEE

Goals

AREA 1: DELIVERING WELL PREPARED TEACHERS

1-A: Admission into Preparation Programs

The state should require undergraduate teacher preparation programs to admit only candidates with good academic records.

1-B: Elementary Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that its teacher preparation programs provide elementary teachers with a broad liberal arts education, the necessary foundation for teaching to the Common Core Standards.

1-C: Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction

The state should ensure that new elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction.

1-D: Teacher Preparation in Mathematics

The state should ensure that new elementary teachers have sufficient knowledge of the mathematics content taught in elementary grades.

1-E: Middle School Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that middle school teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

1-F: Secondary Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that secondary teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

1-G: Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science

The state should ensure that science teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach.

1-H: Secondary Teacher Preparation in Social Studies

The state should ensure that social studies teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach.

1-I: Special Education Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that special education teachers know the subject matter they will be required to teach.

1-J: Assessing Professional Knowledge

The state should use a licensing test to verify that all new teachers meet its professional standards.

1-K: Student Teaching

The state should ensure that teacher preparation programs provide teacher candidates with a high-quality clinical experience.

1-L: Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

The state's approval process for teacher preparation programs should hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.

AREA 2: EXPANDING THE POOL OF TEACHERS

2-A: Alternate Route Eligibility

The state should require alternate route programs to exceed the admission requirements of traditional preparation programs while also being flexible to the needs of nontraditional candidates.

2-B: Alternate Route Preparation

The state should ensure that its alternate routes provide streamlined preparation that is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers.

2-C: Alternate Route Usage and Providers

The state should provide an alternate route that is free from regulatory obstacles that limit its usage and providers.

2-D: Part Time Teaching Licenses

The state should offer a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part time.

2-E: Licensure Reciprocity

The state should help to make licenses fully portable among states, with appropriate safeguards.

PAGE 9

PAGE 57

Goals

AREA 3: IDENTIFYING EFFECTIVE TEACHERS

3-A: State Data Systems

The state should have a data system that contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness.

3-B: Evaluation of Effectiveness

The state should require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.

3-C: Frequency of Evaluations

The state should require annual evaluations of all teachers.

3-D: Tenure

The state should require that tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

3-E: Licensure Advancement

The state should base licensure advancement on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

3-F: Equitable Distribution

The state should publicly report districts' distribution of teacher talent among schools to identify inequities in schools serving disadvantaged children.

AREA 4: RETAINING EFFECTIVE TEACHERS

PAGE 103

4-A: Induction

The state should require effective induction for all new teachers, with special emphasis on teachers in high-need schools.

4-B: Professional Development

The state should require professional development to be based on needs identified through teacher evaluations.

4-C: Pay Scales

The state should give local districts authority over pay scales.

4-D: Compensation for Prior Work Experience

The state should encourage districts to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.

4-E: Differential Pay

The state should support differential pay for effective teaching in shortage and high-need areas.

4-F: Performance Pay

The state should support performance pay but in a manner that recognizes its appropriate uses and limitations.

4-G: Pension Flexibility

The state should ensure that pension systems are portable, flexible and fair to all teachers.

4-H: Pension Sustainability

The state should ensure that excessive resources are not committed to funding teachers' pension systems.

4-1: Pension Neutrality

The state should ensure that pension systems are neutral, uniformly increasing pension wealth with each additional year of work.

AREA 5: EXITING INEFFECTIVE TEACHERS

5-A: Licensure Loopholes

The state should close loopholes that allow teachers who have not met licensure requirements to continue teaching.

5-B: Unsatisfactory Evaluations

The state should articulate consequences for teachers with unsatisfactory evaluations, including specifying that teachers with multiple unsatisfactory evaluations should be eligible for dismissal.

5-C: Dismissal for Poor Performance

The state should articulate that ineffective classroom performance is grounds for dismissal and ensure that the process for terminating ineffective teachers is expedient and fair to all parties.

5-D: Reductions in Force

The state should require that its school districts consider classroom performance as a factor in determining which teachers are laid off when a reduction in force is necessary.

8 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2011 TENNESSEE

PAGE 145



Goal A – Admission into Preparation Programs

The state should require undergraduate teacher preparation programs to admit only candidates with good academic records.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should require teacher candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, writing and mathematics skills as a criterion for admission to teacher preparation programs.
- 2. All preparation programs in a state should use a common admissions test to facilitate program comparison, and the test should allow comparison of applicants to the general college-going population and selection of applicants in the top half of that population.
- 3. Programs should have the option of exempting candidates from this test who submit comparable SAT or ACT scores at a level set by the state.

The components for this goal have changed since 2009. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 1

How States are Faring in Admission Requirements

1 Best Practice State

1000

0 States Meet Goal

11 States Nearly Meet Goal Connecticut, Georgia[↑], Hawaii[↑], Indiana[↑], Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island[↑], South Carolina, TENNESSEE, West Virginia



2

States Partly Meet Goal Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa**1**, Missouri, Nebraska, Washington

States Meet a Small Part of Goal Florida, Wisconsin

31 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming

Progress on this Goal Since 2009:

1:6 ↔:45 ↓:0



Area 1: Goal A **Tennessee** Analysis



State Nearly Meets Goal

💫 Bar Raised for this Goal 🛛 🧲

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee requires that approved undergraduate teacher preparation programs only accept teacher candidates who have passed a basic skills test, the Praxis I. Although the state sets the minimum score for this test, it is normed just to the prospective teacher population.

Tennessee also allows teacher preparation programs to exempt candidates who demonstrate equivalent performance on the SAT or ACT.

Supporting Research

Tennessee Licensure Standards and Induction Guidelines http://www.tennessee.gov/education/lic/doc/accttchlicstds.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Require preparation programs to use a common test normed to the general college-bound population.

The basic skills tests in use in most states largely assess middle school-level skills. To improve the selectivity of teacher candidates—a common characteristic in countries whose students consistently outperform ours in international comparisons—Tennessee should require an assessment that demonstrates that candidates are academically competitive with all peers, regardless of their intended profession. Requiring a common test normed to the general college population would allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class, as well as facilitate program comparison.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

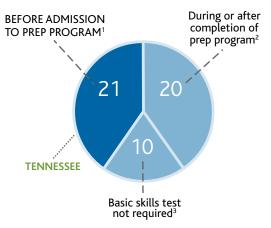
Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Although there are a number of states that require teacher candidates to pass a basic skills test as a criterion for admission to a preparation program, **Texas** is the only state that requires a test of academic proficiency normed to the general college bound population rather than just to prospective teachers. In addition, the state's minimum scores for admission appear to be relatively selective when compared to other tests used across the country.

Figure 3

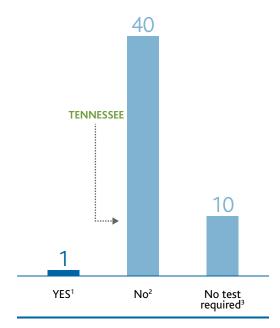
When do states test teacher candidates' basic skills?



- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachussets, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont
- Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Figure 2

Do states require a test of academic proficiency that is normed to the general college-going population?



1. Strong Practice: Texas

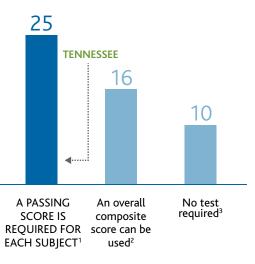
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississispi, Missouri, Nebraska, Newada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 3. Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Figure 4

Figure 4 Do states appropriately test teacher candidates' academic proficiency?	TEST NORMED TO CO	Test normed and nounce	Test normed only to teach	No test lequired	
Alabama	ک ج	/ *2/	۔ چ ت	/ <	
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma			_		
Oregon					
Pennsylvania Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
TENNESSEE					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	1	20	20	10	

Figure 5

Do states measure performance in reading, mathematics and writing?



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. California⁴, District of Columbia⁴, Hawaii⁴, Indiana, Iowa, Maine⁴, Maryland, New Hampshire⁴, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota⁵, Pennsylvania⁴, Rhode Island⁴, Vermont, Virginia
- 3. Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming
- 4. Minimum score must be met in each section.
- 5. Composite score can only be used if passing score is met on two of three subtests.

Goal B – Elementary Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that its teacher preparation programs provide elementary teachers with a broad liberal arts education, the necessary foundation for teaching to the Common Core Standards.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require that its approved teacher preparation programs deliver a comprehensive program of study in broad liberal arts coursework. An adequate curriculum is likely to require approximately 36 credit hours to ensure appropriate depth in the core subject areas of English, science, social studies and fine arts. (Mathematics preparation for elementary teachers is discussed in Goal 1-D.)
- 2. The state should require elementary teacher candidates to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure sufficient content knowledge of all subjects.
- 3. The state should require elementary teacher candidates to complete a content specialization in an academic subject area. In addition to enhancing content knowledge, this requirement also ensures that prospective teachers have taken higher level academic coursework.
- 4. Arts and sciences faculty, rather than education faculty, should in most cases teach liberal arts coursework to teacher candidates.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 6

How States are Faring in Elementary **Teacher Preparation**



States Partly Meet Goal California, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington

18 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, TENNESSEE, Utah 1, Virginia, West Virginia

States Do Not Meet Goal 21 Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada I, North Carolina I, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Progress on this Goal Since 2009:

4 : 4 1:3 :44

State Meets Small Part of Goal 🛛 🕞 Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Although Tennessee has adopted the Common Core Standards, the state does not ensure that its elementary teacher candidates are adequately prepared to teach the rigorous content associated with these standards.

Tennessee requires candidates to pass the Praxis II general elementary content test, which does not report teacher performance in each subject area, meaning that it is possible to pass the test and still fail some subject areas, especially given the state's low passing score. Further, based on available information on the Praxis II, there is no reason to expect the current version would be well aligned with the Common Core Standards.

In addition, all teachers in Tennessee are required to complete a general education core curriculum, which must comprise approximately 50 percent of the 120 semester hours of coursework required for the baccalaureate degree. Coursework must include communication, humanities and the arts, social science and culture, and science and technology. These are good requirements, but they may be too broad to guarantee that the courses used to meet them will be relevant to the topics taught in the PK-6 classroom.

Elementary teacher candidates are specifically required to complete a major "consisting of courses offered primarily by faculty from arts and sciences disciplines." Examples include an interdisciplinary major that includes study in English, science and social studies; an interdisciplinary major in two disciplines from the arts and sciences; or a major in a single discipline from the arts and sciences.

Finally, Tennessee has articulated elementary teaching standards that allude to important areas of academic knowledge. For example, the state's social studies standards make mention of civics, culture, geography, history and economics. However, Tennessee's standards lack specificity, leaving gaps in a number of important areas such as American, world, British and children's literature; world history; and art history.

Supporting Research Tennessee Licensure Standards and Induction Guidelines (pages 2-1 and 6-1) Praxis II www.ets.org

RECOMMENDATION

Require a content test that ensures sufficient knowledge in all subjects.

Tennessee should ensure that its subject-matter test for elementary teacher candidates is well aligned with the Common Core Standards, which represent an effort to significantly raise the standards for the knowledge and skills American students will need for college readiness and global competitiveness.

The state should also require separate passing scores for each content area on the test because without them it is impossible to measure knowledge of individual subjects. Further, to be meaning-ful, Tennessee should ensure that these passing scores reflect high levels of performance.

Provide broad liberal arts coursework relevant to the elementary classroom.

Tennessee should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish more comprehensive coursework requirements that are specifically geared to the areas of knowledge needed by PK-6 teachers. Further, the state should align its requirements for elementary teacher candidates with the Common Core Standards to ensure that candidates will complete coursework relevant to the common topics in elementary grades. An adequate curriculum is likely to require approximately 36 credit hours in the core subject areas of English, science, social studies and fine arts.

Require at least an academic concentration.

Tennessee's policy requiring elementary candidates to earn an academic major is undermined because it may be met with an interdisciplinary major. Unlike an academic major, an interdisciplinary major will not necessarily enhance teachers' content knowledge or ensure that prospective teachers have taken higher-level academic coursework. Further, it does not provide an option for teacher candidates unable to fulfill student teaching or other professional requirements to still earn a degree, as an academic major does.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee asserted that it has offered Common Core Standards training to its K-2 teachers because these are the grades where the Common Core Standards will be implemented this year. In the future, the state will continue to offer training as the standards continue to be implemented.

State Response Citation

http://www.tn.gov/firsttothetop/documents/TNFirsttotheTopMonthlyUpdateMay2011.pdf

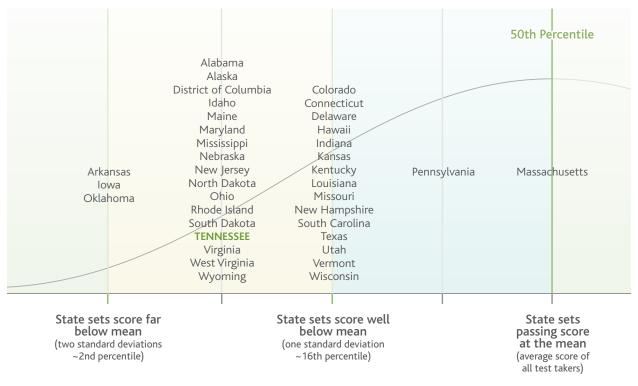


T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Although no state meets this goal, three states have noteworthy policies. **Massachusetts's** testing requirements, which are based on the state's curriculum, ensure that elementary teachers are provided with a broad liberal arts education. **Indiana** and **Utah** are the first two states to adopt the new Praxis II "Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects" content test, which requires candidates to pass separately scored subtests in reading/language arts, mathematics, social studies and science.

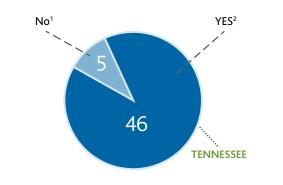
Figure 7

Where do states set the passing score on elementary content licensure tests¹?



1 Based on the most recent technical data that could be obtained; data not available for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon and Washington. Montana and Nebraska do not require a content test. Colorado score is for Praxis II, not PLACE. Indiana, Maryland, Nevada, South Carolina and Utah now require new Praxis tests for which the technical data are not yet available; analysis is based on previously required test.

Figure 8 Have states adopted the K-12 Common Core State Standards?



1. Alaska, Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas, Virginia

2. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Figure 9

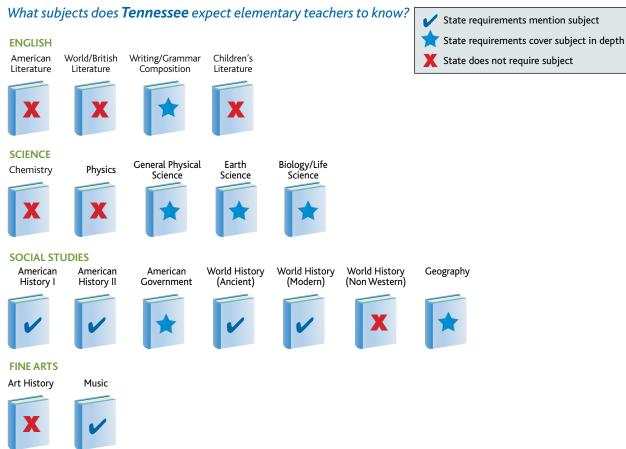
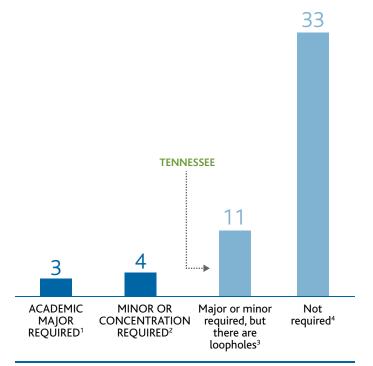




Figure 10			EN	GLISH		/			NCE			so						/	FINE ARTS
Do states expect			Writing/Can	1 1	' /		/	Earth Science	; / /	/		/	World His	World L: (Ancient)	World History (Modern)	>/	/ /		/ /
elementary teachers		ure	ratu	ari	en l	/	/	Scier	/ / {	<u>e</u>	2	1	mer	1ncie	10de	/			
to have in-depth		erat	Lite	mm erzi	י פו	/	/ /	ical.	Scier	· /	stor	stor	Ven	26	18/	200	'		
		ען דיי	itist VC-	s Lii	/ /	2/		£ .	len _C				3	": lo	listo,	este	è /	हे /	
knowledge of	eric	a/b	iting	dren bos	"			10 2		erica	srica			191	Pla	N-U Bran			/
core content?	Am	World/A.	/ <i>₹</i> 6	Children's Liters	Chemica	Physics	/ ઙ૿ૼ	Earth Sci	Biology/Life Science	4m	American J	American Strony II	≥°	\ 7	/3 g	Geograci	Art Hice	Music	/
Alabama			*																
Alaska																			
Arizona												X						*	
Arkansas																			
California			*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*	
Colorado																			
Connecticut										*	*								
Delaware																			
District of Columbia																			
Florida					*		*	*	*			*				*			
Georgia			*				*	*	*	*	*	*				*			
Hawaii																			
Idaho																			
Illinois			*				*	*	*			*				*			
Indiana			*				*	*	*			*	*	*		*		*	
lowa																			
Kansas			*	*			*	*	*			*				*			
Kentucky																			
Louisiana																			
Maine																			
Maryland																			
Massachusetts																			
Michigan			*	*			*	*	*			*				*			
Minnesota			*	*			*	*	*			*							
Mississippi																			
Missouri																			
Montana																			
Nebraska			*																
Nevada																			
New Hampshire																			
New Jersey																			
New Mexico			-															*	
New York			$\hat{\Box}$																
North Carolina																			
North Dakota																			
Ohio																			
Oklahoma																			
Oregon			-				*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	+	*		*	
Pennsylvania										Â		Ê		Ê		Â			
Rhode Island																			
South Carolina																			
South Dakota																			
TENNESSEE			•				+	+	*							*			
Texas			-				$\mathbf{\hat{\star}}$	-	$\mathbf{\hat{\star}}$	*	-	-				$\mathbf{\hat{\star}}$	*	*	
Utah																			
Vermont																			
Virginia									*	*						*			
-			-						*			-				*		*	
Washington							*												
West Virginia Wisconsin																			
MUSCONSIN																			
Wyoming			_				-												

Figure 11

Do states expect elementary teachers to complete an academic concentration?



- 1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Massachusetts, New Mexico
- 2. Strong Practice: Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma
- California, Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia These states require a major, minor or concentration but there is no assurance it will be in an academic subject area.
- 4. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyorning



Goal C – Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction

The state should ensure that new elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- To ensure that teacher preparation programs adequately prepare candidates in the science of reading instruction, the state should require that these programs train teachers in the five instructional components shown by scientifically based reading research to be essential to teaching children to read.
- The state should require that new elementary teachers pass a rigorous test of reading instruction in order to attain licensure. The design of the test should ensure that prospective teachers cannot pass without knowing the science of reading instruction.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 12 How States are Faring in Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction **Best Practice States** 3 Connecticut, Massachusetts, Virginia 5 States Meet Goal Alabama 🕇 , Minnesota 🕇 , Oklahoma, Pennsylvania 1, TENNESSEE 5 States Nearly Meet Goal California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Texas 14 States Partly Meet Goal Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana 🕇, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico 1, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia States Meet a Small Part of Goal 2 Arizona, New York 22 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2009: 😝 : 46 **-**:0 1:5

Area 1: Goal C **Tennessee** Analysis

State Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

In its reading standards pertaining to what early childhood, elementary and middle school teachers must know, Tennessee requires teacher preparation programs to address the science of reading. Programs must provide training in the five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction: phone-mic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.

Tennessee also requires all new elementary, middle and special education teacher candidates to pass a reading pedagogy test, the Praxis "Reading Across the Curriculum," which covers the five components of reading.

Supporting Research http://www.state.tn.us/education/lic/doc/accttchlicstds.pdf

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

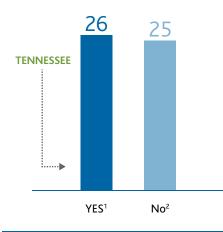


T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Eight states meet this goal by requiring that preparation programs for elementary teacher candidates address the science of reading and requiring that candidates pass comprehensive assessments that specifically test the five elements of instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. Independent reviews of the assessments used by **Connecticut**, **Massachusetts** and **Virginia** confirm that these tests are rigorous measures of teacher candidates' knowledge of scientifically based reading instruction.

Figure 13

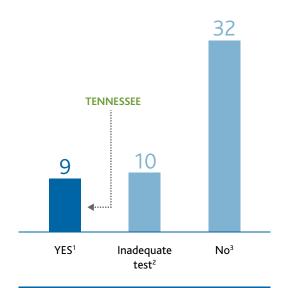
Do states require preparation for elementary teachers in the science of reading?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia
- 2. Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Uta h, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Figure 14

Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota⁴, New Mexico⁵, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania⁵, Tennessee, Virginia
- 2. Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Missouri, New York, Oregon, Texas
- 3. Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. Based on the limited information available about the test on the state's website.
- 5. Test is under development and not yet available for review.

Figure 15		REPARATION	/	TESTI	
Do states ensure that	FULLY ADDRESS	QUIREMENTS		REQUIRE	WENTS
elementary teachers	Ś	5		EST	,
know the science of	DRES OFFIC	dress these		test	test
reading?	NC S	s science	DR14	uate	ding
reading:		lo no adine	PRC	adeq	o rea
	RE F	Do not address reading science	4PPROPRIATE -	Inadequate test	□ No reading test
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia Hawaii					
Idaho Illinois					
Illinois Indiana					
lowa Kansas					
Kentucky Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan Minnesota			1		
			<u> </u>		
Mississippi Missouri					
Montana Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire New Jersey		-			
New Mexico			2		
New York			-		
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania			2		
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
TENNESSEE					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
Wyoming	26	25	9	10	32

1. Based on the limited information available about the test on the state's website.

2. Test is under development and not yet available for review.

Goal D – Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics

The state should ensure that new elementary teachers have sufficient knowledge of the mathematics content taught in elementary grades.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should require teacher preparation programs to deliver mathematics content of appropriate breadth and depth to elementary teacher candidates. This content should be specific to the needs of the elementary teacher (i.e., foundations, algebra and geometry with some statistics).
- 2. The state should require elementary teacher candidates to pass a rigorous test of mathematics content in order to attain licensure.
- Such test can also be used to test out of course requirements and should be designed to ensure that prospective teachers cannot pass without sufficient knowledge of mathematics.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

	State	es are Faring in Teacher Preparation natics
×	1	Best Practice State Massachusetts
0	0	States Meet Goal
•	1	State Nearly Meets Goal Indiana
0	5	States Partly Meet Goal California, Florida, Minnesota 🕇 , New Mexico, Utah 🕇
•	30	States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa , Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, TENNESSEE, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming
0	14	States Do Not Meet Goal Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, West Virginia, Wisconsin
	Pro	ogress on this Goal Since 2009:
		1 :4 ↔:47 ↓ :0

State Meets a Small Part of Goal 🤇 🤃

```
Progress Since 2009
```

ANALYSIS

Tennessee relies on its standards for teacher preparation programs as the basis for articulating its requirements for the mathematics content knowledge of elementary teacher candidates.

The state does not specify any coursework requirements regarding mathematics content. However, Tennessee has articulated teaching standards that its approved teacher preparation programs must use to frame instruction in elementary mathematics content. The state's standards appropriately address content in mathematics foundations, but although they mention such areas as algebra, geometry and statistics, the standards lack the specificity needed to ensure that teacher preparation programs deliver this mathematics content of appropriate breadth and depth to elementary teacher candidates.

Tennessee also requires that all new elementary teachers pass a general subject-matter test, the Praxis II. This commercial test lacks a specific mathematics subscore, so one can likely fail the mathematics portion and still pass the test. Further, while this test does cover important elementary school-level content, it barely evaluates candidates' knowledge beyond an elementary school level, does not challenge their understanding of underlying concepts and does not require candidates to apply knowledge in nonroutine, multistep procedures.

Supporting Research

Tennessee Licensure Standards and Induction Guidelines (pages 2-1 and 6-1) www.ets.org/praxis

"No Common Denominator: The Preparation of Elementary Teachers in Mathematics by America's Education Schools," NCTQ, June 2008 http://www.nctq.org/p/publications/docs/nctq_ttmath_fullreport.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers.

Although Tennessee requires knowledge in some key areas of mathematics, the state should require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers. This includes specific coursework in foundations, algebra and geometry, with some statistics.

Require teacher candidates to pass a rigorous mathematics assessment.

Tennessee should assess mathematics content with a rigorous assessment tool, such as the test required in Massachusetts, that evaluates mathematics knowledge beyond an elementary school level and challenges candidates' understanding of underlying mathematics concepts. Such a test could also be used to allow candidates to test out of coursework requirements. Teacher candidates who lack minimum mathematics knowledge should not be eligible for licensure.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

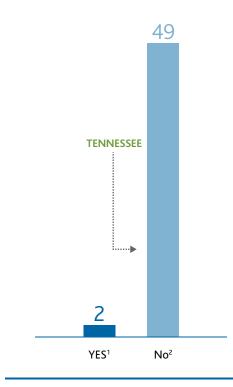


T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Massachusetts is the only state that ensures that its elementary teachers have sufficient knowledge of mathematics content. As part of its general curriculum test, the state utilizes a separately scored mathematics subtest that covers topics specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers.

Figure 17

Do states articulate appropriate mathematics preparation for elementary teachers?

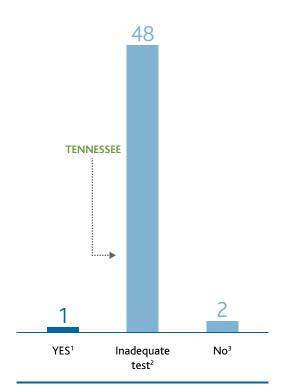


1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Massachusetts

2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Figure 18

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



1. Strong Practice: Massachusetts

2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

3. Montana, Nebraska

Goal E – Middle School Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that middle school teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should encourage middle school candidates who intend to teach multiple subjects to earn minors in two core academic areas rather than earn a single major. Middle school candidates intending to teach a single subject area should earn a major in that area.
- 2. The state should not permit middle school teachers to teach on a generalist license that does not differentiate between the preparation of middle school teachers and that of elementary teachers.
- 3. The state should require that new middle school teachers pass a licensing test in every core academic area they intend to teach.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 19

How States are Faring in Middle School **Teacher Preparation** 3 **Best Practice States** Arkansas 🕇 , Georgia, Pennsylvania 🕇 7 States Meet Goal Connecticut, Florida⁺, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Carolina 1 States Nearly Meet Goal 8 Alabama, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kansas, New York, Ohio, TENNESSEE, Virginia 11 States Partly Meet Goal Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia 11 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Arizona, Michigan, Minnesota¹, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming 11 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin Progress on this Goal Since 2009: 关 : 45 ↓:1 1:5



Area 1: Goal E **Tennessee** Analysis



State Nearly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee requires middle grades certification (grades 4-8) for all middle school teachers. Candidates must earn one of the following: an interdisciplinary major that includes study in English, mathematics, science and social studies; an interdisciplinary major in two disciplines from the arts and sciences; or a major in a single discipline from the arts and sciences with an area of emphasis in at least one additional discipline outside the major.

All new middle school teachers in Tennessee are also required to pass a Praxis II subject-matter test to attain licensure. However, candidates are only required to pass the general middle school content test, in which subscores are not provided; therefore, there is no assurance that these middle school teachers will have sufficient knowledge in each subject they teach.

Supporting Research

Tennessee Licensure Standards and Induction Guidelines http://www.tn.gov/education/lic/doc/accttchlicstds.pdf www.ets.org/praxis

RECOMMENDATION

Require subject-matter testing for middle school teacher candidates.

Tennessee is commended for not allowing middle school teachers to teach on a K-8 generalist license. However, Tennessee should require subject-matter testing for all middle school teacher candidates in every core academic area they intend to teach, as a condition of initial licensure.

Differentiate between single and multiple subject middle school teachers.

Tennessee may also want to consider only requiring two minors for middle school teachers who intend to teach multiple subjects, rather than two majors, or a major and a minor.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Arkansas, Georgia and Pennsylvania ensure that all middle school teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach middle school-level content. Teachers are required to earn at least two content-area minors. Georgia and Pennsylvania also require passing scores on single-subject content tests, and Arkansas requires a subject-matter assessment with separate passing scores for each academic area.

- 1. California offers a K-12 generalist license for self-contained classrooms.
- 2. Illinois offers K-9 license.
- 3. With the exception of mathematics.
- 4. Oregon offers 3-8 license.
- 5. Wisconsin offers 1-8 license.

Figure 20

Figure 20	k ⁻⁸ llCENSE NOT OFFRED	Contained dassrooms	
-	RED	54	1
Do states distinguish mide		d for \$700,	
grade preparation from	10	ffere, clas	ered.
elementary preparation?	NSE /	rse o aineg	je of
	, CE	licer ^{conta}	icens
	K-8'	Self-	Ashicanse offered
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California		1	
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida	_		
Georgia	-		
Hawaii			
Idaho			2
Illinois			
Indiana Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York	-		
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			3
Oklahoma			4
Oregon Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
TENNESSEE			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			5
Wyoming			
	29	6	16



Figure 21		/	/	/	"s / t
What academic preparati	ion		lors		loo, onte
do states require for a				č , č	t of c
middle school endorseme	a0		ິ ລ	maj	Jor Juen
	en s	8		àn a Tent	, mire
or license?	ent volvy	Major OR THO	TWO MINORS	Less than a major or m	No requirement of content
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky		1			
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts			1		
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska			1		
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio			1		
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania		2			
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
TENNESSEE					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	13	3	9	12	14
	15	5	9	12	14

^{1.} State does not explicitly require two minors, but it has equivalent requirements.

^{2.} Pennsylvania has two options. One option requires a 30 credit concentration in one subject and nearly a minor (12 credits) in three additional subjects; the second option is 21 credits in two subject-area concentrations with 12 credits in two additional subjects.

Goal F – Secondary Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that secondary teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require that secondary teachers pass a licensing test in every subject they intend to teach.
- 2. The state should require that secondary teachers pass a content test when adding subject-area endorsements to an existing license.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 22

How States are Faring in Secondary **Teacher Preparation**



Best Practice States Indiana, **TENNESSEE**

2

29 States Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin

- States Nearly Meet Goal 0 8 States Partly Meet Goal District of Columbia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico
 - States Meet a Small Part of Goal 0

12 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Wyoming

Progress on this Goal Since 2009:

New Goal

Area 1: Goal F **Tennessee** Analysis



Hest Practice State

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee requires that its secondary teacher candidates pass a Praxis II content test to teach any core secondary subjects.

Further, to add an additional field to a secondary license, teachers must also pass a Praxis II content test.

Supporting Research

Rules of the Tennessee Department of Education, 0520-02-04-.02, -.09

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

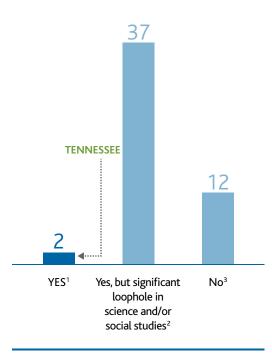
Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Not only do **Indiana** and **Tennessee** require that secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects, but these states also do not permit any significant loopholes to this important policy by allowing secondary general science or social studies licenses (see Goals 1-G and 1-H).

Figure 23

Do all secondary teachers have to pass a content test in every subject area for licensure?



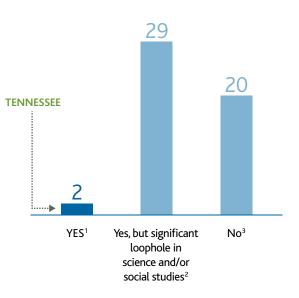
1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Tennessee

- 2. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Uta h, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin. (For more on loopholes, see Goals 1-G and 1-H.)
- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Wyoming

Figure 24

Do all secondary teachers have to pass a content test in every subject area to add an endorsement?





1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Tennessee

- Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin. (For more on loopholes, see Goals 1-G and 1-H.)
- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Wyoming

Goal G – Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science

The state should ensure that science teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should require secondary science teachers to pass a subject-matter test of each science discipline they intend to teach.
- 2. The state should require middle school science teachers to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure that prospective teachers cannot pass without sufficient knowledge of science.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 25

How States are Faring in Preparation to Teach Science **Best Practice State** 1 New Jersey States Meet Goal Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Virginia 11 States Nearly Meet Goal Arkansas, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia 16 States Partly Meet Goal Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, **TENNESSEE**, Vermont, Washington States Meet a Small Part of Goal Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Wisconsin 12 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, California, Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2009: New Goal

Area 1: Goal G **Tennessee** Analysis

State Partly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009



ANALYSIS

Tennessee does not offer certification in general science for secondary teachers. Teachers must be certified in a specific discipline within the subject area of science.

Middle school science teachers in Tennessee must earn a middle grades certification. The state articulates a major requirement, which includes an interdisciplinary major that includes study in English, mathematics, science and social studies; an interdisciplinary major in two disciplines from the arts and sciences; or a major in a single discipline from the arts and sciences with an area of emphasis in at least one additional discipline outside the major. Candidates are only required to pass the Praxis II "Middle School" content test, which combines all four subject areas.

Supporting Research

Tennessee Licensure Standards and Induction Guidelines, pages 7-17, 12-1 http://www.tennessee.gov/education/lic/doc/accttchlicstds.pdf Praxis Testing Requirements www.ets.org

RECOMMENDATION

Require middle school science teachers to pass a test of content knowledge that ensures sufficient knowledge of science.

A general subject-matter test that combines literature/language arts, mathematics, history/social studies and science—without reporting separate scores for each subject area—does not ensure that middle school science teachers possess adequate knowledge of science, as it may be possible to answer many—perhaps all—science questions incorrectly and still pass the test.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee asserted that subject-specific licensure for secondary science teachers is offered in biology (7-12), chemistry (7-12), physics (7-12), and earth science (7-12). Preparation programs include a set of Science Core Standards, which focuses primarily on middle grades content. The state added that for licensure, the subject-specific Praxis II test must be passed. Additionally, teacher candidates must also pass their respective secondary Praxis II specialty test as well.

LAST WORD

This analysis acknowledges Tennessee's policy regarding secondary science teachers, and the state has received credit for the fact that secondary science teachers are required to pass a content test in each subject area they plan to teach. Middle school teachers also may teach under these 7-12 licenses.

However, it is Tennessee's policy pertaining to middle grades (4-8) science teachers that is problematic. These teachers are only required to pass the Praxis II "Middle School" content test, which does not report an individual subscore for science. Therefore, the state cannot guarantee that these teachers possess adequate subject-matter knowledge for the classroom.

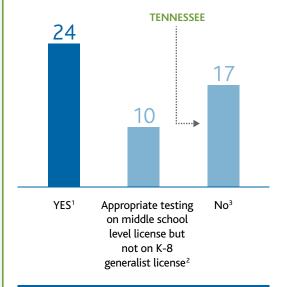
Figure 26		بع ک <mark>ا</mark>	. /	z /	*
-		L SCIEN VCE F TESTI ience	enses Norc	SES WIT	2960
Do states ensure that	VER	SCIA) SCIA)	sting "'Y SI	LEV.	inor,
secondary science teachers	SCE		VCS Solution	DNIL STATE	20
have adequate subject-	BINA	Hers tion		fers, FS	
matter knowledge?	STATE OFFRS OR COMBINATIONERS	Sate offers and a science	STATE OFFERS ONLY SNOT	Sate offers only single-sur- science lifers only single-suri- adequate factors with gle-suri-	
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana		_			
Maine		_			
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska		-			
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
TENNESSEE					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	1	39	10	1	

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

New Jersey does not offer certification in general science for secondary teachers. Although the state allows a combination physical science certificate, it ensure adequate content knowledge in both chemistry and physics by requiring teacher candidates to pass individual content tests in chemistry, physics and general science. Further, middle school science teachers must pass a science-specific content test.

Figure 27

Do states ensure that middle school teachers have adequate preparation to teach science?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia
- 2. Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin
- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming

Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Goal H – Secondary Teacher Preparation in Social Studies

The state should ensure that social studies teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require secondary social studies teachers to pass a subject-matter test of each social studies discipline they intend to teach.
- 2. The state should require middle school social studies teachers to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure that prospective teachers cannot pass without sufficient knowledge of social studies.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 28

How States are Faring in Preparation to Teach Social Studies 1 **Best Practice State** Indiana 2 States Meet Goal Georgia, South Dakota States Nearly Meet Goal 2 Minnesota, Oklahoma 32 States Partly Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, TENNESSEE, Utah, Vermont Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming State Meets a Small Part of Goal Illinois 13 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas

Progress on this Goal Since 2009:

New Goal

Area 1: Goal H **Tennessee** Analysis



State Partly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee does not offer certification in general social studies for secondary teachers. Teachers must be certified in a specific discipline within the subject area of social studies.

Middle school social studies teachers in Tennessee must earn a middle grades certification. The state articulates a major requirement, which includes an interdisciplinary major that involves study in English, mathematics, science and social studies; an interdisciplinary major in two disciplines from the arts and sciences; or a major in a single discipline from the arts and sciences with an area of emphasis in at least one additional discipline outside the major. Candidates are only required to pass the Praxis II "Middle School" general content test, which combines all four subject areas.

Supporting Research

Tennessee Licensure Standards and Induction Guidelines, pages 7-17, 13-1 http://www.tennessee.gov/education/lic/doc/accttchlicstds.pdf

Praxis Testing Requirements www.ets.org

RECOMMENDATION

Require middle school social studies teachers to pass a test of content knowledge that ensures sufficient knowledge of social studies.

A general subject-matter test that combines literature/language arts, mathematics, history/social studies and science—without reporting separate scores—does not ensure that middle school social studies teachers possess adequate knowledge of social studies, as it may be possible to answer many—perhaps all—social studies questions incorrectly and still pass the test.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee noted that subject-specific licensure for secondary social studies teachers is offered in history, government, geography, economics, psychology and sociology. Preparation includes a set of social studies core standards that focuses primarily on middle grades social studies content. As a condition of licensure, the subject-specific Praxis II test must be passed.

LAST WORD

This analysis acknowledges Tennessee's policy regarding secondary social studies teachers, and the state has received credit for the fact that secondary social studies teachers are required to pass a content test in each subject area they plan to teach. Middle school teachers also may teach under these 7-12 licenses.

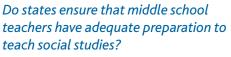
However, it is Tennessee's policy pertaining to middle grades (4-8) social studies teachers that is problematic. These teachers are only required to pass the Praxis II "Middle School" content test, which does not report an individual subscore for social studies. Therefore, the state cannot guarantee that these teachers possess adequate subject-matter knowledge for the classroom.

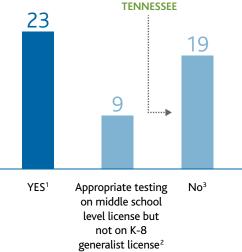
Figure 29	M	OFFERS ONLY SINCLE SUBJECT SOCIAL STUDIES	Offers Seneral Social Studies license Without Social Studies testing Without adequate
Do states ensure that		30 10 10	ial _{S1} quat
secondary social studies	LAN SEA	21N	ade
teachers have adequate	HE E		hour
subject-matter	ATE L	ES SS	s ge wit
knowledge?	EQUE STE		The service of the se
	0.24		tes, in c
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			1
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
TENNESSEE			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	1	3	47
	-		

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Not only does Indiana ensure that its secondary social studies teachers possess adequate content knowledge of all subjects they intend to teach through both coursework and content testingbut the state's policy also does not make it overly burdensome for social studies teachers to teach multiple subjects. Other notable states include Georgia and South Dakota, which also do not offer secondary general social studies certifications.

Figure 30





- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia
- 2. Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Washington
- 3. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Figure 29

1. Massachusetts does not offer a general social studies license, but offers combination licenses.



Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Goal I – Special Education Teacher Preparation

The state should ensure that special education teachers know the subject matter they will be required to teach.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should not permit special education teachers to teach on a K-12 license that does not differentiate between the preparation of elementary teachers and that of secondary teachers.
- All elementary special education candidates should have a broad liberal arts program of study that includes study in mathematics, science, English, social studies and fine arts and should be required to pass a subjectmatter test for licensure that is no less rigorous than what is required of general education candidates.
- 3. The state should require that teacher preparation programs graduate secondary special education teacher candidates who are highly qualified in at least two subjects. The state should also customize a "HOUSSE" route for new secondary special education teachers to help them achieve highly qualified status in all the subjects they teach.

The components for this goal have changed since 2009. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 31

How States are Faring in Special Education Teacher Preparation



15 States Partly Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey **1**, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania **1**, Rhode Island, Texas **1**, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin

- 1 State Meets a Small Part of Goal Kansas
 - 34 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, **TENNESSEE**, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming

Progress on this Goal Since 2009:

Area 1: Goal I **Tennessee** Analysis

State Does Not Meet Goal

ਨ Bar Raised for this Goal 🛛 🧲

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Regrettably, Tennessee offers a K-12 special education certification, in addition to grade-specific options.

Further, Tennessee does not ensure that its elementary special education teacher candidates are provided with a broad liberal arts program of study relevant to the elementary classroom. It also does not require that they pass the same subject-matter test as general education candidates.

Tennessee also fails to require that secondary special education teacher candidates are highly qualified in at least two subject areas, and it does not customize a HOUSSE route for new secondary special education teachers to help them achieve highly qualified status in all subjects they teach.

Supporting Research

Tennessee Licensure Standards and Induction Guidelines (pages 26-1 and 27-1) Praxis Test Requirements www.ets.org

RECOMMENDATION

End licensure practices that fail to distinguish between the skills and knowledge needed to teach elementary grades and secondary grades.

It is virtually impossible and certainly impractical for Tennessee to ensure that a K-12 special education teacher knows all the subject matter he or she is expected to be able to teach, especially considering state and federal expectations that special education students should meet the same high standards as other students. While the broad K-12 umbrella may be appropriate for teachers of low-incidence special education students, such as those with severe cognitive disabilities, it is deeply problematic for the overwhelming majority of high-incidence special education students, who are expected to learn grade-level content.

Provide a broad liberal arts program of study to elementary special education candidates, and require that they pass the same content test as general education teachers.

Tennessee should ensure that special education teacher candidates who will teach elementary grades possess knowledge of the subject matter at hand. Not only should the state require coresubject coursework relevant to the elementary classroom, but it should also require that these candidates pass the same subject-matter test required of all elementary teachers. Failure to ensure that teachers possess requisite content knowledge deprives special education students of the opportunity to reach their academic potential.

Ensure that secondary special education teacher candidates graduate with highly qualified status in at least two subjects, and customize a HOUSSE route so that they can achieve highly qualified status in all subjects they plan to teach.

To make secondary special education teacher candidates more flexible and better able to serve schools and students, Tennessee should use a combination of coursework and testing to ensure that they graduate with highly qualified status in two core academic areas. A customized HOUSSE route can also help new secondary special education teacher candidates to become highly qualified in multiple subjects by offering efficient means by which they could gain broad overviews of specific areas of content knowledge, such as content-driven university courses. Such a route is specifically permitted in the 2004 reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).



TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee asserted that it does offer secondary special education teacher candidates the ability to become highly qualified via its HOUSSE route.

LAST WORD

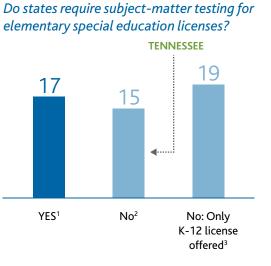
Although Tennessee provides a multi-subject HOUSSE for secondary special education teachers, it is not specifically geared to the needs of new special education teachers who face unique pressures, as they must be competent in both the subject areas they teach and in the strategies for teaching children with a variety of special needs. IDEA specifically permits the use of HOUSSE for new secondary special education teachers.

Figure 32 Do states distinguish	DOESNOT OFFERA	Ofies K-12 and Badespecific	/
between elementary	ION ION	Brad	2
and secondary special	55	and	a K.
education teachers?	ERI	tion	tion this
	20ES	Offers ntifica	Offers Intifica
Alabama			Chess only a K-12
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia		-	
Hawaii			
Idaho Illinois			-
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			-
Oregon			
Pennsylvania ¹			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
TENNESSEE			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	16	16	19

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Unfortunately, NCTQ cannot highlight any state's policy in this area. Preparation of special education teachers remains a topic in critical need of states' attention. However, it is worth noting that three states-Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Texas—will no longer issue K-12 special education certifications. Only grade-level specific options will be available to new teachers.

Figure 33



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon⁴, Pennsylvania⁵, Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Alaska, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming
- 3. Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia
- 4. Although Oregon requires testing, the state allows an "alternative assessment" option for candidates who fail the tests twice to still be considered for a license.
- 5. In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts for dual certification in elementary special education and as a reading specialist does not have to take a content test.

Figure 32 1. Beginning January 1, 2013

Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Goal J – Assessing Professional Knowledge

The state should use a licensing test to verify that all new teachers meet its professional standards.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

 The state should assess new teachers' knowledge of teaching and learning by means of a pedagogy test aligned to the state's professional standards.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 34

0

How States are Faring in Assessing Professional Knowledge

Best Practice States

1

23 States Meet Goal Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia ↑, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, TENNESSEE, Texas, West Virginia

- 2 States Nearly Meet Goal Maryland, Rhode Island
- 3 States Partly Meet Goal Idaho, North Carolina, Utah
- 5 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Connecticut, Indiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Wyoming

18 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii↓, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin

Progress on this Goal Since 2009:

1:1 ↔:49 ↓:1

Area 1: Goal J **Tennessee** Analysis

State Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee requires all new teachers to pass a popular pedagogy test from the Praxis series in order to attain licensure.

Tennessee is also accelerating its participation in the Teacher Performance Assessment (TPA) consortium by including all of the state's institutions of higher learning in the pilot program next year, with the expectation that it will allow or require the use of TPA in licensure as early as 2012.

Supporting Research

http://www.ets.org/praxis/tn http://aacte.org/index.php?/Programs/

RECOMMENDATION

Verify that commercially available tests of pedagogy actually align with state standards.

Tennessee should ensure that its selected test of professional knowledge measures the knowledge and skills the state expects new teachers to have.

Ensure that performance assessments provide a meaningful measure of new teachers' knowledge and skills.

While Tennessee is commended for considering the use of a performance-based assessment, the state should proceed with caution until additional data are available on the Teacher Performance Assessment. Additional research is needed to determine how the TPA compares to other teacher tests as well as whether the test's scores are predictive of student achievement. The track record on similar assessments is mixed at best. The two states that currently require the Praxis III performance-based assessment report pass rates of about 99 percent. Given that it takes significant resources to administer a performance-based assessment, a test that nearly every teacher passes is of questionable value.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

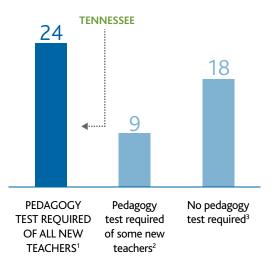


T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Twenty-three states meet this goal, and although NCTQ has not singled out one state's policies for "best practice" honors, it additionally commends the nine states (Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Texas) that utilize their own assessments to measure pedagogical knowledge and skills.

Figure 35

Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of teaching and learning?



- Strong Practice: Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia
- 2. Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Utah⁴, Wyoming
- Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin
- 4. Not required until teacher advances from a Level One to a Level Two license.

Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Goal K – Student Teaching

Goal Components

rating for the goal.)

student teaching.

Background

The state should ensure that teacher preparation programs provide teacher candidates with a high-quality clinical experience.

Figure 36 (The factors considered in determining the states' How States are Faring in Student Teaching 1. The state should require that student **Best Practice States** teachers only be placed with cooperating teachers for whom there is evidence of their 2 States Meet Goal effectiveness as measured by consistent gains Florida, **TENNESSEE** in student learning. 2. The state should require that teacher State Nearly Meets Goal candidates spend at least 10 weeks Kentucky 21 States Partly Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, A detailed rationale and supporting research for North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy. Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin States Meet a Small Part of Goal 5 Indiana, Michigan, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota 22 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2009: New Goal



Area 1: Goal K **Tennessee** Analysis



State Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Commendably, Tennessee requires candidates to complete at least 15 weeks in full-day student teaching experiences. The state also articulates that cooperating teachers are to be selected according to criteria that include "teaching experience, appropriate certification, evaluation as a highly competent teacher, and willingness to assume the roles expected of a mentor."

Supporting Research

Tennessee Licensure Standards and Induction Guidelines, page 48-1 www.tennessee.gov/education/lic/doc/accttchlicstds.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Explicitly require that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.

The state should ensure that its strong teacher evaluation system (see Goal 3-B) is the basis for selecting cooperating teachers.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

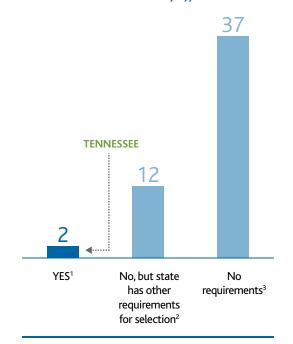
Figure 37 Do states require the elements of a high-quality student teaching experience? Alabama Alabama Alaska Arizona Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Maryland Mississippi Mississippi Misouri New Hampshire New Hampshire New York New York New York New York New York New Hand North Dakota Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Texas Utah Virginia Washington Washington Washington			
the elements of a high-quality student teaching experience? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arizona Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Misissippi Mississippi Missouri Montana New Hampshire New Hampshire New York Netraska Wisconina Washington Washington West Virginia Wyoming	Figure 37		* 55
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arizona Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Mississippi Missouri Montana New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina Washington Washington Washington	Do states require	Č V	N N
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arizona Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Mississippi Missouri Montana New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina Washington Washington Washington	the elements of a		EEKS
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arizona Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Mississippi Missouri Montana New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina Washington Washington Washington	high-quality student	A TW	O W
Alabama Alabama Alaska Arizona Arizona Arkansas California California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Maine Missouri Missouri Montana New Hampshire New Hampshire New York North Carolina Ohio Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island Washington West Virginia Washington West Virginia Washington		LE CO	AST :
Alaska	J	SELE CO	2111
Alaska	Alabama	~	
Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Maryland Mississippi Mississippi Missouri Nevada New Hampshire New Mexico New York North Carolina North Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Washington Wext Virginia Washington West Virginia West Virginia			
Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Maryland Michigan Mississippi Missouri Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Mexico New York North Carolina North Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina West Virginia Washington West Virginia West Virginia Washington			
ColoradoConnecticutDelawareDistrict of ColumbiaFloridaGeorgiaHawaiiIdahoIllinoisIndianaIowaKansasKentuckyLouisianaMarylandMassachusettsMichiganMississippiMississippiMontanaNevrakaNevrakaNevrakaNew HampshireNew YorkNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth CarolinaVermontWashingtonWashingtonWisconsinWisconsinWyomingUtah			
ConnecticutDelawareDistrict of ColumbiaFloridaGeorgiaHawaiiIdahoIllinoisIndianaIowaKansasKentuckyLouisianaMaineMarylandMinnesotaMississippiMissouriMontanaNevadaNevadaNevadaNevadaNew JerseyNew YorkNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth CarolinaSouth CarolinaVermontWashingtonWashingtonWisconsinYirginiaYirginiaYirginiaYirginiaWisconsinWyomingWyoming	California		
DelawareDistrict of ColumbiaFloridaGeorgiaHawaiiIdahoIllinoisIndianaIowaKansasKentuckyLouisianaMaineMarylandMinnesotaMississippiMissouriMontanaNevadaNevadaNevadaNew JerseyNew YorkNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth CarolinaSouth CarolinaSouth CarolinaVermontWashingtonWashingtonWisconsinWisconsinYirginiaYirginiaYirginiaYirginiaWisconsinWisconsinWyomingUtahYirginiaY	Colorado		
District of ColumbiaFloridaGeorgiaHawaiiIdahoIldinoisIndianalowaKansasKansasKentuckyLouisianaMaineMarylandMassachusettsMinnesotaMississippiMissouriMontanaNevadaNew JarseyNew JarseyNew MaxicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaSouth CarolinaSouth CarolinaSouth CarolinaVermontWashingtonVermontVermontVirginiaVirginiaVisconsinWyomingWyoming	Connecticut		
Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Ildinois Ildinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Vermont Vermont Vermont Vermont Wisconsin Wyoming	Delaware		
Georgia Image: Second Seco	District of Columbia		
HawaiiIdahoIllinoisIndianaIowaIowaKansasKentuckyLouisianaMaineMarylandMassachusettsMichiganMinnesotaMississippiMissouriMontanaNebraskaNew HampshireNew YorkNew YorkNorth CarolinaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaUtahVermontWest VirginiaVirginiaWashingtonWest VirginiaNest VirginiaNest VirginiaNest VirginiaNew StoriniNorth DakotaItalNorth DakotaItalYermontVirginiaVirginiaWyoming			
Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Iowa Kansas Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississisppi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Mexico New York New York North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina Washington Washington Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	-		
Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kansas Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampshire New Hexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Washington West Virginia<			
IndianaIowaIowaKansasKentuckyLouisianaMaineMarylandMarylandMassachusettsMichiganMinnesotaMissouriMissouriMontanaNebraskaNew JerseyNew JerseyNew YorkNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaUtahVirginiaWest VirginiaWisconsinWisconsinWyoming			
IowaIowaKansasKentuckyLouisianaMaineMarylandMassachusettsMichiganMinesotaMississispiMissouriMontanaNebraskaNew HampshireNew JerseyNew MexicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth CarolinaNet StataSouth CarolinaNew JerseyUtahYermontWashingtonWisconsinWisconsinWyomingWyoming			
Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maine Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Maine Michigan Maine Minnesota Maine Mississippi Maine Missouri Maine Montana Maine Nebraska Maine New Hampshire Maine New Jersey Maine New York Maine North Carolina Maine North Dakota Maine Ohio Maine Oklahoma Maine Oregon Maine Pennsylvania Maine South Carolina Maine South Carolina Maine Virginia Maine Virginia Maine Washington Maine Wisconsin Maine Wyoming Maine			
Kentucky			
LouisianaMaineMarylandMassachusettsMichiganMinnesotaMississippiMissouriMontanaNebraskaNevadaNew HampshireNew JerseyNew MexicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaSouth CarolinaSouth CarolinaSouth CarolinaTexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWisconsinWyomingWyoming			
MaineMaineMarylandMassachusettsMichiganMinnesotaMinnesotaMississippiMissouriMontanaNebraskaNevadaNew HampshireNew JerseyNew MexicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTexasUtahVirginiaWashingtonWisconsinWyomingWyoming	-		
MassachusettsMichiganMinnesotaMississippiMissouriMontanaNebraskaNevadaNew HampshireNew JerseyNew MexicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaUtahVermontVirginiaVirginiaWashingtonWisconsinWyoming			
MassachusettsMichiganMinnesotaMississippiMissouriMontanaNebraskaNevadaNew HampshireNew JerseyNew MexicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaUtahVermontVirginiaVirginiaWashingtonWisconsinWyoming	Maryland		
MinnesotaMississippiMissouriMontanaNebraskaNevadaNew HampshireNew JerseyNew MexicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVirginiaWashingtonWisconsinWyomingWyoming			
Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina Virginia Vtah Vermont Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	Michigan		
MissouriMontanaNebraskaNevadaNew HampshireNew HampshireNew JerseyNew MexicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTexasUtahVirginiaWashingtonWest VirginiaWyomingWyoming	Minnesota		
MontanaNebraskaNevadaNew HampshireNew HampshireNew JerseyNew MexicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTexasUtahVermontWashingtonWisconsinWyoming			
NebraskaNevadaNew HampshireNew HampshireNew JerseyNew MexicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVirginiaWashingtonWisconsinWyoming			
NevadaNew HampshireNew JerseyNew MexicoNew MexicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermontWashingtonWest VirginiaWisconsinWyoming			
New HampshireNew JerseyNew MexicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermontWashingtonWest VirginiaWyomingWyoming			
New JerseyNew MexicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWisconsinWyoming			
New MexicoNew YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWest VirginiaWisconsinWyoming			
New YorkNorth CarolinaNorth DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWest VirginiaWisconsinWyoming	-		
North DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWest VirginiaWisconsinWyoming			
North DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWest VirginiaWisconsinWyoming	North Carolina		
OklahomaOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWest VirginiaWisconsinWyoming			
OregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWest VirginiaWisconsinWyoming	Ohio		
PennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWest VirginiaWisconsinWyoming	Oklahoma		
Rhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWest VirginiaWisconsinWyoming	-		
South Carolina South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia 1 Wisconsin Wyoming	•		
South DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWest Virginia1WisconsinWyoming			
TENNESSEETexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWest VirginiaWisconsinWyoming			
Texas Image: Constraint of the second se			
Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
Vermont			
Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
West Virginia Image: 1 Wisconsin Image: 1 Wyoming Image: 1	-		
WisconsinImage: ConstructionWyomingImage: Construction	-		1
	-		
	Wyoming		
		2	29

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Although no state has been singled out for "best practice" honors, Florida and Tennessee require teacher candidates to complete at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching, and they have taken steps toward ensuring that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.

1. Candidates can student teach for less than 12 weeks if determined to be proficient.

Is the selection of the cooperating teacher based on some measure of effectiveness?

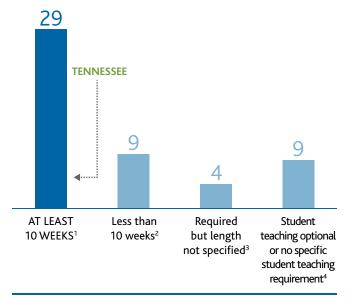


1. Strong Practice: Florida, Tennessee

- Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming

Figure 39

Is the summative student teaching experience of sufficient length?



 Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia⁵, Wisconsin

2. Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Virginia, Wyoming

3. Illinois, Maine, New Mexico, Utah

- 4. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Maryland, Montana
- 5. Candidates can student teach for less than 12 weeks if determined to be proficient.

Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Goal L – Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

The state's approval process for teacher preparation programs should hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should collect value-added data that connects student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.
- 2. The state should collect other meaningful data that reflects program performance, including some or all of the following:

a. Average raw scores of teacher candidates on licensing tests, including basic skills, subject matter and professional knowledge tests;

b. Number of times, on average, it takes teacher candidates to pass licensing tests;

c. Satisfaction ratings by school principals and teacher supervisors of programs' student teachers, using a standardized form to permit program comparison;

d. Evaluation results from the first and/or second year of teaching;

e. Five-year retention rates of graduates in the teaching profession.

- 3. The state should establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data. Programs should be held accountable for meeting these standards, with articulated consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval.
- 4. The state should produce and publish on its website an annual report card that shows all the data the state collects on individual teacher preparation programs.

The components for this goal have changed since 2009. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 40

How States are Faring in Teacher Preparation Program Accountability
1 Best Practice State Florida
1 State Meets Goal Louisiana
5 States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama, Colorado 1, Georgia 1, TENNESSEE, Texas
6 States Partly Meet Goal

States Partly Meet Goal
 Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina,
 Rhode Island, South Carolina

16 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Arizona, Illinois 1, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia 1

22 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Progress on this Goal Since 2009:

1:4 ↔:44 ↓:3

Area 1: Goal L **Tennessee** Analysis



State Nearly Meets Goal

🕟 Bar Raised for this Goal (🕀

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee's approval process for its traditional and alternate route teacher preparation programs could do more to hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.

Most importantly, Tennessee requires an assessment on the effectiveness of teacher training programs, with a focus on the institutions' graduates and teacher effect data.

In addition, the state also requires programs to gather other objective, meaningful data, including:

Recruitment, graduation and placement rates in teacher education, including minority teacher candidates;

Academic measures of teacher education graduates, including GPA and test scores;

School system feedback on the performance of graduates during apprentice years using results from local evaluations;

Feedback from graduates using a common instrument; and

Faculty involvement in schools.

However, Tennessee reports these data only for its university-based alternate route programs, and the data do not distinguish between candidates in traditional and alternate route programs. No data are reported for any non-higher education programs.

Further, it does not appear that Tennessee applies any transparent, measurable criteria for conferring program approval, and there is no evidence that the state's standards for program approval are resulting in greater accountability. In the past three years, no programs in the state have been identified in required federal reporting as low performing.

Commendably, Tennessee's website does include a report card that allows the public to review and compare traditional teacher preparation program performance. The report card includes placement and retention rates, performance on licensing exams and teacher effect data.

According to the state's winning Race to the Top application, Tennessee plans to study report card redesign options so that the data are clear and easily understood, and it will work on issues related to report card usage, such as the renewal or nonrenewal of state approval for programs shown to be ineffective.

Supporting Research

Tennessee Code 49-5-108(f) Report Cards http://www.state.tn.us/sbe/teacherreportcard.htm Title II State Reports https://title2.ed.gov Tennessee Licensure Standards and Induction Guidelines, page 54-1 Race to the Top Application http://www2.ed.gov/programs/racetothetop/phase1-applications/tennessee.pdf



RECOMMENDATION

Establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data.

Programs should be held accountable for meeting established standards of performance, with articulated consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval after appropriate due process.

Collect and report data for all teacher preparation programs.

Tennessee is commended for collecting and reporting objective data for its university-based teacher preparation programs. In order to provide the public with meaningful, readily understandable indicators of how well all of its programs are doing, the state should expand its data collection to include all teacher preparation programs in the state. These data should then be reported at the program level.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee acknowledged that its report card does not make a distinction for university-based alternate route programs; however, it does distinguish alternate route programs for Teach for America and Teach Tennessee. The state also asserted that it does apply criteria for program approval. "All teacher preparation program providers, traditional and transitional, must address the NCATE unit standards that include the requirement of a teacher candidate assessment system." Finally, Tennessee contended that its report card provides information on how well Tennessee institutions are performing.

Supporting Research

http://www.tennessee.gov/thec/Divisions/fttt/report_card_teacher_train/report_card.html

LAST WORD

Tennessee is commended for its report card and for distinguishing data for Teach For America and Teach Tennessee; however, the state is encouraged to report data for all its teacher preparation programs, including those that offer an alternate route to certification, even if that route is university-based. Doing so will provide the public with a clear picture of how all teacher preparation programs are performing.

Figure 41			DITIONAL PARATION	/		NATIVE RATION
Do states hold teach preparation progran accountable?		PERCENTED COLLECTED		OBJECTIVE PROCESSING	MININUM STAINDARDS FOO	1
Alabama	ै भुँ			ೆ ಫ್ಲ		
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas						
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware						2
District of Columbia						
Florida						1
Georgia						
Hawaii						
Idaho						
Illinois						
Indiana						
lowa						
Kansas						
Kentucky						1
Louisiana						
Maine						
Maryland						
Massachusetts						
Michigan						
Minnesota						
Mississippi						
Missouri						
Montana						
Nebraska						
Nevada						
New Hampshire New Jersey						
New Mexico						
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio						
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island						
South Carolina						
South Dakota						
TENNESSEE						
Texas						
Utah						
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wisconsin Wyoming						

 Reported institutional data do not distinguish between candidates in the traditional and alternate route programs.

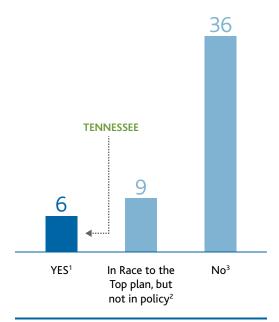
 The posted data do not allow the public to review and compare program performance because data are not disaggregated by program provider.



Florida connects student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs. The state also relies on other objective, meaningful data to measure the performance of teacher preparation programs, and it applies transparent, measurable criteria for conferring program approval. Florida also posts an annual report on its website.

Figure 42

Do states use student achievement data to hold teacher preparation programs accountable?



- 1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas
- 2. Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Figure 43 Which states collect meaningful data? AVERAGE RAW SCORES ON LICENSING TESTS Alabama, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, **TENNESSEE**, West Virginia SATISFACTION RATINGS FROM SCHOOLS Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland¹, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, TENNESSEE, Virginia, Washington¹, West Virginia EVALUATION RESULTS FOR PROGRAM GRADUATES Alabama, Arizona, Delaware¹, Florida, Illiniois, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, TENNESSEE, Texas, Vermont STUDENT LEARNING GAINS Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, TENNESSEE, Texas TEACHER RETENTION RATES Arizona, Colorado, Delaware¹, Missouri, New Jersey

1. For alternate route only

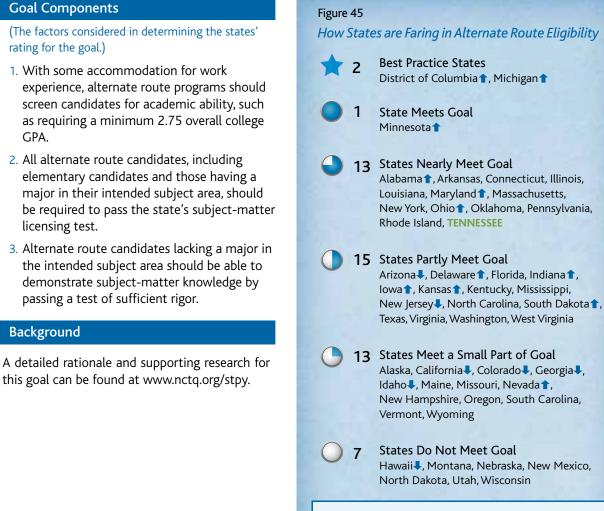
Figure 44		/	National acceditation and be substituted for state and acceditation	While not technically revolval the approval procession of the anti- indistinguistable for the session	While not technically required
What is the relationship	STATE HAS 175 OWN	National accreditation is required for state approvis	National accreditation an be substituted for state and an be	While not technically reproval the approval process is indistinguistable for is	credita, requir,
between state program	and Day	ditati, e app	titatio ate ar	While not technically required to the approval process is indistinguishable focus is is a second process is the focus of t	While not technically references
approval and national	SIIS	acore '' stat	for st	techn Vproc	le over
accreditation?	LEHA DVAL	ional ed fo	uted,	le not Prove Suish	s son
	Dada IFIS	Nat ^{Tequii}	Nati ubstit	Whi the ap distin	While here i
Alabama	× /		~ /	·* /	*
Alaska					
Arizona ¹					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii ¹					
Idaho Illinoisi					
Illinois ¹ Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio ¹					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
TENNESSEE					
Texas ¹				_	
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia Washington					
Washington West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
				_	
	23	10	4	8	6

1. According to information posted on NCATE's website.

Area 2: Expanding the Pool of Teachers

Goal A – Alternate Route Eligibility

The state should require alternate route programs to exceed the admission requirements of traditional preparation programs while also being flexible to the needs of nontraditional candidates.



13 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alaska, California↓, Colorado↓, Georgia↓, Idaho, Maine, Missouri, Nevada1, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Carolina, States Do Not Meet Goal Hawaii, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin Progress on this Goal Since 2009: 1:12 👄 : 32 4:7

Area 2: Goal A **Tennessee** Analysis

State Nearly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

The admission requirements for Tennessee's alternate route exceed those of traditional preparation programs, but the state does not require consistent evidence of subject-matter knowledge.

Tennessee classifies the Transitional License as its alternate route to certification.

Candidates are required to demonstrate prior academic performance with a cumulative GPA of at least 2.75 overall or 3.0 in the last 60 hours. Tennessee further requires that candidates have a major in the subject they plan to teach, 24 semester hours in the content area they wish to teach or pass the Praxis II subject-matter test.

A subject-matter test is not an admission requirement for all candidates.

Supporting Research State Board of Education Rule 0520-2-4-.03 http://www.state.tn.us/education/teachtn/index.shtml#gov

RECOMMENDATION

Require applicants to pass a subject-matter test for admission.

While Tennessee is commended for allowing nontraditional candidates flexibility in demonstrating subject-matter knowledge, the state should consider requiring all candidates, including those with a major in the subject, to pass a content-knowledge test. The concept behind alternate routes is that the nontraditional candidate is able to concentrate on acquiring professional knowledge and skills because he or she has strong subject-area knowledge. Teachers without sufficient subject-matter knowledge place students at risk.

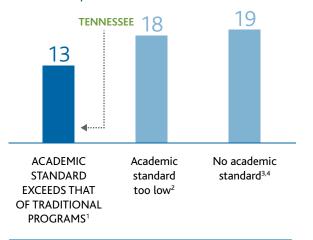
Consider accommodations for meeting the minimum GPA requirements.

While the state is commended for requiring applicants to provide evidence of past academic performance, Tennessee should consider whether some accommodation in this standard might be appropriate for career changers with relevant work experience. Alternatively, the state could require one of the standardized tests of academic proficiency commonly used in higher education for graduate admissions, such as the GRE.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 46	4 GUDENIC STANDARD DMISSION EY CHANDARD ADITIONAL D'CEEDERD FOR	. /	NO MAJOR RECURED OR DEST CAN BE USED IN LIEU OF MAJOR BE USED IN LIEU
Are states' alternate	C FC	SW	VLIFL VLIFL
routes selective yet	E P	E E	
	224	ET THE	R REC
flexible in admissions?	NON NON	MAI	2 4 0 V
	4DE 1551		2057 057
	A A A	SUBJECTINA TTER TEST	< H. P.
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota ¹			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
TENNESSEE			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	13	24	27

Do states require alternate routes to be selective?



- Strong Practice: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee
- Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 3. Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin
- 4. North Dakota does not have an alternate route to certification.

Figure 48

Do states ensure that alternate route teachers have subject-matter knowledge?

SUBJECT-MATTER Insufficient TEST REQUIRED testing FOR ADMISSION¹ requirements^{2.3}

- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut⁴, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois⁴, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia
- 2. State does not require test at all, exempts some candidates or does not require passage until program completion. Alaska, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. North Dakota does not have an alternate route to certification.
- 4. Required prior to entering the classroom.

Figure 46

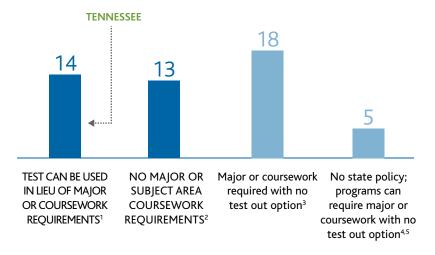
1. North Dakota does not have an alternate route to certification.

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

The **District of Columbia** and **Michigan** require candidates to demonstrate above-average academic performance as conditions of admission to an alternate route program, with both requiring applicants to have a minimum 3.0 GPA. In addition, neither state requires a content-specific major; subject-area knowledge is demonstrated by passing a test, making their alternate routes flexible to the needs of nontraditional candidates.

Figure 49

Do states accommodate the nontraditional background of alternate route candidates?



 Strong Practice: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut⁶, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas

- 2. Strong Practice: Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Virginia, Washington
- Alaska, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 4. Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Wisconsin
- 5. North Dakota does not have an alternate route to certification.
- 6. Test out option available to candidates in shortage areas only.

Area 2: Expanding the Pool of Teachers

Goal B – Alternate Route Preparation

The state should ensure that its alternate routes provide streamlined preparation that is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should ensure that the amount of coursework it either requires or allows is manageable for a novice teacher. Anything exceeding 12 credit hours of coursework in the first year may be counterproductive, placing too great a burden on the teacher. This calculation is premised on no more than six credit hours in the summer, three in the fall and three in the spring.
- 2. The state should ensure that alternate route programs offer accelerated study not to exceed six (three credit) courses for secondary teachers and eight (three credit) courses for elementary teachers (exclusive of any credit for practice teaching or mentoring) over the duration of the program. Programs should be limited to two years, at which time the new teacher should be eligible for a standard certificate.
- 3. All coursework requirements should target the immediate needs of the new teacher (e.g., seminars with other grade-level teachers, training in a particular curriculum, reading instruction and classroom management techniques).
- 4. The state should ensure that candidates have an opportunity to practice teach in a summer training program. Alternatively, the state can require an intensive mentoring experience, beginning with a trained mentor assigned full time to the new teacher for the first critical weeks of school and then gradually reduced. The state should support only induction strategies that can be effective even in a poorly managed school: intensive mentoring, seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area, a reduced teaching load and frequent release time to observe effective teachers.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 50

How States are Faring in Alternate Route Preparation

Best Practice State 1 Connecticut States Meet Goal Arkansas, Delaware 1, Georgia, New Jersey States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama, Florida, Maryland 1, Mississippi, Rhode Island¹, South Carolina, Virginia 11 States Partly Meet Goal Alaska, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada¹, New Mexico, New York, Ohio 1, South Dakota, West Virginia 18 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Arizona, Colorado, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa 4, Kansas 1, Michigan 1, Minnesota 1, Missouri, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, TENNESSEE, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming 10 States Do Not Meet Goal Hawaii, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Vermont, Wisconsin Progress on this Goal Since 2009: 1:8 + : 42 ↓:1

State Meets a Small Part of Goal

```
Progress Since 2009
```

ANALYSIS

Tennessee does not ensure that its alternate route candidates will receive streamlined preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers.

Transitional licensure programs must provide new teachers preparation in two phases, an orientation component and a professional development component.

Tennessee provides no specific guidelines about the nature or quantity of coursework for its alternate route during the professional development phase. There is no limit on the amount of coursework that can be required overall, nor on the amount of coursework a candidate can be required to take while also teaching.

During the induction and mentoring phase, new teachers are assigned one or more mentors. The mentor is required to provide field-based professional development of at least 100 hours in the first year and at least 50 hours during each subsequent year.

Candidates are eligible for standard licensure at one year on a transitional license. The license may be renewed up to three years.

Supporting Research http://www.tn.gov/education/lic/acct_teacher_education.shtml

RECOMMENDATION

Establish coursework guidelines for all alternate route preparation programs.

The state should articulate guidelines regarding the nature and amount of coursework required of candidates. Requirements should be manageable and contribute to the immediate needs of new teachers. Appropriate coursework should include grade-level or subject-level seminars, methodology in the content area, classroom management, assessment and scientifically based early reading instruction.

Strengthen the induction experience for new teachers.

While Tennessee is commended for requiring all new teachers to work with a mentor, there are insufficient guidelines indicating that the induction program is structured for new teacher success. Effective strategies include practice teaching prior to teaching in the classroom, intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school, a reduced teaching load and release time to allow new teachers to observe experienced teachers during each school day.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee contended that institutions of higher education's transitional licensure programs do have credit limits. The state explains that candidates complete no more than 18 hours of coursework to meet the professional education core competencies and that six additional credits may be used as needed for mentoring and additional support. Candidates pursuing licensure in early childhood, elementary, middle and special education may be required to take an additional six hours.cuts, the state is unable to do so.

Supporting Research

Page 52-3 Item IV.B http://tn.gov/education/lic/doc/accttchlicstds.pdf

LAST WORD

NCTQ was unable to locate policy that outlines the information included in the state response. The citation identified by the state does not address credit limits but reads as follows: "Programs offered by Tennessee IHEs in partnership with Tennessee LEAs as approved through the previously SBE adopted Alternative Preparation for Licensure Policy (November 3, 2006) and the DOE Teach Tennessee program may continue program implementation as previously approved. The previously approved programs will recommend program candidates for the Transitional License beginning with the effective date this policy."

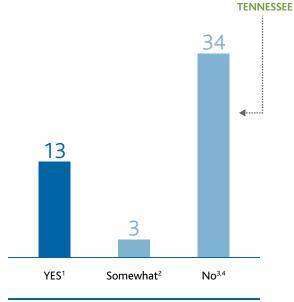
Figure 51 0							
Alaska Arizona California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida' Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Illinois Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Iouisiana Marine Maine Minesota Missouri Missouri Montana Nevada Nevada Nevada New Jersey New Hampshire New York New York New York Nethoda Nethoda North Dakota ² Ohio Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Virginia Washington Washington Washington	-		O.B.K	× /	/	/	
Alaska Arizona California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida' Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Illinois Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Iouisiana Marine Maine Minesota Missouri Missouri Montana Nevada Nevada Nevada New Jersey New Hampshire New York New York New York Nethoda Nethoda North Dakota ² Ohio Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Virginia Washington Washington Washington		tes g	19	NON YOU	_ <u>ر</u>		
Alaska Arizona California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida' Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Illinois Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Iouisiana Marine Maine Minesota Missouri Missouri Montana Nevada Nevada Nevada New Jersey New Hampshire New York New York New York Nethoda Nethoda North Dakota ² Ohio Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Virginia Washington Washington Washington		00	5	EST (ES B	ď	
Alaka Arizona Arizona Arizona Arizona Arizona Arizona Arizona California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida' Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Minesota Missouri Missouri Nebraska Nevada Nevada Nevada New Jersey New Hoxico New York New York New Johata Ohio Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota* Virginia Washington Wext Virginia Wext Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming		VED	, ð	ABLE LEN		e sup	
Alaska Arizona California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida' Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Illinois Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Iouisiana Marine Maine Minesota Missouri Missouri Montana Nevada Nevada Nevada New Jersey New Hampshire New York New York New York Nethoda Nethoda North Dakota ² Ohio Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Virginia Washington Washington Washington		4MLII	ANT	Service Service		NSILI	
Alaska Arizona California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida' Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Illinois Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Iouisiana Marine Maine Minesota Missouri Missouri Montana Nevada Nevada Nevada New Jersey New Hampshire New York New York New York Nethoda Nethoda North Dakota ² Ohio Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Virginia Washington Washington Washington	new teachers?	STRE	SELE	La Co	Page 1	MIE	
Alaska	Alabama	•, 7					
Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida' Georgia Hawaii Idaho Idiana Indiana Iowa Kansas Kansas Kansas Kansas Maryland Maine Misissippi Minesota Misissippi Mississippi Montana New Jarsey New Hampshire New York New York North Caolina Okiahoma Okiahoma Oregon Pensylvania Rhode Island South Carolina Vermont Virginia Washington Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Okahoma Okahoma Okahoma Okahoma Okahoma Okahoma Okiahoma Okiahoma<							
California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida' Georgia Hawaii Idaho Idaho Illinois Illinois Illinois Illinois Indiana Iowa Iowa <t< td=""><td>Arizona</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Arizona						
Colorado Image: Colorado Delaware Image: Colorado District of Columbia Image: Colorado Florida' Image: Colorado Georgia Image: Colorado Hawaii Image: Colorado Idaho Image: Colorado Illinois Image: Colorado Indiana Image: Colorado Iowa Image: Colorado Kansas Image: Colorado Kansas Image: Colorado Kansas Image: Colorado Maryland Image: Colorado Maryland Image: Colorado Maryland Image: Colorado Mississippi Image: Colorado Mississippi Image: Colorado Montana Image: Colorado New Hampshire Image: Colorado New Mexico Image: Colorado New Mexico Image: Colorado New Mork Image: Colorado North Carolina Image: Colorado North Carolina Image: Colorado North Carolina Image: Colorado South Carolina Image: Colorado	Arkansas						
Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida' Georgia Hawaii Idaho Idaho Illinois Illinois Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kansas Kansas Maryland Massachusetts Minesota Missouri Missouri Nevraka Nevada Nevada New York North Carolina North Carolina Oregon Ohio Ohio Ohio Ohio Okahoma South Carolina Nert Carolina Nert Carolina Netrosta South Carolina Netrosta South Carolina Netrosta South Carolina Netrosta South Carolina South Carolina Netwisce South Carolina So							
Delaware District of Columbia Florida' Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Illinois Indiana Indiana Iowa Iowa Iowa Iowa Iowa Iowa Iowa Iowa Iowa Indiana Indiana Indiana Iowa Iowa <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							
District of Columbia Florida' Georgia Hawaii Idaho Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kansas Kansas Kansas Iouisiana Maine Iouisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minesota Mississippi Missouri Nevada Nevada Nevada New Hampshire New York New York North Carolina Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina Vermont Virginia Washington Wext Virginia Wyoming					_		
Florida' Image: Ceorgia Hawaii Image: Ceorgia Hawaii Image: Ceorgia Idaho Image: Ceorgia Illinois Image: Ceorgia Indiana Image: Ceorgia Iowa Image: Ceorgia Iwa Image: Ceorgia Maryland Image: Ceorgia Mississippi Image: Ceorgia Missouri Image: Ceorgia New Hampshire Image: Ceorgia New H							
Georgia Image: Construct of the second s							
Havaii							
Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Io	•						
Indiana Iowa Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Mississippi Missouri Missouri Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New York New York North Dakota² Ohio Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont Visconsin Wyoming							
Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Mississippi Missouri Missouri Missouri Missouri Missouri Missouri Montana Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Kexico New Kexico North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania South Dakota South Dakota Utah Vermont Visconsin Wyoming	Illinois						
Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Minnesota Missouri Missouri Montana Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Harpshire New Harpshire New York New York North Carolina Oklahoma Oklahoma Oklahoma South Carolina South Carolina <td>Indiana</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Indiana						
Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Minnesota Mississippi Mississippi Mississippi Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oklahoma South Carolina South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vashington Washington Wisconsin Wyoming							
Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Michigan Minnesota Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New York New York New York New York Oklahoma Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wyoming							
Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Jarsey New Mexico New York New York North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina Itenne Vermont Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	-						
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Hexico New York New York North Carolina North Dakota ² Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wyoming							
Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York New York North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming							
Michigan Minnesota Mississispi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Hampshire New Hampshire New Mexico New York New York North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming	-						
Minnesota Mississispi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada Newda New Hampshire New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota² Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina Itennessee Yirginia Washington Wisconsin Wyoming							
Missouri Image: Constraint of the second seco							
Missouri Image: Constraint of the second seco	Mississippi						
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota ² Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Itah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wyoming							
Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota ² Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	Montana						
New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota ² Ohio Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina Texness Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	Nebraska						
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota ² Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wyoming							
New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota ² Ohio Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina TENNESSEE Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wyoming							
New York North Carolina North Dakota ² Ohio Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wyoming							
North Carolina North Dakota ² Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wyoming							
North Dakota ² Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota TENNESSEE Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wyoming							
OhioImage: Constraint of the second seco							
OregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWisconsinWyoming							
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Oklahoma						
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	-						
South Carolina South Dakota South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming							
South DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWest VirginiaWisconsinWyoming							
TENNESSEE Image: Constraint of the second secon							
Texas Image: Constraint of the system of							
UtahVermontVirginiaWashingtonWest VirginiaWisconsinWisconsinUtakWyoming							
Vermont Image: Constraint of the second se							
Virginia Image: Constraint of the co							
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming							
West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	-						
Wyoming	_						
	Wyoming						
13 12 29 18 13		13	12	29	18	13	

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Connecticut ensures that its alternate route provides streamlined preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers. The state requires a manageable number of credit hours, relevant coursework, a field placement and intensive mentoring. Other notable states include **Arkansas**, **Delaware**, **Georgia** and **New Jersey**. These states provide streamlined, relevant coursework with intensive mentoring.

Florida requires practice teaching or intensive mentoring.
 North Dakota does not have an alternate route to certification.

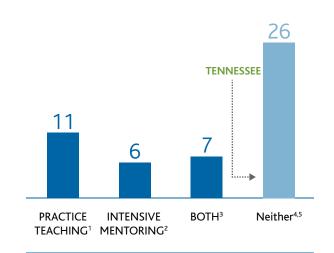
Do states curb excessive coursework requirements?



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia
- 2. Indiana, Nevada, Wyoming
- 3. Alaska, Arizona, California, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 4. North Dakota does not have an alternate route to certification.

Figure 53

Do states require practice teaching or intensive mentoring?



1. Strong Practice: Arizona, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia

- 2. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia
- 3. Strong Practice: Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida⁶, Maryland, Massachusetts
- 4. Alabama, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, U tah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 5. North Dakota does not have an alternate route to certification.
- 6. Candidates are required to have one or the other, not both.

Area 2: Expanding the Pool of Teachers

Goal C – Alternate Route Usage and Providers

The state should provide an alternate route that is free from regulatory obstacles that limit its usage and providers.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should not treat the alternate route as a program of last resort or restrict the availability of alternate routes to certain subjects, grades or geographic areas.
- 2. The state should allow districts and nonprofit organizations other than institutions of higher education to operate alternate route programs.
- The state should ensure that its alternate route has no requirements that would be difficult to meet for a provider that is not an institution of higher education (e.g., an approval process based on institutional accreditation).

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 54

C

How States are Faring in Alternate Route Usage and Providers

Best Practice States

26 States Meet Goal Arizona¹, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut 1, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois¹, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan 1, Nevada 1, New Hampshire, New York¹, North Carolina, Ohio¹, Pennsylvania¹, Rhode Island, TENNESSEE, Texas, Virginia, Washington 1 States Nearly Meet Goal Minnesota 1, New Jersey, South Dakota, Utah 7 States Partly Meet Goal Alabama 1, Indiana, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Wisconsin States Meet a Small Part of Goal Idaho¹, Mississippi, South Carolina, Vermont 10 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2009: 1:12 ↔ : 39 4:0

Area 2: Goal C **Tennessee** Analysis

State Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee does not limit the usage or providers of its alternate route.

Tennessee is commended for having no restrictions on the usage of its alternate route with regard to subject, grade or geographic areas.

The state permits institutions of higher education, local school districts, or organizations in partnership with school districts, to provide alternate route programs. The state is commended for structuring its programs to allow a diversity of providers. A good diversity of providers helps all programs, both university- and non-university-based, to improve.

Supporting Research

Tennessee State Board of Education Rule 0520-2-4-.01

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.



Figure 55 Are states' alternate routes free from

Figure 55		DIVERSITY OF PROVIDERS
Are states' alternate	oso	DERS
routes free from	20	Sol Est
limitations?	250	5 F
unntations:	40 U	
	SCBF FOST	IVERS
Alabama ¹		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota ²		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
TENNESSEE		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	32	29

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Twenty-six states meet this goal, and although NCTQ has not singled out one state's policies for "best practice" honors, it commends all states that permit both broad usage and a diversity of providers for their alternate routes.

Figure 56

Can alternate route teachers teach any subject or grade anywhere in the state?

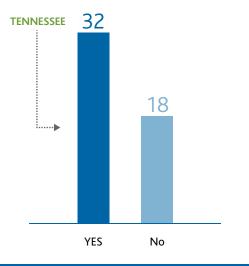
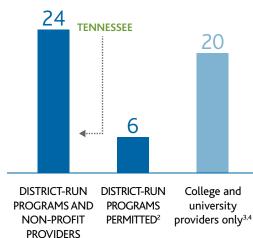


Figure 55 and 56

1. Alabama offers routes without restrictions for candidates with master's degrees. The route for candidates with bachelor's degrees is limited to certain subjects.

^{2.} North Dakota does not have an alternate route to certification.

Do states permit providers other than colleges or universities?



1. Strong Practice: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin

- 2. Strong Practice: California, Colorado, Georgia, North Carolina, Vermont⁵, West Virginia
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho⁶, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi⁶, Missouri⁶, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey⁷, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina⁶, South Dakota, Utah⁶, Wyoming
- 4. North Dakota does not have an alternate route to certification.
- 5. Districts can run Peer Review programs only.
- 6. ABCTE is also an approved provider.

PERMITTED¹

7. Permits school districts to provide programs without university partnerships in some circumstances.

Figure 58
1. North Dakota does not have an alternate route to certification.

GENUINE OR NEARLY GENUINE ALTERNATE ROUTE Figure 58 Alternate oute that reeds significant improvements Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification? Alabama Alaska Arizona \square Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia \square Florida Georgia \square Hawaii Idaho \square Illinois Indiana lowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi \square Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico

New York North Carolina

Oklahoma Oregon

Pennsylvania

Rhode Island

South Carolina South Dakota TENNESSEE

Ohio

Texas

Utah

Vermont

Virginia

Washington

West Virginia

Wisconsin

Wyoming

North Dakota¹

 \square \square \square \square 7 25 18

Offered route is disingenuous

								_		
Figure 59	PREREOUISTE ACADEMICOL OF CT	NATTER KNON OF SUIS	5 /	STREAMLINED CO.	, or	. /	PRACTICE TEACHING	¥0/q,	/	1.
What are the	A	NC ST	AVAILABILITY OF TEC		RELEVANT COURSENOR	No.		BROAD USAGE	DIVERSITY OF PROVING	LE BO
characteristics of	č č	0 5					E E	le la		ŝ
states' alternate	SITE				, ""	BLE			2F P1	
routes?	ULC MIC	K K	ABIL		INT,	AND AND		5	È	
Toules?	SOL	A TTE		REAL	[ELA	REASONABLE PROGRAM LE	PRAC TEN	BROAD USAGE	VERS	
	4 4	/ - *	/ × 0	15	<i>k</i> /	1 4	/ `<	8	/ à	
Alabama										
Alaska Arizona										
Arkansas										
California										
Colorado										
Connecticut										
Delaware										
District of Columbia										
Florida										
Georgia										
Hawaii										
Idaho										
Illinois										
Indiana										
lowa										
Kansas										
Kentucky										
Louisiana										
Maine										
Maryland										
Massachusetts Michigan										
Minnesota										
Mississippi										
Missouri										
Montana										
Nebraska										
Nevada										
New Hampshire										
New Jersey										
New Mexico										
New York										
North Carolina										
North Dakota										
Ohio										_
Oklahoma										
Oregon Pennsylvania										
Rhode Island										
South Carolina										
South Dakota										
TENNESSEE										
Texas										
Utah										
Vermont										
Virginia										
Washington										
West Virginia										
Wisconsin										
Wyoming										
	13	24	27	13	12	29	24	32	29	

70 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2011 TENNESSEE

Area 2: Expanding the Pool of Teachers

Goal D – Part-Time Teaching Licenses

The state should offer a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part time.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- Either through a discrete license or by waiving most licensure requirements, the state should authorize individuals with content expertise to teach as part-time instructors.
- All candidates for a part-time teaching license should be required to pass a subjectmatter test.
- 3. Other requirements for this license should be limited to those addressing public safety (e.g., background screening) and those of immediate use to the novice instructor (e.g., classroom management training).

Background

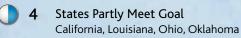
A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 60

How States are Faring in Part Time Teaching Licenses

- Best Practice State Arkansas
 States Meet Goal
 - Florida, Georgia

5 States Nearly Meet Goal Kentucky, South Carolina, TENNESSEE, Texas, Utah



6 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Colorado, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, New York, Washington

33 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania,

Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Progress on this Goal Since 2009:

New Goal



State Nearly Meets Goal

ANALYSIS

Tennessee offers the Adjunct License for part-time teaching.

The Adjunct License is a one-year license issued to candidates who hold at least a bachelor's degree and "have verified knowledge of the teaching content area." Candidates are also required to complete a preservice preparation program approved by the state.

Applicants working under the Adjunct License may not teach more than three classes. The Adjunct License can only be used in a critical shortage subject area. The license can be renewed up to nine times.

Supporting Research Tennessee Administrative Rule 0520-02-04-.02 (p)

RECOMMENDATION

Require applicants to pass a subject-matter test.

Tennessee is commended for offering a license that increases districts' flexibility to staff certain subjects, including many STEM areas, that are frequently hard to staff or may not have high enough enrollment to necessitate a full-time position. Although this license is designed to enable individuals who have significant content knowledge to teach, Tennessee should still require a subject-matter test. While the state does require "verification," only a subject-matter test ensures that teachers on the Adjunct License know the specific content they will need to teach.

Ensure that pre-service training addresses the immediate needs of an adjunct teacher.

While Tennessee is commended for providing teachers on this license with training before they enter the classroom, the state should ensure that this training is streamlined and geared toward immediate needs, such as classroom management. Excessive pre-service requirements may be a disincentive for individuals to pursue this license.

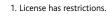
TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Do states offer a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part-time?

	YES	No
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California	1	
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas	2	
Kentucky		
Louisiana	1	
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi	2	
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York	2	
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio	1	
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
TENNESSEE		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington	2	
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	16	35

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Arkansas offers a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part time. Individuals seeking this license must pass a subject-matter test and are also required to complete specially-designed pedagogy training that is not overly burdensome.



2. It appears that the state has a license that may be used for this purpose; guidelines are vague.

Area 2: Expanding the Pool of Teachers

Goal E – Licensure Reciprocity

The state should help to make licenses fully portable among states, with appropriate safeguards.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should offer a standard license to fully certified teachers moving from other states, without relying on transcript analysis or recency requirements as a means of judging eligibility. The state can and should require evidence of good standing in previous employment.
- 2. The state should uphold its standards for all teachers by insisting that certified teachers coming from other states meet the incoming state's testing requirements.
- The state should accord the same license to teachers from other states who completed an approved alternate route program that it accords teachers prepared in a traditional preparation program.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 62How States are Faring in Licensure Reciprocityinse to
ther
halysis
f
nould
oreviousinteger2Best Practice States
Alabama, TexasImage: Image: Im

15 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Oregon 1, Rhode Island, TENNESSEE, Virginia, Wyoming

18 States Do Not Meet Goal Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, Vermont

Progress on this Goal Since 2009:

State Meets a Small Part of Goal

```
Progress Since 2009
```

ANALYSIS

Tennessee does not support licensure reciprocity for certified teachers from other states.

Regrettably, Tennessee grants a waiver for its licensing tests to any out-of-state teacher who "completes a teacher preparation program in a reciprocal state and holds a full license from that state" or "holds a valid license from a reciprocal state and provides verification of appropriate experience," which is three years.

Teachers with valid out-of-state certificates are eligible for Tennessee's standard license. Applicants must have one year of teaching experience. Transcripts are also required for all out-of-state teachers; how-ever, it is not clear whether the state analyzes transcripts to determine whether a teacher was prepared through a traditional or alternate route or whether additional coursework will be required.

Tennessee is also a participant in the NASDTEC Interstate Agreement; however, the latest iteration of this agreement no longer purports to be a reciprocity agreement among states and thus is no longer included in this analysis.

Supporting Research

Rules of the State Board of Education, Chapter 0520-02-04 Earning a License by Attending a College/University Outside TN www.tennessee.gov/education/lic/out.shtml

RECOMMENDATION

To uphold standards, require that teachers coming from other states meet testing requirements.

Tennessee takes considerable risk by granting a waiver for its licensing tests to any out-of-state teacher who has three years of experience or a full license through a traditional route. The state should not waive any of its teacher tests unless an applicant can provide evidence of a passing score under its own standards. The negative impact on student learning stemming from a teacher's inadequate subject-matter knowledge is not mitigated by the teacher's having experience or an out-of-state license.

Accord the same license to out-of-state alternate route teachers as would be accorded to traditionally prepared teachers.

Regardless of whether a teacher was prepared through a traditional or alternate route, all certified out-of-state teachers should receive equal treatment. Tennessee should consider discontinuing its requirement for the submission of transcripts. Transcript analysis is likely to result in additional coursework requirements, even for traditionally prepared teachers; alternate route teachers, on the other hand, may have to virtually begin anew, repeating some, most or all of a teacher preparation program in Tennessee.

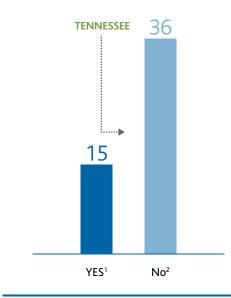
TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Alabama and **Texas** appropriately support licensure reciprocity by only requiring certified teachers from other states to meet each state's own testing requirements and by not specifying any additional coursework or recency requirements to determine eligibility for either traditional or alternate route teachers.

Figure 63

Do states require all out-of-state teachers to pass their licensure tests?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York³, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania³, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington³, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana^{*}, Nebraska^{*}, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 3. Exception for teachers with National Board Certification.
- 4. No subject-matter testing for any teacher certification.

Figure 64

1. For traditionally prepared teachers only.

2. Transcript review required for those with less than 3 years experience.

Figure 64	UCENSE RECIPIOCITY WITH	/	/
What do states require	L'IX	7	5
of teachers transferring		şış	Thent
from other states?	SSA,	linaly	Juire
from other states.	NSE /	, ipt	∂r ^{ie}
	VO S,	ransc	ecen
Alabama		Transcript analysis	Recency requirements
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York	1		
North Carolina North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	1		
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
TENNESSEE			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia Washington	2		
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	1		
	9	41	12
	-		



Figure 65			a. S
Do states treat out-of-stat	EQUALLY SATS TEACHERS	State Specifies different requirements for different oute feachers for alternate	Determine has policies with the for alternate route teared obstacles to the stack of the second of t
teachers the same whethe		diffen alter	es wi te ob
they were prepared in a	475	ts for	Dolici Crea Fout
traditional or an alternate	L'AE	Spec Spec	has l ial to nate
route program?	THON .	State Squire ife te	State Stent alter
	S Y		5, 2, <u>5</u>
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			-
Connecticut Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota Ohio			
Oklahoma Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
TENNESSEE			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	6	6	39
			55

Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

Goal A – State Data Systems

The state should have a data system that contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness.

Goal Components Figure 66 (The factors considered in determining the states' How States are Faring in the Development of rating for the goal.) Data Systems 1. The state should establish a longitudinal **Best Practice States** data system with at least the following key components: **35** States Meet Goal a. A unique statewide student identifier Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idahot, Illinoist, Indianat, Iowat, number that connects student data across Kansas¹, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland¹, key databases across years; Massachusetts 1, Minnesota 1, Mississippi, b. A unique teacher identifier system that Missouri, Nebraska¹, New Hampshire¹, can match individual teacher records with New Mexico, New York 1, North Carolina, individual student records; and North Dakota¹, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, c. An assessment system that can match TENNESSEE, Utah, Washington 1, West Virginia, individual student test records from year to Wisconsin¹, Wyoming year in order to measure academic growth. 2. Value-added data provided through the States Nearly Meet Goal state's longitudinal data system should be considered among the criteria used to **15** States Partly Meet Goal determine teachers' effectiveness. Alaska, Arizona 1, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia 1, Maine, Michigan, 3. To ensure that data provided through the Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, state data system is actionable and reliable, South Dakota¹, Texas, Vermont, Virginia the state should have a clear definition of "teacher of record" and require its consistent States Meet a Small Part of Goal 0 use statewide. State Does Not Meet Goal Background California A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy. Progress on this Goal Since 2009: 1:17 👄 : 33 **↓**:1

Area 3: Goal A **Tennessee** Analysis

State Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee has a data system with the capacity to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Tennessee has all three necessary elements of a student- and teacher-level longitudinal data system. The state has assigned unique student identifiers that connect student data across key databases across years and has assigned unique teacher identifiers that enable it to match individual teacher records with individual student records. The state also has the capacity to match student test records from year to year in order to measure student academic growth.

Supporting Research Data Quality Campaign www.dataqualitycampaign.org

RECOMMENDATION

Develop a clear definition of "teacher of record."

To ensure that data provided through the state data system are actionable and reliable, Tennessee should make certain that its definition of teacher of record is robust so that the student-teacher data link can adequately be used for teacher evaluation. Tennessee should also require consistent use of the definition throughout the state.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

	F /
Figure 67	3
Do state data systems	5 27
have the capacity to	Sau Law
assess teacher	kDS, KCOK
effectiveness?	RECC TIME
	TEST RECORDS TO TEST RECORDS TO OVER TIME OS MATCH
Figure 67 Do state data systems have the capacity to assess teacher effectiveness?	
Alaska	
Arizona 📃 📘	
Arkansas	
California	
Colorado	
Connecticut	
Delaware	
District of Columbia	
Florida Georgia	
Hawaii	
Indiana	
lowa	
Kansas	
Kentucky	
Louisiana	
Maine	
Maryland	
Massachusetts	
Michigan Ninnesota	
Minnesota Mississippi	
Missouri	
Montana	
Nebraska	
Nevada	
New Hampshire	
New Jersey	
New Mexico	
New York	
North Carolina	
North Dakota Ohio	
Oklahoma	
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	
Rhode Island	
South Carolina	
South Dakota	
TENNESSEE	
Texas	
Utah	
Vermont	
Virginia Nation	
Washington West Virginia	
Wisconsin	
Wyoming	
50 35	50
CC 0C	50

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Although NCTQ has not singled out one state's policies for "best practice" honors, it commends the 35 states that have a data system with the capacity to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.



Key

indicates that the state assigns teacher identification numbers, but it cannot match individual teacher records with individual student records.

Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

Goal B – Evaluation of Effectiveness

The state should require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The state should either require a common evaluation instrument in which evidence of student learning is the most significant criterion or specifically require that student learning be the preponderant criterion in local evaluation processes. Evaluation instruments, whether state or locally developed, should be structured to preclude a teacher from receiving a satisfactory rating if found ineffective in the classroom.
- 2. Evaluation instruments should require classroom observations that focus on and document the effectiveness of instruction.
- 3. Teacher evaluations should consider objective evidence of student learning, including not only standardized test scores but also classroom-based artifacts such as tests, quizzes and student work.
- 4. The state should require that evaluation instruments differentiate among various levels of teacher performance. A binary system that merely categorizes teachers as satisfactory or unsatisfactory is inadequate.

The components for this goal have changed since 2009. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 68

How States are Faring in Evaluating Teacher Effectiveness n **Best Practice States** 10 States Meet Goal Colorado 1, Delaware 1, Florida 1, Maryland¹, Michigan¹, Nevada¹, Ohio¹, Oklahoma 1, Rhode Island 1, TENNESSEE 1 States Nearly Meet Goal Arizona¹, Idaho¹, Louisiana¹, New York¹ States Partly Meet Goal 9 Arkansas¹, Connecticut¹, Georgia¹, Illinois¹, Indiana¹, Massachusetts¹, Minnesota¹, Utah¹, Washington¹ 18 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alabama, Alaska, California, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina¹, Oregon¹, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming 10 States Do Not Meet Goal District of Columbia, Iowa, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia Progress on this Goal Since 2009: ★:26 ↔:25 **!**:0

Area 3: Goal B **Tennessee** Analysis

State Meets Goal

Bar Raised for this Goal
Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Commendably, Tennessee requires that objective evidence of student learning be the preponderant criterion of its teacher evaluations.

New legislation now requires that 50 percent of evaluations must be based on student achievement data. Thirty-five percent of a teacher's yearly evaluation must rely on student growth data from the Tennessee Value-Added Assessment System (TVAAS) or other comparable growth measure. The remaining 15 percent must be based on other measures of student achievement.

Teachers with TVAAS who teach grades 4-8 may choose among the following achievement measures: state assessments, schoolwide TVAAS, ACT/SAT suite of assessments, "off the shelf" assessments and completion/success in advanced coursework. In addition to the measures already listed, secondary teachers with TVAAS may also choose the following: AP/IB/NIC suites of assessments, graduation rates, postsecondary matriculation and grade 9 promotion to grade 10.

For each evaluation, the person being evaluated must mutually agree with the person conducting the evaluation on which such measures are employed. If the teacher or principal being evaluated does not agree with the measures used, then the person responsible for conducting the evaluation will choose the evaluation measures.

Classroom observations are required, and teachers must be rated using the following multiple rating categories: significantly below expectations, below expectations, at expectations, above expectations and significantly above expectations.

Supporting Research

"Tennessee First to the Top Act of 2010" SB 7005, Chapter 2 of the Public Acts of 2010 Framework for Evaluation and Professional Growth http://tennessee.gov/education/frameval/ Approved Achievement Measures Matrix http://www.team-tn.org/assets/educator-resources/Approved_Achievement_Measures_Matrix.pdf

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis.

Figure 69	REQURES THAT STUDENT ACHIEVENENTAT STUDENT THE PREPONDED CONDENT	Teacher events (2017, 11, 15) Teacher eventations seutent achieves are be student achieves are be	Teacher evaluations much	~ /	
Do states consider	DEN	RITER	owth	Student achievement data	
classroom effectiveness	1 STU	4NT tions	ent/g	ment	
as part of teacher	S THA TENT	Valuai V info,	valua ective	à hieve	
evaluations?	EVEN EVEN	her e icanti t achi	ther e te obji t lean	ent ac Puire	
	RCH ACH	reac signit tuden	Teac incluc tuden	Stud Dot rea	
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					_
Connecticut					
Delaware					_
District of Columbia ¹ Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					_
Kansas					
Kentucky					_
Louisiana Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					_
Nevada					
New Hampshire New Jersey				-	
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					_
Pennsylvania Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
TENNESSEE					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
wyonning	12	-	7	27	
	12	5	7	27	

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

NCTQ has not singled out any one state for "best practice" honors. Many states have made significant strides in the area of teacher evaluation by requiring that objective evidence of student learning be the preponderant criterion. Because there are many different approaches that result in student learning being the preponderant criterion, all 10 states that meet this goal are commended for their efforts.

Figure 70

Using state data in teacher evaluations

States with Requirements for Student Achievement Data but Lacking Data System Capacity

Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada

States with Data System Capacity but No Student Achievement Requirements

Alabama, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin

Figure 69

1. District of Columbia Public Schools requires that student learning be the preponderant criterion of its teacher evaluations.

Sources of objective evidence of student learning

Many educators struggle to identify possible sources of objective student data. Here are some examples:

- Standardized test scores
- Periodic diagnostic assessments
- Benchmark assessments that show student growth

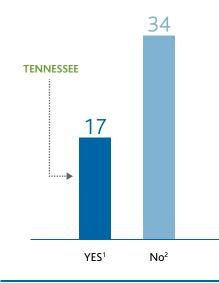
■ Artifacts of student work connected to specific student learning standards that are randomly selected for review by the principal or senior faculty, scored using rubrics and descriptors

Examples of typical assignments, assessed for their quality and rigor

■ Periodic checks on progress with the curriculum coupled with evidence of student mastery of the curriculum from quizzes, tests and exams

Figure 72

Do states require more than two categories for teacher evaluation ratings?



- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Washington
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Figure 73		State-designed teacher evaluation with diacher	ų,	District-designed System	lith	
Do states direct how	Single statewide teacher		District designed system		te la	
teachers should be	teact,	ache	d sys	3/34	1 sta	
	ide tem	th di	ith s	teria Thed		
evaluated?	aten 1 Sys	n wi	t des	desi,	No state policy	
	tle st atio,	te-de latio	stric siste, ewo,	trict. That I	tate,	
	Sing	Sta _l Stal	Con Di	Disi	% %	
Alabama					, ·	
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas						
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware						
District of Columbia						
Florida			1			
Georgia						
Hawaii						
Idaho			1			
Illinois						
Indiana						
lowa						
Kansas						
Kentucky			1			
Louisiana						
Maine						
Maryland			1			
Massachusetts						
Michigan		2				
Minnesota						
Mississippi						
Missouri						
Montana						
Nebraska			1			
Nevada						
New Hampshire						
New Jersey						
New Mexico						
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio						
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island		2				
South Carolina		2				
South Dakota						
TENNESSEE		2				
Texas		2				
Utah						
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming						
			_			
	9	10	24	5	3	

1. State approval required.

2. The state model is presumptive; districts need state approval to opt out.

Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

Goal C – Frequency of Evaluations

The state should require annual evaluations of all teachers.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should require that all teachers receive a formal evaluation rating each year.
- 2. While all teachers should have multiple observations that contribute to their formal evaluation rating, the state should ensure that new teachers are observed and receive feedback early in the school year.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 74 How States are Faring in Frequency of Evaluations **Best Practice States** 0 9 States Meet Goal Alabama 1, Idaho, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island 1, TENNESSEE 1, Washington 13 States Nearly Meet Goal Arizona, Colorado 1, Delaware 1, Florida 1, Georgia, Indiana¹, Minnesota¹, New York, North Carolina¹, Ohio¹, Pennsylvania, Utah¹, Wyoming 9 States Partly Meet Goal Connecticut, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana 1, Maryland, Michigan 🕇 , Nebraska, South Carolina, West Virginia States Meet a Small Part of Goal 2 Arkansas, Missouri 18 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, California, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin Progress on this Goal Since 2009: •:37 1:13 ↓:1

Area 3: Goal C **Tennessee** Analysis

State Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Commendably, all teachers in Tennessee must now be evaluated at least annually. As part of the state's process, nonprobationary (professional) teachers are observed four times annually. New (apprentice) teachers are observed six times annually. These observations are equally distributed across the two semesters. Following each observation, a post-observation conference is scheduled to discuss performance.

Supporting Research

First to the Top Act http://www.tn.gov/sos/acts/106/pub/pc0002EOS.pdf Implementing TEAM: Observations http://www.team-tn.org/assets/educator-resources/Observations_QandA..pdf

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis.

Do states require districts to evaluate all teachers each year?



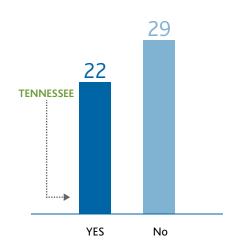
	₹0 ×	/ ₹ <u>4</u>
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware ¹		
District of Columbia ²		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		-
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		-
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		-
North Carolina		
North Dakota		-
Ohio		
Oklahoma		-
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		_
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
TENNESSEE		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	22	43

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Although not awarding "best practice" honors for frequency of evaluations, NCTQ commends all nine states that meet this goal not only by requiring annual evaluations for all teachers, but also for ensuring that new teachers are observed and receive feedback during the first half of the school year.

Figure 76

Do states require districts to evaluate all teachers each year?

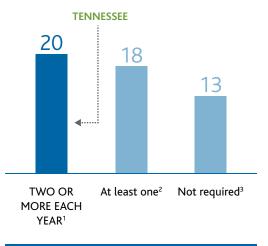


Figures 75 and 76

 Although highly effective teachers are only required to receive a summative evaluation once every two years, the student improvement component is evaluated annually.

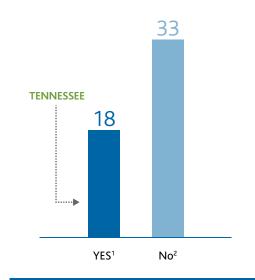
2. All District of Columbia Public Schools teachers are evaluated at least annually.

Figure 77 *Do states require classroom observations?*



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Alaska⁴, Arkansas, Colorado⁴, Delaware, Florida⁴, Georgia, Kentucky⁴, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri⁴, Nevada⁴, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon⁴, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia⁴
- Arizona, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin
- District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming
- 4. For new teachers.

Do states require that new teachers are observed early in the year?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia
- Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

Goal D – Tenure

The state should require that tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- A teacher should be eligible for tenure after a certain number of years of service, but tenure should not be granted automatically at that juncture.
- 2. Evidence of effectiveness should be the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.
- 3. The state should articulate a process, such as a hearing, that local districts must administer in considering the evidence and deciding whether a teacher should receive tenure.
- 4. The minimum years of service needed to achieve tenure should allow sufficient data to be accumulated on which to base tenure decisions; five years is the ideal minimum.

The components for this goal have changed since 2009. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.





Raised for this Goal OProgress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee is on the right track in connecting tenure decisions to evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Tennessee has recently increased its probationary period to five years, and now requires probationary teachers to receive an overall performance effectiveness rating of "above expectations" or "significantly above expectations" during the last two years of the probationary period.

A tenured teacher who receives two consecutive overall ratings of "below expectations" or "significantly below expectations" may be reverted to probationary status until they receive two consecutive ratings of "above expectations" or "significantly above expectations."

Because Tennessee's teacher evaluation ratings are centered primarily on evidence of student learning (see Goal 3-B), basing tenure decisions on these evaluation ratings ensures that classroom effectiveness is appropriately considered.

Supporting Research S.B. 1528

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure sufficient evidence is considered in tenure decisions.

To ensure tenure decisions are based on sufficient evidence of teacher effectiveness in the classroom, Tennessee should consider basing decisions on cumulative evidence of performance, rather than just two years' ratings.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

How long before a teacher earns tenure?

	No policy	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 YEARS	5 YEARS	STATE ONLY AWARDS ANNUAL CONTRACTS
Alabama							
Alaska							
Arizona							
Arkansas							
California							
Colorado							
Connecticut							
Delaware							
District of Columbia							
Florida							
Georgia							
Hawaii							
Idaho							
Illinois							
Indiana							
lowa							
Kansas							
Kentucky							
Louisiana							
Maine							
Maryland							
Massachusetts							
Michigan							
Minnesota							
Mississippi							
Missouri							
Montana							
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire							
New Jersey							
New Mexico							
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota							
Ohio							
Oklahoma				1			
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island							2
South Carolina							
South Dakota							
TENNESSEE							
Texas							
Utah							
Vermont							
Virginia							
Washington							
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							
	1	1	5	32	4	5	3

 Teachers may also earn career status with an average rating of at least effective for a four-year period and a rating of at least effective for the last two years.

2. Teachers who receive two years of ineffective evaluations are dismissed.

EVIDENCE OF STUDENT LEARNING IS THE PREPONDERANT CRITERION Figure 81 Some evidence of student learning is considered How are tenure Virtually automatically decisions made? Alabama Alaska Arizona \square Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut \square Delaware \square District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana \square lowa \square \square Kansas Kentucky \square Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts \square Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri \square Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma 2 Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota **TENNESSEE** \square Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Michigan has increased its probationary period to five years and requires that evidence of effectiveness be the primary criterion in awarding tenure.



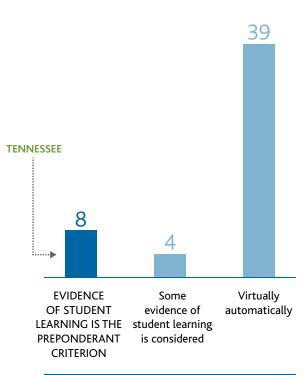


Figure 81

39

- 1. No state-level policy; however, the contract between DCPS and the teachers' union represents significant advancement in the area of teacher tenure.
- The state has created a loophole by essentially waiving student learning requirements and allowing the principal of a school to petition for career-teacher status.

8

4

Wyoming

Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

Goal E – Licensure Advancement

The state should base licensure advancement on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should base advancement from a probationary to a nonprobationary license on evidence of teacher effectiveness.
- 2. The state should not require teachers to fulfill generic, unspecified coursework requirements to advance from a probationary to a nonprobationary license.
- 3. The state should not require teachers to have an advanced degree as a condition of professional licensure.
- 4. Evidence of effectiveness should be a factor in the renewal of a professional license.

The components for this goal have changed since 2009. In light of state progress on this topic, the bar for this goal has been raised.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.



State Does Not Meet Goal

🧑 Bar Raised for this Goal 🛛 (🕂) Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee's requirements for licensure advancement and renewal are not based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

In Tennessee, teachers advance from an Apprentice Teacher license to a Professional license. The Professional license is a 10-year renewable teacher license issued to the holder of an Apprentice Teacher license or someone who has accrued a minimum of three years of acceptable experience in an approved Tennessee school and has received a positive local evaluation from an approved Tennessee school (a public or non-public school that has adopted the state evaluation model).

Tennessee does not include evidence of effectiveness as a factor in the renewal of a professional license. All educators holding a Professional license based on a bachelor's degree must earn 90 renewal points (based on professional development and graduate credits). All educators holding a Professional license based on a master's degree or higher who have not accrued five years of acceptable experience during the 10-year validity period of the license are required to earn 90 renewal points. No renewal points are required for educators holding a Professional license based on a master's degree or higher who have accrued five years of acceptable experience during the ten-year validity period of the license.

Supporting Research Licensure Advancements http://www.tennessee.gov/education/lic/adv.shtml http://www.tn.gov/education/lic/rprf.shtml

RECOMMENDATION

Require evidence of effectiveness as a part of teacher licensing policy.

Tennessee should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license. The state should use evidence of effectiveness from its strong teacher evaluations as a factor in determining whether teachers advance to the next licensure level (see goal 3-B). However, states must consider carefully how to use this evidence, as the standard for denying licensure—the right to practice in the state—should not necessarily be the same standard that might result in termination from a particular position.

Discontinue licensure requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

While targeted requirements may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, Tennessee's general, nonspecific coursework requirements for license advancement and renewal merely call for teachers to complete a certain amount of seat time. These requirements do not correlate with teacher effectiveness.

End license advancement tied to master's degrees.

Tennessee should not encourage teachers to obtain a master's degree for license advancement. Research is conclusive and emphatic that master's degrees do not have any significant correlation to classroom performance. Rather, advancement should be based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

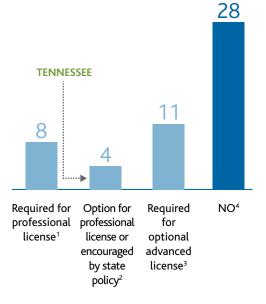
		/	Onzáceation performance ation fron tied to classic performances or tied to classicom effectives is on effectives is	1
Figure 84	OBIECTIVE ENDENCE OF EFFECTIVENESS IS RECURED		her ther Pher	3
Do states require teachers	UIRE	Some objective evidence of effectiveness is considered	o teac riman fectiv	Performance nor considered
to show evidence of	S REC	lviden Tsider	iven t Perfo	Consid
effectiveness before	EVIC ESS !!	tive s is co	tion g c but lassro	ud (
conferring professional	LIVEN	obje enes	sidera rman d to c	nanc
licensure?	OBJE FFEC	Some	Con Derfo Derfo	erton
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois ¹				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland ²				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
TENNESSEE				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
Washington West Virginia				
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin				
Washington West Virginia	 	□ □ □ 3	□ □ 11	34

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Rhode Island is integrating certification, certification renewal and educator evaluation. Teachers who receive poor evaluations for five consecutive years are not eligible to renew their certification. In addition, teachers who consistently receive 'highly effective' ratings will be eligible for a special license designation.

Figure 85

Do states require teachers to earn advanced degrees before conferring professional licensure?



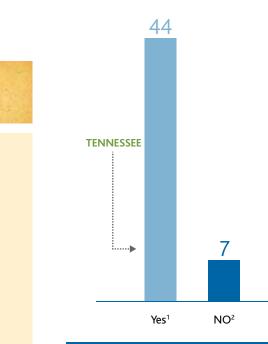
- Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New York and Oregon all require a master's degree or coursework equivalent to a master's degree
- 2. Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Tennessee
- 3. Alabama, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, South Carolina, U tah, Virginia, West Virginia
- 4. Strong Practice: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyorning

Figure 84

- 1. Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.
- Maryland uses some objective evidence through their evaluation system for renewal, but advancement to professional license is still based on earning an advanced degree.

NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2011 : 97 TENNESSEE

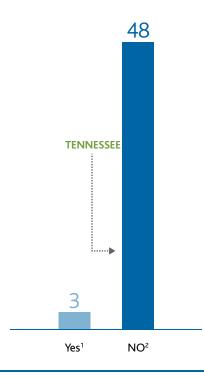
Do states require teachers to take additional, nonspecific coursework before conferring or renewing professional licenses?



- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 2. Strong Practice: California, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island

Figure 87

Do states award lifetime professional licenses?



1. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia

2. Strong Practice: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, U tah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

Goal F – Equitable Distribution

The state should publicly report districts' distribution of teacher talent among schools to identify inequities in schools serving disadvantaged children.

Goal Components	Figure 88
(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)	How States are Faring on Equitable Distribution
The state should make the following data publicly available:	★ 0 Best Practice States
1. An "Academic Quality" index for each school that includes factors research has found to be associated with teacher effectiveness, such as:	 O States Meet Goal O States Nearly Meet Goal
a. percentage of new teachers;	
 b. percentage of teachers failing basic skills licensure tests at least once; 	6 States Partly Meet Goal Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina
 c. percentage of teachers on emergency credentials; 	36 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado,
d. average selectivity of teachers' undergraduate institutions; and	Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho 🕇 , Indiana, Kansas,
e. teachers' average ACT or SAT scores;	Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi,
2. The percentage of highly qualified teachers disaggregated by both individual school and by teaching area;	Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania 1, South Dakota, TENNESSEE, Texas, Utah 1, Vermont 1, Virginia, Washington,
 The annual teacher absenteeism rate reported for the previous three years, disaggregated by individual school; 	West Virginia, Wisconsin O 9 States Do Not Meet Goal
4. The average teacher turnover rate for the previous three years, disaggregated by individual school, by district and by reasons that teachers leave.	Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Wyoming
Background	Progress on this Goal Since 2009:
A detailed rationale and supporting research for	★:4 ⇔:47 ↓:0

State Meets a Small Part of Goal 🤇 🤆 Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Providing comprehensive reporting may be the state's most important role for ensuring the equitable distribution of teachers among schools. Tennessee reports little school-level data that can help support the equitable distribution of teacher talent.

Tennessee does not collect or publicly report most of the data recommended by NCTQ. The state does not provide a school-level teacher quality index that demonstrates the academic backgrounds of a school's teachers and the ratio of new to veteran teachers. Tennessee also does not report on teacher absenteeism or turnover rates.

Tennessee does report on the percentage of highly qualified teachers. Commendably, these data are reported for each school, rather than aggregated by district. The state is also commended for comparing the percentage of highly qualified teachers at high- and low-poverty schools. Tennessee's Equity Plan, updated in December 2009, reports the disparities between novice and experienced teachers by poverty levels and minority populations, using date from the 2008-2009 school year.

Supporting Research

Tennessee Dept of Education School Report Card 2010 http://edu.reportcard.state.tn.us/

State by LEA Highly Qualified Poverty Data Detail 2008-2009 Highly Qualified Poverty Data Summary 2008-2009 http://edu.reportcard.state.tn.us/pls/apex/f?p=200:70:2695378285387583::NO Tennessee Teacher Equity Plan December 2009

www.tn.gov/education/nclb/doc/TeachEquitPlanDec2009.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Use a teacher quality index to report publicly about each school.

A teacher quality index, such as the one developed by the Illinois Education Research Council, with data including teachers' average SAT or ACT scores, the percentage of teachers failing basic skills licensure tests at least once, the selectivity of teachers' undergraduate colleges and the percentage of new teachers, can shine a light on how equitably teachers are distributed both across and within districts. Tennessee should ensure that individual school report cards include such data in a manner that translates these factors into something easily understood by the public, such as a color-coded matrix indicating a school's high or low score.

Publish other data that facilitate comparisons across schools.

Tennessee should collect and report other school-level data that reflect the stability of a school's faculty, including the rates of teacher absenteeism and turnover.

Provide comparative data based on school demographics.

As Tennessee does with highly qualified teachers, the state should provide comparative data for schools with similar poverty and minority populations. This would yield a more comprehensive picture of gaps in the equitable distribution of teachers.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 89	AN NUEX FOR THAT INCLE FOR ASSOCIATED DESERTSCHOOL TEACHER CI. WITS CTOROOL	Precentage of Teach	PERCENTAGE OF NEL.	`sy /	/	/	
Do states publicly	1 SCH	?	2,2	ACHE	AWNUAL TURNOUS	TEACHER ABSENTER.	RATE
report school-level	10 C	EAC 2		ICHI I	2	EFIC: CKB	WC1-
data about teachers?	LOR UDES WIJ				WO K	ENT	
	NDEX NDEX		AGE	5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ון ברו	RAB	
	ACHE SSOC	ERCEI IERCE	RCEN	ERCE	MUC	ACH	
	AV NUDEX FOR EACH THAT NUCLUDEX FOR EACH ASSOCIATED UDES FACH TRACHER CI, WITH	4. <u>4</u> .	/ <i>\</i>	PERCENTAGE OF HIGHW	/ रे /	~	
Alabama Alaska							
Arizona							
Arkansas							
California							
Colorado							
Connecticut							
Delaware							
District of Columbia							
Florida							
Georgia Hawaii							
Idaho							
Illinois							
Indiana							
lowa							
Kansas							
Kentucky							
Louisiana							
Maine							
Maryland							
Massachusetts							
Michigan Minnesota							
Mississippi				_			
Missouri							
Montana							
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire							
New Jersey							
New Mexico							
New York							
North Carolina							
North Dakota Ohio							
Oklahoma							
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island							
South Carolina							
South Dakota							
TENNESSEE							
Texas							
Utah							
Vermont							
Virginia Washington							
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							
	0	18	10	41	6	5	
	•						

EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

No state has an outstanding record when it comes to public reporting of teacher data that can help to ameliorate inequities in teacher quality. However, **Connecticut**, **New Jersey**, **New York**, **North Carolina**, **Rhode Island** and **South Carolina** report more school-level data than other states.

 Ideally, percentage of new teachers and percentage of teachers on emergency credentials would be incorporated into a teacher quality index.

Area 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

Goal A – Induction

The state should require effective induction for all new teachers, with special emphasis on teachers in high-needs schools.

Goal Components

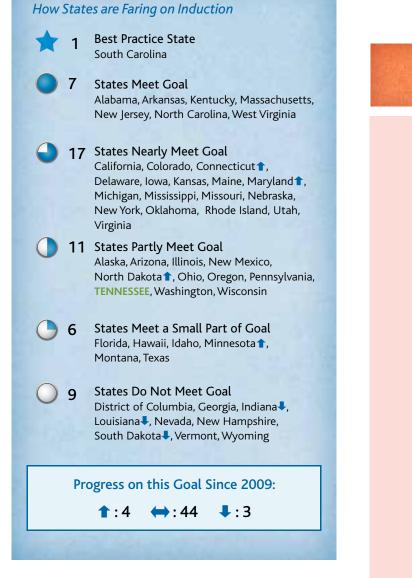
(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should ensure that new teachers receive mentoring of sufficient frequency and duration, especially in the first critical weeks of school.
- Mentors should be carefully selected based on evidence of their own classroom effectiveness and subject-matter expertise. Mentors should be trained, and their performance as mentors should be evaluated.
- 3. Induction programs should include only strategies that can be successfully implemented, even in a poorly managed school. Such strategies include intensive mentoring, seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area, a reduced teaching load and frequent release time to observe effective teachers.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 90



Area 4: Goal A **Tennessee** Analysis

State Partly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee requires that all new teachers receive mentoring. New teachers must participate in a mentoring program throughout their first year of employment. Programs include experiences in school settings such as classroom observations and in-service seminars, as well as "regular and frequent contact with teacher mentors throughout the school year."

Supporting Research Tennessee Rules 0520-02-03-.11

RECOMMENDATION

Set more specific parameters.

To ensure that all teachers receive high-quality mentoring, Tennessee should specify a timeline in which mentors are assigned to new teachers soon after the commencing of teaching, to offer support during those critical first weeks of school. Mentors should also be required to be trained in a content area or grade level similar to that of the new teacher, and the state should mandate a method for performance evaluation.

Require induction strategies that can be successfully implemented, even in poorly managed schools.

To ensure that the experience is meaningful, Tennessee should guarantee that induction includes strategies such as intensive mentoring, seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area and a reduced teaching load and/or frequent release time to observe other teachers.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

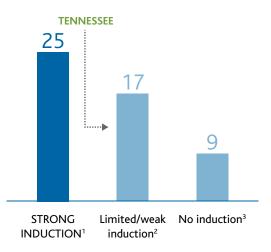
Figure 91 Do states have policies that articulate the elements of effective induction?	MENTORING FOR ALL	MENTORING OF SUFER-	DRING FROM	CARERUL SELECTION	MENTORS MUCH -	DE PRANED MENTORSPROCIAM	MENTOR IS COMM.	USE OF A VANETY OF EFFE
	TEACH	HEO	BECON	Calker	MENT	BEEVA	MENT	1701 1701
Alabama								
Alaska								
Arizona Arkansas								
California								
Colorado								
Connecticut								
Delaware								
District of Columbia								
Florida								
Georgia								
Hawaii								
Idaho								
Illinois								
Indiana								
lowa								
Kansas Kentucky								
Louisiana								
Maine								
Maryland								
Massachusetts								
Michigan								
Minnesota								
Mississippi								
Missouri								
Montana								
Nebraska								
Nevada								
New Hampshire								
New Jersey New Mexico								
New York								
North Carolina								
North Dakota								
Ohio								
Oklahoma								
Oregon								
Pennsylvania								
Rhode Island								
South Carolina								
South Dakota								
Texas								
Utah Vermont								
Virginia								
Washington								
West Virginia								
Wisconsin								
Wyoming								
	30	18	9	17	28	12	21	17

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

South Carolina requires that all new teachers, prior to the start of the school year, be assigned mentors for at least one year. Districts carefully select mentors based on experience and similar certifications and grade levels, and mentors undergo additional training. Adequate release time is mandated by the state so that mentors and new teachers may observe each other in the classroom, collaborate on effective teaching techniques and develop professional growth plans. Mentor evaluations are mandatory and stipends are recommended.

Figure 92

Do states have policies that articulate the elements of effective induction?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, U tah, Virginia, West Virginia
- Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wyoming

Goal B – Professional Development

The state should require professional development to be based on needs identified through teacher evaluations.

Goal Components Figure 93 (The factors considered in determining the states' How States are Faring on Professional rating for the goal.) Development 1. The state should require that evaluation **Best Practice State** 0 systems provide teachers with feedback about their performance. 10 States Meet Goal 2. The state should direct districts to align Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, professional development activities with Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wyoming findings from teachers' evaluations. States Nearly Meet Goal 7 Background Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, New Mexico, New York, Texas A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy. **10** States Partly Meet Goal Colorado, Hawaii, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, TENNESSEE, Washington, West Virginia 12 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah 12 States Do Not Meet Goal District of Columbia, Iowa, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin Progress on this Goal Since 2009:

New Goal

Area 4: Goal B **Tennessee** Analysis

State Partly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee requires evaluation systems to include personal conferences to discuss teachers' strengths, weaknesses and remediation needs. While the state utilizes a Framework for Professional Evaluation and Growth, the state does not specify that professional development activities must be aligned with findings from teacher evaluations.

Supporting Research

Framework for Professional Evaluation and Growth http://tennessee.gov/education/frameval/ SB 7005, Chapter 2 of the Public Acts of 2010 http://www.tn.gov/sos/acts/106/pub/pc0002EOS.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure that professional development is aligned with findings from teacher evaluations.

Professional development that is not informed by evaluation results may be of little value to teachers' professional growth and aim of increasing their effectiveness in the classroom. Tennessee should ensure that districts utilize teacher evaluation results in determining professional development needs and activities.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee noted that the state's role will be to provide districts with resources via the TAP (The System for Teacher and Student Advancement) Portal to help make connections between evaluations and professional development. The state will be clear in their guidance and support, which will include state-created guidance resources and the newly created state evaluation system.

LAST WORD

The state should consider taking its policy a step further and codifying policy to ensure that districts use teacher evaluations to inform professional development activities.

Alaska

Florida

Idaho

Illinois

lowa

Maine

Ohio

TENNESSEE

Texas

Utah

Vermont

Virginia

Washington West Virginia

Wisconsin

Wyoming

Do states ensure that evaluations are used to help teachers improve?

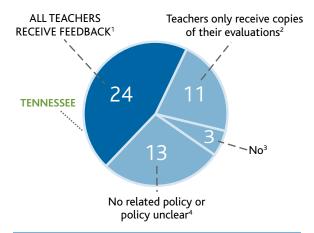


T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Ten states meet this goal, and although NCTQ has not singled out one state's policies for "best practice" honors, Louisiana is commended for clearly articulating that the feedback provided to a teacher in a post-observation conference must include a discussion of a teacher's strengths and weaknesses.

Figure 94

Do teachers receive feedback on their evaluations?

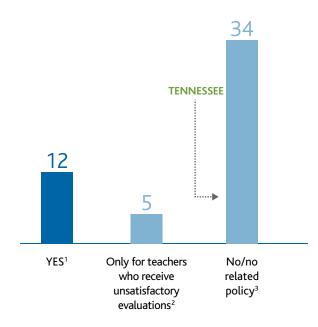


- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 2. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma
- 3. Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Utah
- 4. Alabama, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin

24

12

Do states require that teacher evaluations inform professional development?



- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wyoming
- 2. Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Texas
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi⁴, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 4. Mississippi requires professional development based on evaluation results only for teachers in need of improvement in school identified as at-risk.

Goal C – Pay Scales

The state should give local districts authority over pay scales.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. While the state may find it appropriate to articulate teachers' starting salaries, it should not require districts to adhere to a state-dictated salary schedule that defines steps and lanes and sets minimum pay at each level.
- 2. The state should discourage districts from tying additional compensation to advanced degrees. The state should eliminate salary schedules that establish higher minimum salaries or other requirements to pay more to teachers with advanced degrees.
- 3. The state should discourage salary schedules that imply that teachers with the most experience are the most effective. The state should eliminate salary schedules that require that the highest steps on the pay scale be determined solely be seniority.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.



Area 4: Goal C **Tennessee** Analysis

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

To determine teachers' salaries, Tennessee provides local districts with a Minimum Salary Schedule. Because the salary schedule provided by the state is based on teachers' years of experience and earned advanced degrees, the state in effect mandates how districts will pay teachers.

Supporting Research Tennessee Code 49-3-306

RECOMMENDATION

Give districts flexibility to determine their own pay structure and scales.

While Tennessee may find it appropriate to articulate the starting salary that a teacher should be paid, it should not require districts to adhere to a state-dictated salary schedule.

Discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees.

The inclusion of advanced degrees in the state schedule is particularly problematic, as this sends a clear message to both districts and teachers that attaining such degrees is desirable and should be rewarded; exhaustive research has shown unequivocally that advanced degrees do not have an impact on teacher effectiveness. Further, by establishing a guideline for teacher salaries that includes advanced degrees, the state limits the ability of districts to structure their pay scale in ways that do emphasize teacher effectiveness.

Discourage salary schedules that imply that teachers with the most experience are the most effective.

Similarly, Tennessee's salary schedule sends a message to districts that the highest step on the pay scale should be determined solely by seniority.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Florida and Indiana allow local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from focusing on elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. In Florida, local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest annual salary adjustment available. Indiana requires local salary scales to be based on a combination of factors and limits the years of teacher experience and content-area degrees to account for no more than one-third of this calculation.

Figure 98 What role does the state play in deciding teacher	um tule	Sets minimum salary	DISTRICTS SET SALARY
pay rates?	Sets minimum salary schedule	^{Sets} minim	DISTRICTS SCHEDULE
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado ¹			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island ²			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
TENNESSEE			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	16	8	27
			-1

1. Colorado gives districts the option of a salary schedule, a performance pay policy or a combination of both.

2. Rhode Island requires that local district salary schedules are based on years of service, experience and training.

Figure 99	COURESPERFORMANCE	' <u>≥</u> /	for advanced degrees
Do states discourage	RM	ES	^{JS} ati, ees
districts from basing	LER FC		no:
teacher pay on advanced	Se Se		Ced y
degrees?		it d	uire
J. T. J. T. T. J. T. T. J. T. T. J. T.	# 0 Q	Lea distr _n	Req for a
Alabama	· · ·	Leaves pay to district discretion	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma Orogon			
Oregon Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island		1	
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
TENNESSEE			
Texas		2	
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	3	32	16

1. Rhode Island requires local district salary schedules to include teacher "training".

2. Texas has a minimum salary schedule based on years of experience. Compensation for advanced degrees is left to district discretion.

114 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2011 TENNESSEE

Goal D – Compensation for Prior Work Experience

The state should encourage districts to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

1. The state should encourage districts to compensate new teachers with relevant prior work experience through mechanisms such as starting these teachers at an advanced step on the pay scale. Further, the state should not have regulatory language that blocks such strategies.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 100

How States are Faring in Compensation for Prior Work Experience **Best Practice State** North Carolina State Meets Goal California States Nearly Meet Goal 4 States Partly Meet Goal Delaware, Georgia, Texas, Washington States Meet a Small Part of Goal 45 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, **TENNESSEE**, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2009: 1:0 ↔:51 4:0

Area 4: Goal D **Tennessee** Analysis

State Does Not Meet Goal

```
Progress Since 2009
```

ANALYSIS

Tennessee does not encourage local districts to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience. In fact, the state explicitly delineates the kinds of experiences recognized for salary purposes; subject-area work is not on the list.

Supporting Research Tennessee Administrative Rules and Regulations 0520-1-2-.02

RECOMMENDATION

Encourage local districts to compensate new teachers with relevant prior work experience.

While still leaving districts with the flexibility to determine their own pay scales, Tennessee should expand its policy and encourage districts to incorporate mechanisms such as starting these teachers at a higher salary than other new teachers. Such policies would be attractive to career changers with related work experience, such as in the STEM subjects.

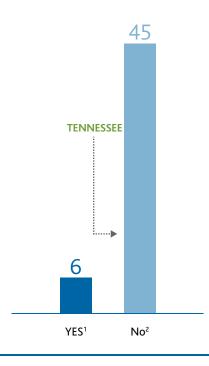
TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

North Carolina compensates new teachers with relevant prior-work experience by awarding them one year of experience credit for every year of full-time work after earning a bachelor's degree that is related to their area of licensure and work assignment. One year of credit is awarded for every two years of work experience completed prior to earning a bachelor's degree.

Figure 101

Do states direct districts to compensate teachers for related prior work experience?



1. Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, North Carolina, Texas, Washington

2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Goal E – Differential Pay

The state should support differential pay for effective teaching in shortage and high-need areas.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should support differential pay for effective teaching in shortage subject areas.
- 2. The state should support differential pay for effective teaching in high-need schools.
- 3. The state should not have regulatory language that would block differential pay.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.



Area 4: Goal E **Tennessee** Analysis

State Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee supports differential pay, decided at the local level, whereby a teacher can earn additional compensation by teaching certain subjects or in a high-needs school. The state requires each school district to implement a differentiated pay plan, which may include pay based on hard-to-staff subjects or schools, criteria for which is determined at the local level.

Supporting Research Tennessee Code 49-3-306(h)

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 103 Do states provide		HIGH NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE		
incentives to teach in				AREAS		
high-need schools	4	less	*	ress		
nigh-need schools	DIFFERENTIAL	Loan Forgiveness	DIFFERENTIAL	Loan Forgiveness	No support	
or shortage subject	FER	1 For	FER	1 For	Supp	
areas?	242	Loa,	10 4	Loa,	l ≈	
Alabama						
Alaska						
Arizona						
Arkansas						
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut ¹						
Delaware						
District of Columbia						
Florida						
Georgia						
Hawaii						
Idaho						
Illinois						
Indiana						
lowa						
Kansas						
Kentucky			_			
Louisiana						
Maine						
Maryland ²	-					
Massachusetts						
Michigan						
Minnesota						
Mississippi						
Missouri Montana						
Nebraska						
Nevada						
New Hampshire						
New Jersey						
New Mexico						
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio						
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island						
South Carolina						
South Dakota ³						
TENNESSEE						
Texas						
Utah						
Vermont						
Virginia			4			
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming						
	21	7	17	11	17	

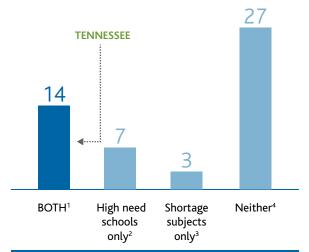
- Connecticut offers mortgage assistance and incentives to retired teachers working in shortage subject areas.
- Maryland offers tuition reimbursement for teacher retraining in specified shortage subject areas and offers a stipend for alternate route candidates teaching in shortage subject areas.
- 3. South Dakota offers signing bonuses and scholarships to fill shortages in high-need schools.
- Shortage subject area differential pay is limited to the Middle School Teacher Corps program.

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Georgia supports differential pay by which teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching certain subjects. The state is especially commended for its new compensation strategy for math and science teachers, which moves teachers along the salary schedule rather than just providing a bonus or stipend. The state also supports differential pay initiatives to link compensation more closely with district needs and to achieve a more equitable distribution of teachers. Georgia's efforts to provide incentives for National Board Certification teachers to work in high-need schools are also noteworthy.

Figure 104

Do states support differential pay for teaching in high need schools and shortage subjects?



 Strong Practice: Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia

2. Colorado, Hawaii, Maryland, North Carolina, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

3. Idaho, Pennsylvania, Utah

4. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia

Goal F – Performance Pay

The state should support performance pay but in a manner that recognizes its appropriate uses and limitations.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should support performance pay efforts, rewarding teachers for their effectiveness in the classroom.
- 2. The state should allow districts flexibility to define the criteria for performance pay provided that such criteria connect to evidence of student achievement.
- 3. Any performance pay plan should allow for the participation of all teachers, not just those in tested subjects and grades.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.

Figure 105

How States are Faring on Performance Pay **Best Practice States** 2 Florida 1. Indiana 1 14 States Meet Goal Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia 1, Idaho 1, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 1, Minnesota, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina, South Dakota, TENNESSEE, Texas, Utah, Virginia 1 State Nearly Meets Goal 1 California 6 States Partly Meet Goal Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada 🕇 , Oregon 🕇 State Meets a Small Part of Goal Nebraska 1 27 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa I, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2009: 11: ↔:37 4:3

Area 4: Goal F **Tennessee** Analysis

State Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee supports performance pay. The state requires local districts to develop differentiated pay plans which may include pay based on performance. If a district chooses to include a performance component, it must be "based on gains in student academic achievement" and "be criterion-based so that everyone meeting a previously agreed-upon standard earns that award." The amount of the award for effective teaching is decided at the local level, but the state requires that the amount be in the thousands, not hundreds of dollars —- incentives significant enough to matter to teachers.

Supporting Research

Tennessee Code 49-3-306(h) Department of Education Public Chapter 376: Guidelines for Differential Pay Plans www.tn.gov/education/support/doc/VB_Diff_Pay_Guidelines.pdf

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

An increasing number of states are supporting performance pay initiatives. **Florida** and **Indiana** are particularly noteworthy for their efforts to build performance into the salary schedule. Rather than award bonuses, teachers' salaries will be based in part on their performance in the classroom.

Figure 106 Image: Constant of the support performance pay? Alabama Image: Constant of the support of the s	
Alaska	
Alaska	्रे
Alaska	d ej
Alaska	
Alaska	
Alaska	
Arizona Arizona Arkansas Arkansas California Colado Colorado Connecticut Delaware Colado District of Columbia Colado Florida Colado Florida Colado Florida Colado Georgia Colado Hawaii Colado Ildaho Colado Illinois Colado Indiana Colado Iowa Colado Kansas Colado Kansas Colado Maine Colado Maryland Colado Minesota Colado Mississippi Colado Missouri Colado Nevada Colado New Hampshire Colado New Mexico Colado New Mexico Colado North Carolina Colado North Dakota Colado Ohio Colado Ohio Colado Ohio Colado	
Arkansas	
California	
Colorado	
Connecticut	
Delaware	
District of Columbia	
Florida	
Georgia	
Hawaii	
Illinois Indiana Indiana Indiana Indiana Indiana Iowa Indiana Indiana Iowa Indiana Indiana Iowa Indiana Indiana Iowa Indiana Indiana Kansas Indiana Indiana Kansas Indiana Indiana Kansas Indiana Indiana Maine Indiana Indiana Maryland Indiana Indiana Massachusetts Indiana Indiana Mississippi Indiana Indiana Missouri Indiana Indiana Montana Indiana Indiana Nevada Indiana Indiana Nevada Indiana Indiana New Hampshire Indiana Indiana New Mexico Indiana Indiana New Mexico Indiana Indiana New York Indiana Indiana North Dakota Indiana Indiana Oregon Indiana Indiana	
Illinois Indiana Indiana Indiana Indiana Indiana Iowa Indiana Indiana Iowa Indiana Indiana Iowa Indiana Indiana Iowa Indiana Indiana Kansas Indiana Indiana Kansas Indiana Indiana Kansas Indiana Indiana Maine Indiana Indiana Maryland Indiana Indiana Massachusetts Indiana Indiana Mississippi Indiana Indiana Missouri Indiana Indiana Montana Indiana Indiana Nevada Indiana Indiana Nevada Indiana Indiana New Hampshire Indiana Indiana New Mexico Indiana Indiana New Mexico Indiana Indiana New York Indiana Indiana North Dakota Indiana Indiana Oregon Indiana Indiana	
Iowa Iowa Kansas Iowa Kentucky Iowa Louisiana Iowa Maine Iowa Maine Iowa Maryland Iowa Massachusetts Iowa Michigan Iowa Minnesota Iowa Missouri Iowa Montana Iowa Nebraska ¹ Iowa New Hampshire Iowa New Jersey Iowa New York Iowa North Carolina Iowa Ohio Iowa Ohio Iowa South Carolina Iowa South Carolina Iowa South Dakota Iowa TENNESSEE Iowa Vermont Iowa	
Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Missouri Missouri Montana Nebraska ¹ Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New York North Carolina Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina TENNESSEE Utah	
Kentucky	
Louisiana.Maine.Maryland.Massachusetts.Michigan.Minnesota.Mississippi.Missouri.Montana.Nebraska1.New Jarsey.New Mexico.New York.North Carolina.Ohio.Oregon.Pennsylvania.Rhode Island.South Carolina.South Carolina.Texas.Utah.Vermont.	
Maine Maryland Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska' Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Mexico New York New York North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota South Dakota South Dakota South Carolina Mode Island South Dakota South Carolina Mathematica Morte South Carolina Massach South Carolina Massach Massach Massach Morte Morte Massach Montana Massach Montana Montana Mexico Massach	
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Missouri Montana Nebraska ¹ Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina Image: South Carolina <th></th>	
Massachusetts	
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska1 Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Oregon TENNESSEE Utah Vermont	
Minnesota	
Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska ¹ Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Image: South Dak	
Missouri Image: Constraint of the second	
Montana Nebraska¹ Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New Mexico New York North Carolina Ohio Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania South Carolina South Carolina Image: South Carolina Imag	
Nebraska1 Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina Image: South Dakota	
Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina Image: South Ca	
New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina Image: South Carolina Texnessee Image: South Carolina Image: South	
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Image: South Carolina South Dakota Image: South Carolina Image: South Carolina <td< th=""><th></th></td<>	
New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont	
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont	
North CarolinaImage: Constraint of the second s	
North DakotaOhioOklahomaOregonOregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermont	
Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont	
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont	
OregonPennsylvaniaRhode IslandSouth CarolinaSouth DakotaTENNESSEETexasUtahVermont	
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont	
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont	
South Carolina South Dakota Image:	
South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont	
TENNESSEE Image: Constraint of the second	
Texas Utah Vermont	
Utah Image: Constraint of the second secon	
Vermont	
VIISIIIIQ	
Washington West Virginia	
Wisconsin	
Wyoming	
3 4 12 5 27	

1. Nebraska's initiative does not go into effect until 2016.

Goal G – Pension Flexibility

The state should ensure that pension systems are portable, flexible and fair to all teachers.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- Participants in the state's pension system should have the option of a fully portable pension system as their primary pension plan by means of a defined contribution plan or a defined benefit plan that is formatted similar to a cash balance plan.
- 2. Participants in the state's pension system should be vested no later than the third year of employment.
- 3. Defined benefit plans should offer teachers the option of a lump-sum rollover to a personal retirement account upon termination of employment that includes, at minimum, the teacher's contributions and accrued interest at a fair interest rate. In addition, withdrawal options from either defined benefit or defined contribution plans should include funds contributed by the employer.
- 4. Defined benefit plans should allow teachers to purchase time for unlimited previous teaching experience at the time of employment. Teachers should also be allowed to purchase time for all official leaves of absence, such as maternity or paternity leave.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.



State Meets a Small Part of Goal 🛛 🤇 Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee only offers a defined benefit pension plan to its teachers as their mandatory pension plan. This plan is not fully portable, does not vest until year five and does not provide any employer contribution for teachers who choose to withdraw their account balances when leaving the system. It also limits flexibility by restricting the ability to purchase years of service.

Teachers in Tennessee also participate in Social Security, so they must contribute to the state's defined benefit plan in addition to Social Security. Although retirement savings in addition to Social Security are good and necessary for most individuals, the state's policy results in mandated contributions to two inflexible plans, rather than permitting teachers options for their state-provided savings plans.

Vesting in a defined benefit plan guarantees a teacher's eligibility to receive lifetime monthly benefit payments at retirement age. Nonvested teachers do not have a right to later retirement benefits; they may only withdraw the portion of their funds allowed by the plan. Tennessee's vesting at five years of service limits the options of teachers who leave the system prior to this point.

Teachers in Tennessee who choose to withdraw their contributions upon leaving only receive their own employee contributions plus accumulated interest. This means that those who withdraw their funds accrue no benefits beyond what they might have earned had they simply put their contributions in basic savings accounts. Further, teachers who remain in the field of education but enter another pension plan (such as in another state) will find it difficult to purchase the time equivalent to their prior employment in the new system because they are not entitled to any employer contribution.

Tennessee limits teachers' flexibility to purchase years of service. The ability to purchase time is important because defined benefit plans' retirement eligibility and benefit payments are often tied to the number of years a teacher has worked. Tennessee's plan allows vested teachers to purchase time for previous teaching experience, up to the amount of years of Tennessee service earned. However, once teachers purchase service they must retire at that point with at least 30 years of service and be less than 60 years old; they may only make a one-time purchase that is all of their out-of-state time or the amount of time that makes them reach 30 years of total service. While better than not allowing any purchase at all, this provision disadvantages teachers who move to Tennessee with more teaching experience or who want to purchase service before retirement. In addition, the mandatory delay before purchasing previous service makes the purchase cost much more expensive than if allowed at the start of employment. The state's plan does not allow for the purchase of maternity or paternity leaves, which is a severe disadvantage to any teacher who needs to take leave for parental care or for other personal reasons.

Supporting Research

Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System, Group 1 Teachers http://www.treasury.state.tn.us/tcrs/PDFs/teachers_intro.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Offer teachers a pension plan that is fully portable, flexible and fair.

Tennessee should offer teachers for their mandatory pension plan the option of either a defined contribution plan or a fully portable defined benefit plan, such as a cash balance plan. A well-structured defined benefit plan could be a suitable option among multiple plans. However, as the sole option, defined benefit plans severely disadvantage mobile teachers and those who enter the profession later in life. Because teachers in Tennessee participate in Social Security, they are required to contribute to two defined benefit-style plans.

Increase the portability of its defined benefit plan.

If Tennessee maintains its defined benefit plan, it should allow teachers that leave the system to withdraw employer contributions. The state should also allow teachers to purchase their full amount of previous teaching experience at the start of employment, at least one year per approved leave of absence, and decrease the vesting requirement to year three. A lack of portability is a disincentive to an increasingly mobile teaching force.

Offer a fully portable supplemental retirement savings plan.

If Tennessee maintains its defined benefit plan, the state should at least offer teachers the option of a fully portable supplemental defined contribution savings plan, with employers matching a percentage of teachers' contributions.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee noted that further information on this issue can be reviewed in TN law (49-5-901 through 916).

Accrued Liability: The value of a pension plan's promised benefits calculated by an actuary (actuarial valuation), taking into account a set of investment and benefit assumptions to a certain date.

Actuarial Valuation: In a pension plan, this is the total amount needed to meet promised benefits. A set of mathematical procedures is used to calculate the value of benefits to be paid, the funds available and the annual contribution required.

Amortization Period: The gradual elimination of a liability, such as a mortgage, in regular payments over a specified period of time.

Benefit Formula: Formula used to calculate the amount teachers will receive each month after retirement. The most common formula used is (years of service x final average salary x benefit multiplier). This amount is divided by 12 to calculate monthly benefits.

Benefit Multiplier: Multiplier used in the benefit formula. It, along with years of service, determines the total percentage of final average salary that a teacher will receive in retirement benefits. In some plans, the multiplier is not constant, but changes depending upon retirement age and/or years of service.

Defined Benefit Plan: Pension plan that promises to pay a specified amount to each person who retires after a set number of years of service. Employees contribute to them in some cases; in others, all contributions are made by the employer.

Defined Contribution Plan: Pension plan in which the level of contributions is fixed at a certain level, while benefits vary depending on the return from investments. Employees make contributions into a tax-deferred account, and employers may or may not make contributions. Defined contribution pension plans, unlike defined benefit pension plans, give the employee options of where to invest the account, usually among stock, bond and money market accounts.

Lump-sum Withdrawal: Large payment of money received at one time instead of in periodic payments. Teachers leaving a pension plan may receive a lump-sum distribution of the value of their pension.

Normal Cost: The amount necessary to fund retirement benefits for one plan year for an individual or a whole pension plan.

Pension Wealth: The net present value of a teacher's expected lifetime retirement benefits.

Purchasing Time: A teacher may make additional contributions to a pension system to increase service credit. Time may be purchased for a number of reasons, such as professional development leave, previous out-of-state teaching experience, medical leaves of absence or military service.

Service Credit/Years of Service: Accumulated period of time in years or partial years for which a teacher earned compensation subject to contributions.

Supplemental Retirement Plan: An optional plan to which teachers may voluntarily make tax-deferred contributions in addition to their mandatory pension plans. Employees are usually able to choose their rate of contribution up to a maximum set by the IRS; some employers also make contributions. These plans are generally in the form of 457 or 403(b) programs.

Vesting: Right an employee gradually acquires by length of service to receive employer-contributed benefits, such as payments from a pension fund.

Sources: Barron's Dictionary of Finance and Investment Terms, Seventh Edition; California State Teachers' Retirement System http://www.calstrs.com/Members/Defined%20Benefit%20Program/glossary.aspx; Economic Research Institute, http://www.eridlc.com/resources/index.cfm?fuseaction=resource.glossary

Figure 109		Defined benefit plan with des.	Paul	DEFINED COVIDENCE BEAK	° 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
What type of pension	Defined benefit plan on	with d	ntal pi	EALC-	DEFINED CONTRIBUTION
systems do states offer	plan	olan I Vemo		MED	
teachers?	lefit,	left,	<u> </u>	DEFI VTP	
	d be,	ed be. ution	¹ pla		
	efine	Pefin ntrib	Hybrid plan	FINE	DEFIN JAN (
	۵ /	~ 8 /	<i>x</i> , /	3 A	14
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California ²					
Colorado Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana ³					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio ^₄					
Oklahoma					
Oregon ⁵					
Pennsylvania Rhodo Island					
Rhode Island South Carolina ⁶					
South Carolina [®] South Dakota					
TENNESSEE					
Texas					
Utah ⁷					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington ⁸					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wisconsin Wyoming					

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

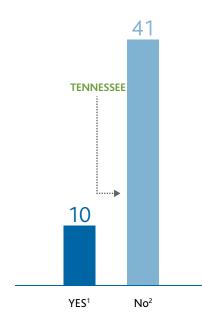
Alaska provides a fair and flexible defined contribution pension plan for all teachers. This plan is also highly portable, as teachers are entitled to 100 percent of employer contributions after five years of service. South Dakota's defined benefit plan has some creative provisions, which makes it more like a defined contribution plan. Most notably, teachers are able to withdraw 85 percent of their employer contributions after three years of service. In addition, Florida, Ohio, South Carolina and Utah are noteworthy for offering teachers a choice between a defined benefit or hybrid plan and a defined contribution plan.

- 1. A hybrid plan has components of both a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan.
- California offers a small cash balance component but ended most of the funding to this portion as of January 1, 2011.
- 3. Indiana also offers a supplemental defined contribution plan.
- 4. Ohio also offers the option of a hybrid plan and offers a supplemental defined contribution plan.
- 5. Oregon also offers a supplemental defined contribution plan.
- 6. South Carolina also offers a supplemental defined contribution plan.
- 7. Utah offers a choice between a defined contribution or a hybrid plan.
- 8. Washington offers a choice between a defined benefit or a hybrid plan.

How many years before teachers vest?

Figure 110

Do states offer teachers an option other than a nonportable defined benefit plan?



- 1. Strong Practice: Alaska, Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington
- 2. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado³, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii³, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Newada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyorning
- 3. Although not fully portable, the state's defined benefit plan has some notable portability provisions.

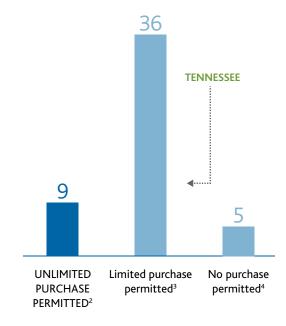
- 1. For teachers who join the system on or after January 1, 2012.
- Florida's defined benefit plan does not vest until year eight; teachers vest in the state's defined contribution plan after one year.
- 3. For teachers who join the system on or after July 1, 2012.
- 4. Ohio's defined benefit plan does not vest until year five; teachers vest in the state's defined contribution plan after one year.
- 5. Oregon offers a hybrid plan in which teachers vest immediately in the defined contribution component and vest in the defined benefit component after five years.
- South Carolina's defined benefit plan does not vest until year five; teachers vest immediately in the state's defined contribution plan.
- Based on Washington's Plan 2. The state also offers a hybrid plan in which teachers vest immediately in the defined contribution component and vest in the defined benefit component after 10 years.

	3 YEARS OR LESS	4 to 5 years	6 to 9 years	10 years
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware ¹				
District of Columbia				
Florida ²				
Georgia				_
Hawaii ³				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa ³				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska		_		
		_		
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio ⁴				
Oklahoma				
Oregon⁵				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina ⁶				
South Dakota				
TENNESSEE				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington ⁷				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	3	29	3	16

Figure 112		Only their own	5	Their own contribution Part of the emotibution Contribution	THER OWN CONTRIBUTION	A12
What funds do states p	ermit		Their own contribution plus interest	ţţ, ţ	r "	~
teachers to withdraw f			^{ontr}	tribu		<i>i</i>
, their defined benefit p	lans ⁱⁿ	, um	cont	Con		55
<i>if they leave after</i>	han t ution	leir o	own eres	t the		IER.
five years? ¹	ess t	ily ti	heir Is int	Thei art o		
-	78	ð	Their own con,	ď ĝ	.0 ž	
Alabama						
Alaska ²						
Arizona						
Arkansas						
California ³						
Colorado						
Connecticut						
Delaware						
District of Columbia						
Florida						
Georgia Hawaii						
Idaho						
Illinois						
Indiana						
lowa ⁴						
Kansas						
Kentucky						
Louisiana						
Maine						
Maryland						
Massachusetts						
Michigan⁵						
Minnesota						
Mississippi						
Missouri						
Montana						
Nebraska						
Nevada ⁶						
New Hampshire						
New Jersey						
New Mexico						
New York						
North Carolina						
North Dakota						
Ohio ⁷						
Oklahoma						
Oregon ⁸						
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island						
South Carolina ⁹						
South Dakota						
TENNESSEE						
Texas Utah ¹⁰						
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington ¹¹						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming						

- States' withdrawal policies may vary depending on a teacher's years of service. Year five is used as a common point of comparision.
- As of July 1, 2006, Alaska only offers a defined contribution plan to new members, which allows teachers leaving the system after five years to withdraw 100 percent of the employer contribution.
- 3. California has a defined benefit plan with a small cash balance component, which allows exiting teachers to withdraw their contributions and any employer contributions plus earnings from their cash balance component, regardless of their actions regarding their defined benefit account.
- 4. Once vested, Iowa teachers may withdraw an employer match equal to one-thirtieth of their years of service. Effective July 1, 2012 teachers vest at seven years of service, so a teacher leaving at year five would not be entitled to any employer contribution.
- 5. Michigan only offers a hybrid plan. Exiting teachers may withdraw their own contributions and accrued earnings immediately and the employer contributions to the defined contribution component once vested at year four. Michigan teachers may withdraw their own contributions and accrued interest from the defined benefit component but may not withdraw the employer contribution.
- 6. Most teachers in Nevada fund the system by salary reductions or forgoing pay raises and thus do not have direct contributions to withdraw. The small mintority that are in a contributory system may withdraw their contributions plus interest.
- 7. Ohio has two other pension plans. Ohio's defined contribution plan allows teachers with at least one year of service who are leaving the system to withdraw 100 percent of the employer contribution. Exiting teachers with at least five years of experience in Ohio's combination plan may withdraw their employee-funded defined contribution component and the present value of the benefits offered in the defined benefit component.
- Oregon only has a hybrid retirement plan, which allows exiting teachers to withdraw their contributions plus earnings from their defined contribution component; they still receive the employer-funded defined benefit payments at retirement age.
- South Carolina also has a defined contribution plan, which allows exiting teachers to withdraw 100 percent of their contributions and employer contributions, plus earnings.
- 10. Utah offers a hybrid pension plan, which only has employee contributions when the costs exceed the guaranteed employer contribution. When costs are less than the employer contribution, the excess is contributed to the employee account and refundable after vesting.
- 11. Washington also has a hybrid plan, which allows exiting teachers to withdraw their contributions plus earnings from their defined contribution component; they still receive the employer-funded defined benefit payments at retirement age.

Do states permit teachers to purchase time for previous teaching experience?¹



- Purchasing time does not apply to defined contribution plans. In states that offer multiple plans or a hybrid plan, the graph refers to the state's defined benefit plan or the defined benefit component of its hybrid plan. Alaska only offers a defined contribution plan and is not included.
- Strong Practice: California, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah
- Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. Hawaii, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Oregon

Figure 114

Do states permit teachers to purchase time for leaves of absence?¹



 Purchasing time does not apply to defined contribution plans. In states that offer multiple plans or a hybrid plan, the graph refers to the state's defined benefit plan or the defined benefit component of its hybrid plan. Alaska only offers a defined contribution plan and is not included.

- Strong Practice: Alabama, California, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota
- Arizona, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming
- Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, U tah, West Virginia, Wisconsin

Goal H – Pension Sustainability

The state should ensure that excessive resources are not committed to funding teachers' pension systems.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. The state should ensure that its pension system is financially sustainable, without excessive unfunded liabilities or an inappropriately long amortization period.
- 2. Mandatory employer and employee contribution rates should not be unreasonably high, as they reduce teachers' paychecks and commit district resources that could otherwise be spent on salaries or incentives.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.



Area 4: Goal H **Tennessee** Analysis

Best Practice State

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

As of June 30, 2010, the most recent date for which an actuarial valuation is available, Tennessee's teacher pension system is 90.6 percent funded and has a 20-year amortization period. This means that if the plan earns its assumed rate of return and maintains current contribution rates, it would take the state 20 years to pay off its unfunded liabilities. Both levels are better than regulatory recommendations, and Tennessee's system is financially sustainable, according to actuarial benchmarks.

Tennessee does not commit excessive resources toward its teachers' retirement system. The mandatory employee contribution rate to the defined benefit plan is 5 percent, and the mandatory employer contribution rate is 6.42 percent. Both of these rates are reasonable, considering that teachers and local districts are also contributing to Social Security.

Supporting Research

Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System, Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

http://www.treasury.state.tn.us/TCRSReport2010.pdf

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee noted that further information on this issue can be reviewed in TN law (49-5-901 through 916).

Do state pension systems meet standard benchmarks for financial health?

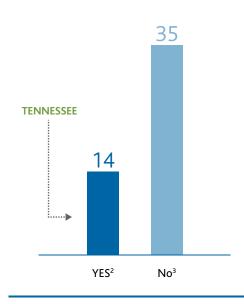


Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		1
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		1
Massachusetts		
Michigan ²		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
TENNESSEE		
Texas		
Utah ³		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

South Dakota, **Tennessee** and **Wisconsin** provide financially sustainable pension systems without committing excessive resources. The systems in these states are fully funded without requiring excessive contributions from teachers or school districts.

Figure 117 Are state pension systems financially sustainable?¹



- 1. Cannot be determined for Michigan or Utah, which recently opened new systems.
- Strong Practice: Alaska, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana⁴, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 4. Based on Indiana's current plan only.

- The amortization period is set to be under 30 years; however, the amortization period is not determined because the state is not meeting its annual required contribution.
- 2. Michigan opened a new system in July 2010.
- 3. Utah opened a new system in July 2011.

Figure 118 *Real Rate of Return*

The pension system funding levels reported here are based on each state's individual actuarial valuation, which use a series of varying assumptions. One of these assumptions concerns rate of return, which greatly affects a system's funding level. If investment returns fall short of assumptions, the fund will have a deficit; if returns are greater than expected, the fund will have a surplus. Higher assumed rates involve more risk, while rates closer to inflation (typically in the 3-5 percent range) are safer.

Most state pension funds assume a rate between 7.5 percent and 8.25 percent. A state using a 7.5 percent rate will report a lower funding level than if it had used 8.25 percent, even though its liabilities remain the same. Many states report that they do meet or exceed an eight percent rate of return over the life of the plan.

However, some economists argue that states' assumed rates of return are too high, and should instead be closer to four percent. They caution that the risk associated with states' higher rates is borne by taxpayers, with the result that tax rates rise to fund pension deficits. A rate closer to four percent would make the vast majority of the nation's pension systems less than 50 percent funded. In light of the current market situation, the debate over the rate of return is particularly timely. With no current consensus by experts or policymakers, NCTQ used states' self-reported numbers rather than recalculate all funding levels based on a standard rate of return. Considering how many states' systems NCTQ found in questionable financial health without using the lower rates some economists prefer, it is clear this is an issue that demands policymakers' attention.

Figure 119

1. Alaska has only a defined contribution pension system.

Figure 119

How well funded are state pension systems?

	Funding Level
Alaska ¹	N/A
District of Columbia	118.3%
Washington	116%
New York	103.2%
Wisconsin	99.8%
South Dakota	96.3%
Delaware	96%
North Carolina	95.9%
Indiana ²	94.7%
TENNESSEE	90.6%
Wyoming	87.5%
Georgia	87.2%
Florida	86.6%
Utah	85.7%
Oregon	83.2%
Texas	82.9%
Nebraska	82.4%
lowa	80.8%
Virginia	80.2%
Arizona	79%
Idaho	78.9%
Michigan	78.9%
Minnesota	78.5%
California	78%
Missouri	77.7%
Pennsylvania	75.1%
Alabama	74.7%
Arkansas	73.8%
Nevada	71.2%
North Dakota	69.8%
South Carolina	67.8%
Vermont	66.5%
Maine	65.9%
New Mexico	65.7%
Maryland	65.4%
Montana	65.4%
Colorado	64.8%
Mississippi	64.2%
Massachusetts	63%
Connecticut	61.4%
Hawaii	61.4%
Kentucky	61%
Ohio	59.1%
New Hampshire	58.5%
New Jersey	57.6%
Oklahoma	56.7%
Kansas	56%
Louisiana	54.4%
Illinois	48.4%
Rhode Island	48.4%
West Virginia	46.5%

Indiana's current plan is 94.7 percent funded. However, when the current plan is combined with its closed plan, the funding level drops to 44.3 percent.

What are the current employer¹ contribution rates to state pension systems?

Employer contribution rate

Social Security (+6.2%)	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%
Alabama	10	, i					,	
Alaska	12.6							
Arizona	10.1							
Arkansas	14							
California	10.3							
Colorado	14.8							
Connecticut	19.2							
Delaware	9.3							
District of Columbia	0							
Florida	3.8							
Georgia ²	10.3							
Hawaii ³	15							
Idaho	10.4							
Illinois ³	12.7							
Indiana	7.5							
lowa	8.1							
Kansas	9.4							
Kentucky	17.8							
Louisiana Maine	23.7							
	17.3							
Maryland	15.5					-		
Massachusetts ³	22.6							
Michigan⁴	N/A							
Minnesota ³	6.2							
Mississippi	12		_					
Missouri	14.5							
Montana	10							
Nebraska	8.9							
Nevada	11.9							
New Hampshire	10.7							
New Jersey ⁵	N/A							
New Mexico	9.9							
New York	11.1							
North Carolina	13.1							
North Dakota	8.8							
Ohio	14							
Oklahoma	14.5							
Oregon	13.9							
Pennsylvania ³	5.6							
Rhode Island ⁶	22.3							
South Carolina	9.2							
South Dakota	6							
TENNESSEE	6.4							
Texas ⁷	6.6							
Utah	10							
Vermont	7.4							
Virginia	8.8							
Washington	9.2							
West Virginia	29.2							
Wisconsin	4.8							
Wyoming	7.1							
,								

Figure 120

What is a reasonable rate for pension contributions?

- 4-7 percent each for teachers and districts in states participating in Social Security
- 10-13 percent each for teachers and districts in states not participating in Social Security

Analysts generally agree that workers in their 20's with no previous retirement savings should save, in addition to Social Security contributions, about 10-15 percent of their gross income in order to be able to live during retirement on 80 percent of the salary they were earning when they retired. While the recommended savings rate varies with age and existing retirement savings, NCTQ has used this 10-15 percent benchmark as a reasonable rate for its analyses. To achieve a total savings of 10-15 percent, teacher and employer contributions should each be in the range of 4-7 percent. In states where teachers do not participate in Social Security, the total recommended retirement savings (teacher plus employer contributions) is about 12 percent higher to compensate for the fact that these teachers will not have Social Security income when they retire. In order to achieve the appropriate level of total savings, teacher and employer contributions in these states should each be in the range of 10-13 percent.

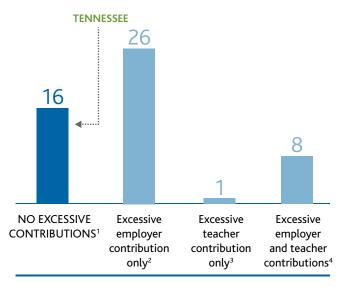
Sources:

http://www.schwab.com/public/schwab/resource_center/expert_insight/retirement_strategies/planning/ how_much_should_you_save_for_retirement_play_ the_percentages.html https://personal.vanguard.com/us/insights/retirement/

saving/set-retirement-goals

- 1. The employer contribution rate includes the contributions of both school districts and state governments, where appropriate.
- The contribution rate is set to increase in future years. Some school districts in Georgia do not contribute to Social Security.
- 3. The contribution rate is set to increase in future years.
- 4. Michigan opened a new system in July 2010 and employer contributions are not yet reported.
- New Jersey reports its contributions as a flat dollar amount, and a percentage could not be calculated.
- The contribution rate is set to increase in future years. Most, but not all, school districts in Rhode Island contribute to Social Security.
- 7. The contribution rate is set to decrease in 2012.

Do states require excessive contributions to their pension systems?



- Strong Practice: Alaska, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey⁵, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia
- 3. Michigan⁶
- 4. Arizona, Hawaii, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island
- 5. While not excessive, the employer and state contribution are quite low. The most recent total employer contribution was only 5.4 percent of the actuarially-determined annual required contribution.
- 6. Employer contribution rates to Michigan's new system have not yet been reported.

Figure 123

- 1. The contribution rate is set to increase in future years.
- 2. Teachers contribute 9.4 percent to the defined benefit component and are automatically enrolled to contribute 2 percent to the defined contribution component; teachers may change the latter rate.
- 3. The contribution rate is set to increase in 2012 and decrease in 2014.
- Teachers share in the employer contribution through salary reductions or foregoing equivalent pay raises.
- 5. For teachers hired after July 1, 2011, the contribution ranges from 7.5-12.3 based on a variety of factors.
- 6. Teachers in the hybrid plan must make a mandatory contribution if the employer contribution does not cover system costs.
- 7. For the defined benefit plan; the rate varies for the defined contribution plan from a minimum of 5 percent.

Figure 123

How much do state pension systems require teachers to contribute?

Teacher contribution rate

Teacher contribution rate						
Social Security (+6.2%)		0%	5%	10%	15%	20%
Alabama ¹	7.3					1
Alaska	8					
Arizona	11.4					
Arkansas	6					
California	8					
Colorado	0 8	F				
Connecticut	7.3			•		
Delaware ¹	7.5 3		_			
District of Columbia	3	F				
Florida	8 3					
Georgia ¹	-		_			
Hawaii ¹	5.5					
Idaho	6		_	_		
Illinois	6.2					
	9.4		_			
Indiana	3					
lowa	5.4		_	_		
Kansas	6			_		
Kentucky	10.9	-				
Louisiana	8					
Maine	7.7				_	
Maryland	7					
Massachusetts	11					
Michigan ²	11.4					
Minnesota ¹	6					
Mississippi	9					
Missouri	14.5					
Montana	7.2					
Nebraska ³	8.8					
Nevada ⁴	11.9					
New Hampshire	7					
New Jersey ¹	6.5					
New Mexico	11.2					
New York	3.5					
North Carolina	6					
North Dakota ¹	7.8					
Ohio	10					
Oklahoma	7					
Oregon	6					
Pennsylvania⁵	7.5					
Rhode Island	9.5					
South Carolina	6.5					
South Dakota	6					
TENNESSEE	5					
Texas	6.4					
Utah ⁶	0					
Vermont	5					
Virginia	5					
Washington ⁷	4.8					
West Virginia	6					
Wisconsin	6.2					
Wyoming	7					

Area 4: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Goal I – Pension Neutrality

The state should ensure that pension systems are neutral, uniformly increasing pension wealth with each additional year of work.

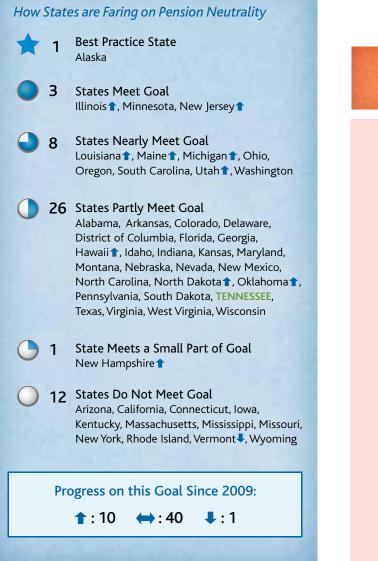
Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- The formula that determines pension benefits should be neutral to the number of years worked. It should not have a multiplier that increases with years of service or longevity bonuses.
- 2. The formula for determining benefits should preserve incentives for teachers to continue working until conventional retirement ages. Eligibility for retirement benefits should be based on age and not years of service.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.



State Partly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee's pension system is based on a benefit formula that is not neutral, meaning that each year of work does not accrue pension wealth in a uniform way until teachers reach conventional retirement age, such as that associated with Social Security.

Teachers' retirement wealth is determined by their monthly payments and the length of time they expect to receive those payments. Monthly payments are usually calculated as final average salary multiplied by years of service multiplied by a set multiplier (such as 1.5). Higher salary, more years of service or a greater multiplier increases monthly payments and results in greater pension wealth. Earlier retirement eligibility with unreduced benefits also increases pension wealth, because more payments will be received.

To qualify as neutral, a pension formula must utilize a constant benefit multiplier and an eligibility timetable based solely on age, rather than years of service. Basing eligibility for retirement on years of service creates unnecessary and often unfair peaks in pension wealth, while allowing unreduced retirement at a young age creates incentives to retire early. Plans that change their multipliers for various years of service do not value each year of teaching equally. Therefore, plans with a constant multiplier and that base retirement on an age in line with Social Security are likely to create the most uniform accrual of wealth.

Tennessee's pension plan is commended for utilizing a constant benefit multiplier of 1.5 percent for the portion of final average salary below "Social Security Integration Level" and 2.5 percent for salary above it. While the multiplier changes, it is not advantageous or disadvantageous to anyone, as it is not dependent on a teacher's total number of years of service; however, teachers may retire before standard retirement age based on years of service without a reduction in benefits. Teachers with 30 years of service may retire at any age, while vested teachers with less than 30 years of experience may not retire until age 60. Therefore, teachers who begin their careers at age 22 can reach 30 years of service by age 52, entitling them to eight additional years of unreduced retirement benefits beyond what other teachers would receive who may not retire until age 60. Not only are teachers being paid benefits by the state well before Social Security's retirement age, but these provisions may also encourage effective teachers to retire earlier than they may otherwise, and they fail to treat equally those teachers who enter the system at a later age and give the same amount of service.

Supporting Research

Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System, Group 1 Teachers http://www.treasury.state.tn.us/tcrs/PDFs/teachers_intro.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

End retirement eligibility based on years of service.

Tennessee should change its practice of allowing teachers with 30 years of service to retire at any age with full benefits. If retirement at an earlier age is offered to some teachers, benefits should be reduced accordingly to compensate for the longer duration they will be awarded.

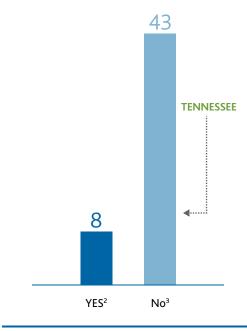
Align eligibility for retirement with unreduced benefits with Social Security retirement age.

Tennessee allows all teachers to retire before conventional retirement age, some as young as 52. As life expectancies continue to increase, teachers may draw out of the system for many more years than they contributed. This is not compatible with a financially sustainable system (see Goal 4-H).

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee noted that further information on this issue can be reviewed in TN law (49-5-901 through 916).

Do states base retirement eligibility on age, which is fair to all teachers?¹



- 1. This only refers to determining retirement eligibility, not retirement benefits.
- 2. Strong Practice: Alaska, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey
- 3. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

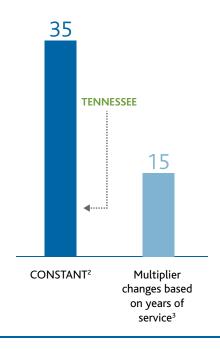
Figure 126

- 1. All calculations are based on a teacher who starts teaching at age 22, earns a starting salary of \$35,000 that increases 3 percent per year, and retires at the age s/he is first eligible for unreduced benefits. The calculations use states' current benefit formulas and do not include cost of living increases. The final average salary was calculated as the average of the highest three years of salary, even though a few states may vary from that standard. Age 65 was used as a point of comparision because it is the miminum eligibility for unreduced Social Security benefits.
- 2. Does not apply to Alaska's defined contribution plan.
- 3. Minnesota provides unreduced retirement benefits at the age of full Social Security benefits or age 66, whichever comes first.
- 4. California's formula has many options for retirement. A teacher with 40 years of experience at age 62 would reach Califorina's maximum allowable multiplier of 2.4 percent.
- 5. Age 60 is the earlier teachers hired on or after July 1, 2012 may retire. Teachers hired prior to this point may retire at age 55.
- 6. Massachusetts's formula has many options for retirement. A teacher with 35 years of experience at age 57 would reach Massachusetts's maximum allowable benefit of 80 percent.

Figure 126	paid of	2 Earliest retirement are a teaching traine and age that receive unreduced benefits
How much do states	efits	lay Pefit
pay for each teacher	ben the Se 6	Them Start 22 n d bei
	Total amount in b per teacher from th retirement until age	tire, who age fuce
that retires with	amou cher, int ur	sst re her u B at "mre
unreduced benefits at	otal r tea reme	Earli, teac achir,
an early age?1	letii	te' q
Alaska²	Total amount in benefits pai per teacher from the benefits pai retriement until age 65 me of	
Illinois	\$0	67
Maine	\$0	65
Minnesota ³	\$0	66
New Hampshire	\$0	65
New Jersey	\$0	65
Washington	\$0	65
TENNESSEE	\$238,654	52
Michigan	\$289,187	60
California⁴	\$310,028	62
Indiana	\$317,728	55
Hawaii⁵	\$337,385	60
Kansas	\$337,385	60
Oregon	\$361,536	58
North Dakota	\$385,583	60
Oklahoma	\$385,583	60
Maryland	\$413,808	56
Wisconsin	\$416,007	57
Rhode Island	\$430,013	59
New York	\$440,819	57
Texas	\$443,421	60
South Dakota	\$447,707	55
Virginia	\$468,982	56
Louisiana	\$481,979	60
Florida	\$485,257	55
Vermont	\$486,832	56
Montana	\$518,228	47
Connecticut	\$520,009	57
Utah	\$520,009	57
Iowa	\$551,428	55
Idaho	\$551,743	56
North Carolina	\$568,555	52
South Carolina	\$577,142	50
Nebraska	\$577,687	55
West Virginia	\$577,687	55
Delaware	\$577,927	52
District of Columbia	\$585,737	52
Massachusetts ⁶	\$594,296	57
Georgia	\$624,786	52
Mississippi	\$624,786	52
Alabama	\$625,747	47
Colorado	\$650,011	57
Pennsylvania	\$650,011	57
Wyoming	\$655,506	54
Arizona	\$664,340	55
Arkansas	\$681,789	50
Ohio	\$687,265	52
New Mexico	\$734,124	52
Nevada	\$780,983	52
Missouri	\$789,343	51
Thosean		

Figure 127

What kind of multiplier do states use to calculate retirement benefits?¹



- 1. Alaska has a defined contribution plan, which does not have a benefit multiplier.
- 2. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 3. Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wyoming

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Alaska offers a defined contribution pension plan that is neutral, with pension wealth accumulating in an equal way for all teachers for each year of work. In addition, Illinois, Minnesota and New Jersey offer a defined benefit plan with a formula multiplier that does not change relative to years of service and does not allow unreduced benefits for retirees below age 65. Illinois and New Jersey are further commended for ending their previous practices of allowing teachers to retire well before Social Security age without a reduction in benefits.

Figure 128

Double-Dipping: Cure the Disease, Not the Symptom

Benefit recipients in teacher pension plans have recently been under scrutiny for "double-dipping," when individuals receive a pension and salary at the same time. This can occur when teachers reach retirement eligibility, yet wish to keep working without losing pension wealth. Teachers can retire, start receiving their monthly benefits and then return to teaching. The restrictions on a teacher's ability to return to work vary from state to state. Policies can include waiting periods, limitations on earnings or restrictions to working in difficult-to-fill positions.

Some descriptions portray teachers working while collecting their pensions as greedy or somehow taking advantage, when in fact they are just following the system that is in place. When a teacher reaches retirement eligibility in a defined benefit system, her pension wealth peaks and, after that, wealth accrual slows or even decreases because every year a teacher delays retirement, she loses a year of pension benefits. For example, if a teacher could retire with 60 percent of her salary at age 56, then every year she teaches past that point she is, in effect, working for only 40 percent of her pay because she is not receiving her pension. This puts relatively young teachers and the districts who wish to retain them in a difficult position. Districts want to keep effective teachers in schools, but the financial reality for teachers is hard to pass up.

Retirees returning to work are also an issue for defined benefit pension system funding because contributions are not being made to the system that would be made if those positions were held by non-retirees. This adds to the funding imbalances that many states' defined benefit systems face.

Some states have created Deferred Retirement Option Plans (DROP) in which retirees can have their benefits placed in a savings account while they return to work and, once they retire again, they can receive the lump sum in their DROP accounts and resume their monthly benefits.

Returning to work would not be a large policy issue if systems did not allow teachers to retire with unreduced benefits at such relatively young ages and if pension wealth accrual were more neutral. An effective teacher should be able to keep teaching and at the same time know that her pension wealth will not erode. More systemic fixes—like the ones outlined in the *Yearbook*—are needed. Calls to prohibit double-dipping are not addressing the real problem.

Goal A – Licensure Loopholes

The state should close loopholes that allow teachers who have not met licensure requirements to continue teaching.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

- 1. Under no circumstances should a state award a standard license to a teacher who has not passed all required subject-matter licensing tests.
- If a state finds it necessary to confer conditional or provisional licenses under limited and exceptional circumstances to teachers who have not passed the required tests, the state should ensure that requirements are met within one year.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.



Area 5: Goal A **Tennessee** Analysis

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

Tennessee allows new teachers who have met all licensure requirements, except for passing scores on the licensing exams, to teach under the Interim License Type B. This license is valid for one year and may be renewed once.

The state also allows new teachers to qualify for a Transitional License who have a bachelor's degree and one of the following: 1) acceptable major in the endorsement area, 2) documentation that they have at least 25 semester hours in the teaching content area or 3) verification that they have passed the required Praxis II content exam for the endorsement area. Teachers holding Transitional Licenses must demonstrate satisfactory annual progress toward completion of all licensure requirements. Teachers may teach on a Transitional License no more than three years. Prior to the second renewal of the Transitional License, the teacher must have passed all required Praxis II content examinations.

Supporting Research

Tennessee Department of Education: Renewal of Interim Type B License http://www.state.tn.us/education/lic/intb.shtml Types of Licenses http://www.tn.gov/education/lic/license_types.shtml

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure that all teachers pass required subject-matter licensing tests before they enter the classroom.

All students are entitled to teachers who know the subject matter they are teaching. Permitting individuals who have not yet passed state licensing tests to teach neglects the needs of students, instead extending personal consideration to adults who may not be able to meet minimal state standards. Tennessee should ensure that all teachers pass licensing tests—an important minimum benchmark for entering the profession—before entering the classroom.

Limit exceptions to one year.

There might be limited and exceptional circumstances under which conditional or emergency licenses need to be granted. In these instances, it is reasonable for a state to give teachers up to one year to pass required licensing tests. Tennessee's current policy puts students at risk by allowing teachers to teach on an Interim License Type B or Transitional license for two years or a without passing required licensing tests.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee asserted that statute 49-5-101 prohibits a teacher who is not properly licensed from receiving pay out of public funds.

LAST WORD

The policy prohibiting non-licensed teachers to receive pay would not apply to those teachers who hold Interim Type B licenses, defined by the state of Tennessee as being designed for "applicants who meet all licensing requirements but lack minimum qualifying scores on required licensure examinations."

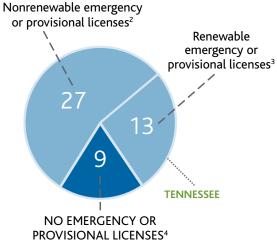
	Figure 131					
	How long can new teachers					
	practice without passi		,	,	,	
	licensing tests?	'' 	, /		³ years or more	\$
	licensing tests.	NO DEFERRAL	Up to Jyear	$\Box \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	or n. ecifie	2
		DEF	to 7	² 05	Vears Unsp	
sey require		~	/ \$	3	m's	
ect-matter	Alabama					
	Alaska					
	Arizona					
	Arkansas California					
es? ¹	Colorado					
-5:	Connecticut					
	Delaware					
	District of Columbia					
vable	Florida					
ncy or l licenses³	Georgia					
l licenses	Hawaii					
	Idaho					
	Illinois					
	Indiana					
	lowa ¹					
	Kansas					
	Kentucky					
	Louisiana					
	Maine					
	Maryland Massachusetts					
	Michigan					
	Minnesota					
quire subject	Mississippi					
	Missouri					
re, District sy, Maryland,	Montana ²					
a, ermont,	Nebraska ³					
ermont,	Nevada					
esota,	New Hampshire					
sconsin	New Jersey					
v Jersey,	New Mexico					
	New York					
	North Carolina					
	North Dakota					
	Ohio Oklahoma					
	Oregon					
	Pennsylvania					
	Rhode Island					
	South Carolina					
	South Dakota					
	TENNESSEE					
	Texas					
	Utah⁴					
teachers.	Vermont					
	Virginia					
	Washington					
achers appear	West Virginia					
11 · · ·	Wisconsin Wyoming⁵					
tary and	wyonning				10	
		9	14	8	18	

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Colorado, Illinois, Mississippi, and **New Jersey** require all new teachers to pass all required subject-matter tests as a condition of initial licensure.

Figure 130

Do states still award emergency licenses?¹



- 1. Not applicable to Montana and Nebraska, which do not require subject matter testing.
- Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota⁵, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyorning
- Arizona, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin
- 4. Strong Practice: Colorado, Illinois, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia
- 5. License is renewable, but only if licensure tests are passed.

- 1. Iowa only requires subject-matter testing for elementary teachers
- 2. Montana does not require subject-matter testing.
- 3. Nebraska does not require subject-matter testing.
- There is a potential loophole in Utah, as alternate route teachers appear able to delay passage of subject-matter tests.
- 5. Wyoming only requires subject-matter testing for elementary and social studies teachers.

Goal B – Unsatisfactory Evaluations

The state should articulate consequences for teachers with unsatisfactory evaluations, including specifying that teachers with multiple unsatisfactory evaluations should be eligible for dismissal.

Goal Components	Figure 132			
(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)	How States are Faring on Consequences for Unsatisfactory Evaluations			
 The state should require that all teachers who receive a single unsatisfactory evaluation be placed on an improvement plan, whether or not they have tenure. The state should require that all teachers who receive two conceptions. 	 2 Best Practice States Illinois¹, Oklahoma 11 States Meet Goal Alaska, Arkansas¹, Colorado¹, Delaware¹, Florida, Indiana¹, Louisiana, New Mexico, 			
who receive two consecutive unsatisfactory evaluations or two unsatisfactory evaluations within five years be formally eligible for dismissal, whether or not they have tenure. Background	 New York 1, Rhode Island 1, Washington 6 States Nearly Meet Goal Georgia, Hawaii, Michigan 1, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas 			
A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.	13 States Partly Meet Goal California, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts 1, Minnesota 1, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada 1, Oregon, Pennsylvania, TENNESSEE 1, Utah, West Virginia			
	5 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Arizona, Idaho ↑ , Ohio ↑ , Virginia, Wyoming ↑			
	● 14 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama↓, District of Columbia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin			
	Progress on this Goal Since 2009:			
	1 :15 ↔:35 ↓:1			

Area 5: Goal B **Tennessee** Analysis

State Partly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

New legislation in Tennessee specifies that tenured teachers who receive two consecutive years of "below expectations" or "significantly below expectations" performance ratings are returned to probationary status. Once on probationary status, if the teacher receives two consecutive evaluations of "above expecations" or "significantly above expectations," then he or she is again eligible for tenure. If tenure is not granted, then the teacher "cannot be continued in employment."

RECOMMENDATION

Require that all teachers who receive unsatisfactory evaluations be placed on improvement plans.

Tennessee should adopt a policy requiring that teachers who receive even one unsatisfactory evaluation be placed on structured improvement plans. These plans should focus on performance areas that directly connect to student learning and should list noted deficiencies, define specific action steps necessary to address these deficiencies and describe how and when progress will be measured.

Make clear to districts that dismissal is a consequence of unsatisfactory evaluations.

Tennessee's new policy is strong, but the state should consider adding clarifying language so that districts fully understand that reversion to probationary status makes a teacher eligible for dismissal.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis.

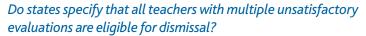
		1 0-	,	,
Figure 133	MAPROVENENT PLANAFTER RATING LUNSATISFACTORY	EUGIBLE FOR DISMISSAL AFTER RATINGS UNISATISSAL AFTER MOGS UNISATISSACTORY		No articulated consequences
What are the	1 AFT	101		lence
consequences for	PLAN	SMIS SMIS	હુ	¹ seq.
teachers who receive	VSA1	ASA VSA	Inen.	d co,
	DVEN	LE H	Jused	ulate
unsatisfactory	NINC ON		her G	artic
evaluations?	× 2	22	Other consequences	% V0
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana Iowa				
Kansas				-
Kentucky Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				-
Massachusetts			2	
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				3
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada			4	
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina		5		
North Dakota				
Ohio			6	
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota TENNESSEE				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	27	17	0	17
	21	17	8	17

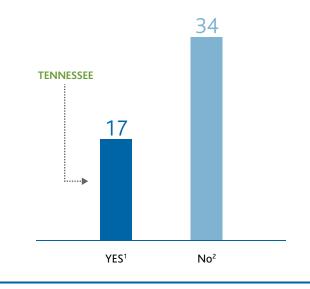
- Teachers could face nonrenewal based on evaluation results, but it is not clear that a teacher is eligible for dismissal after multiple unsatisfactory evaluations.
- While results of evaluations may be used in dismissal decisions, there are no specific criteria for a teacher's eligibility for dismissal.
- Improvement plans are only used for teachers in identified "Schools At Risk." Those same teachers are also eligible for dismissal for multiple unsatisfactory evaluations.
- A teacher reverts to probationary status after two consecutive years of unsatisfactory evaluations, but it is not clear that a teacher is eligible for dismissal.
- 5. Teachers in low performing schools can be dismissed after one negative rating.
- Local school boards must include procedures for using evaluation results for the removal of poorly performing teachers.



T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Illinois and **Oklahoma** both require that teachers who receive unsatisfactory evaluations be placed on improvement plans. Teachers in Illinois are then evaluated three times during a 90-day remediation period and are eligible for dismissal if performance remains unsatisfactory. In addition, new legislation in Illinois allows districts to dismiss a teacher without going through the remediation process if that teacher has already completed a remediation plan but then receives an unsatisfactory rating within the next three years. Oklahoma's improvement plan may not exceed two months, and if performance does not improve during that time, teachers are eligible for dismissal.





- 1. Strong Practice: Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Washington
- 2. Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho³, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada⁴, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, U tah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Teachers could face nonrenewal based on evaluation results, but it is not clear that a teacher is eligible for dismissal after multiple unsatisfactory evaluations.
- 4. A teacher reverts to probationary status after two consecutive years of unsatisfactory evaluations, but it is not clear that a teacher is eligible for dismissal.

Goal C – Dismissal for Poor Performance

The state should articulate that ineffective classroom performance is grounds for dismissal and ensure that the process for terminating ineffective teachers is expedient and fair to all parties.

Goal Components Figure 135 (The factors considered in determining the states' How States are Faring in Dismissal for Poor rating for the goal.) Performance 1. The state should articulate that teachers may be dismissed for ineffective classroom Oklahoma 1 performance. 2. A teacher who is terminated for poor 2 performance should have an opportunity to Florida¹, Indiana¹ appeal. In the interest of both the teacher and the school district, the state should 6 ensure that this appeal occurs within a reasonable time frame. 3. There should be a clear distinction between 8 the process and accompanying due process rights for teachers dismissed for classroom ineffectiveness and the process and accompanying due process rights for teachers dismissed or facing license revocation for felony or morality violations or dereliction of duties.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.



Area 5: Goal C **Tennessee** Analysis

State Nearly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

New legislation in Tennessee explicitly makes teacher ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal. The state defines "inefficiency," which is grounds for dismissal, as "having evaluations demonstrating an overall performance effectiveness level that is below expectations or significantly below expectations."

In addition, tenured teachers may return to probationary status if they receive two consecutive years of "below expectations" or "significantly below expectations" performance ratings (see Goal 3-D). Once on probationary status, if the teacher receives two consecutive evaluations of "above expectations" or "significantly above expectations," then he or she is again eligible for tenure. If tenure is not granted, then the teacher "cannot be continued in employment."

Although the state has attempted to address issues of due process and dismissal by reverting ineffective teachers to nonprobationary status, Tennessee retains policy that does not distinguish the due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance from those facing other charges commonly associated with license revocation, such as a felony and/or morality violations. The process is the same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which include "incompetence, inefficiency, neglect of duty, unprofessional conduct and insubordination."

In Tennessee, tenured teachers who are terminated may appeal multiple times. After receiving written notice of dismissal, the teacher may request a hearing within 30 days. A hearing officer must be selected within 5 days, and the hearing must occur within 30 days, of the receipt of the request. The teacher may then file an additional appeal with the state board within 10 days of the hearing's conclusion. A third appeal may also be filed within 20 days with the county's chancery court.

Supporting Research Tennessee Code 49-5-11; 49-5-12; 49-5-501 SB 1528

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure that teachers terminated for poor performance have the opportunity to appeal within a reasonable time frame and that due process rights are distinguished between dismissal for classroom ineffectiveness and dismissal for morality violations.

While nonprobationary teachers should have due process for any termination, it is important to differentiate between loss of employment and issues with far-reaching consequences that could permanently impact a teacher's right to practice. In addition, the state should ensure that the opportunity to appeal occurs only once and only at the district level. The decision should be made only by those with educational expertise.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Tennessee was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis.

Figure 136

Do states articulate that ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal?

	VES TH DISMISS	FES TH	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	
Alabama	ς / Π	44		
Alabama Alaska				
Arizona			1	
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada			2	
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
TENNESSEE				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont			3	
Virginia			2	
Washington			3	
West Virginia				
Wisconsin Wyoming				
vvyonning	0	10	20	
	9	13	38	

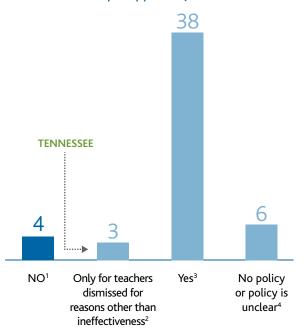
T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Oklahoma clearly articulates that teacher ineffectiveness in the classroom is grounds for dismissal and has taken steps to ensure that the dismissal process for teachers deemed to be ineffective is expedited. Teachers facing dismissal have only one opportunity to appeal.

Figure 137

V POLICY

Do states allow multiple appeals of teacher dismissals?



1. Strong Practice: Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Wisconsin

- Teachers in these states revert to probationary status following ineffective evaluation ratings, meaning that they no longer have the due process right to multiple appeals: Colorado, Indiana, Tennessee
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois⁵, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 4. District of Columbia, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada⁶, Utah, Vermont
- 5. The teacher is responsible for the cost of the second appeal.
- 6. Though a teacher returns to probationary status after two consecutive unsatisfactory ratings, the state does not articulate clear policy about its appeals process.

Figure 136

1. It is left to districts to define "inadequacy of classroom performance."

- 2. A teacher reverts to probationary status after two consecutive years of unsatisfactory evaluations, but it is not articulated that ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.
- Dismissal policy includes dismissal for unsatisfactory evaluations, but the state's evaluation system does not measure teacher effectiveness (see Goal 3-B).

Goal D – Reductions in Force

The state should require that its school districts consider classroom performance as a factor in determining which teachers are laid off when a reduction in force is necessary.

Goal Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' rating for the goal.)

1. The state should require that districts consider classroom performance and ensure that seniority is not the only factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

Background

A detailed rationale and supporting research for this goal can be found at www.nctq.org/stpy.



Area 5: Goal D **Tennessee** Analysis



State Nearly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2009

ANALYSIS

In Tennessee, new legislation ensures that seniority and tenure status are not the sole factors used by districts to determine which teachers are laid off during reductions in force. In addition, the state's new evaluation system requires that "evaluations shall be a factor in employment decisions, including, but not necessarily limited to, promotion, retention, termination, compensation and the attainment of tenure status."

Supporting Research

HB 130 "Tennessee First to the Top Act of 2010" SB 7005, Chapter 2 of the Public Acts of 2010

RECOMMENDATION

Require that districts consider classroom performance as a factor in determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.

While the state's new evaluation system does require evaluation results to factor into employment decisions, the state should consider specifying that a teacher's performance is a factor in layoff decisions to ensure that it is in fact considered.

TENNESSEE RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Tennessee was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis.



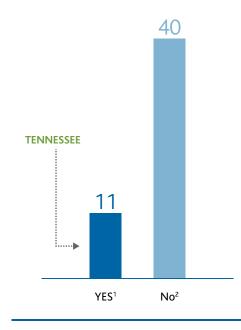
ligure 159		1
Do states prevent	22	OR THE
districts from basing	M	
layoffs solely on "last	NO KEL	र रहे
	SIDI SIDI	
in, first out"?	200	DEC NO
	BE	SE .
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		_
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
TENNESSEE		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	11	17

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Colorado, Florida and Indiana all specify that in determining which teachers to lay off during a reduction in force, classroom performance is the top criterion. These states also articulate that seniority can only be considered after a teacher's performance is taken into account.

Figure 140

Do districts have to consider performance in determining which teachers are laid off?

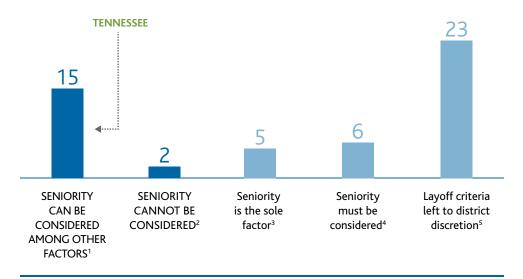


1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah

2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio³, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

3. Tenure is considered first.





- 1. Strong Practice: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri⁶, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio⁶, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas
- 2. Strong Practice: Idaho, Utah
- 3. Hawaii, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin⁷
- 4. California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, Oregon
- Alabama, Alaska⁶, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia⁶, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts⁶, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska⁶, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming
- 6. Nontenured teachers are laid off first.
- 7. Only for counties with populations of 500,000 or more and for teachers hired before 1995.

Board of Directors

Barbara O'Brien, Chair Senior Fellow, The Piton Foundation

Stacey Boyd Chief Executive Officer, The Savvy Source for Parents Chester E. Finn, Jr. President. The Thomas B. Fordham Institute

Ira Fishman Managing Director, NFL Players Association

Marti Watson Garlett

Founding Dean of the Teachers College, Western Governors University Former Vice President, Academic Programs and Professional Licensure, Laureate Education, Inc.

Henry L. Johnson Former U.S. Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education Consultant, Center for Results, Learning Forward Donald N. Langenberg Chancellor Emeritus, University System of Maryland Clara M. Lovett President Emerita, Northern Arizona University Carol G. Peck Former President and Chief Executive Officer, Rodel Charitable Foundation of Arizona Former National Superintendent of the Year John L. Winn Florida Education Commissioner, Retired Kate Walsh

President, National Council on Teacher Quality

Advisory Board

• Steven J. Adamowski, Connecticut State Board of Education • Sir Michael Barber, Pearson • Roy E. Barnes, former Governor, State of Georgia • McKinley A. Broome, Woodholme Elementary School • Cynthia G. Brown, Center for American Progress • David Chard, Southern Methodist University • Andrew Chen, EduTron • Jean Clements, Hillsborough Classroom Teachers Association • Celine Coggins, Teach Plus • Pattie Davis, Fairview Middle School • Jo Lynne DeMary, Virginia Commonwealth University • Michael Feinberg, The KIPP Foundation • Michael Goldstein, The Match School, Massachusetts • Eric A. Hanushek, The Hoover Institution • Joseph Hawkins, Westat • Frederick M. Hess, American Enterprise Institute • Paul T. Hill, Center on Reinventing Public Education • E.D. Hirsch, Core Knowledge Foundation • Michael Johnston, Colorado State Senate • Barry Kaufman, BK Education Consulting Services • Frank Keating, former Governor, State of Oklahoma • Joel I. Klein, News Corporation • Martin J. Koldyke, Academy for Urban School Leadership • Wendy Kopp, Teach For America • James Larson, Charles A. Tindley Accelerated School • Tom Lasley, Edvention • Amy Jo Leonard, Turtle Mountain Elementary School • Deborah M. McGriff, NewSchools Venture Fund • Ellen Moir, New Teacher Center • Robert N. Pasternack, Voyager Expanded Learning • Michael Podgursky, University of Missouri-Columbia • Michelle Rhee, StudentsFirst • Stefanie Sanford, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation • Audrey Soglin, Illinois Education Association • Daniel Willingham, University of Virginia • Suzanne Wilson, Michigan State University

National Council on Teacher Quality

C

1420 New York Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20005 Tel: 202-393-0020 Fax: 202-393-0095 Web: www.nctq.org

Subscribe to NCTQ's blog PDQ Solow NCTQ on Twitter B and Facebook

NCTQ is available to work with individual states to improve teacher policies. For more information, please contact:

> Sandi Jacobs Vice President sjacobs@nctq.org 202-393-0020