

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 June 2015 for comment and correction; states also received a final draft of their reports a month prior to release. All but three states responded to our inquiries. While states do not always agree with our recommendations, their willingness to engage in dialogue and often acknowledge the imperfections of their teacher policies is an important step forward.

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NCTQ PROJECT TEAM

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Executive Summary

The 2015 State Teacher Policy Yearbook includes the National Council on Teacher Quality's (NCTQ) 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 32 policy goals focused on helping states put in place a comprehensive framework in support of preparing, retaining and rewarding effective teachers.

Alabama at a Glance



Overall 2015 Yearbook Grade

2013

2011

2009







2015 Alabama Area Goal Scores

201571145411471164 6541 566165	
AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	B-
Admission into Teacher Preparation	
Elementary Teacher Preparation	4
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	•
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	
Early Childhood Teacher Preparation	•
Middle School Teacher Preparation	4
Secondary Teacher Preparation	•
Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science and Social Studies	•
Special Education Teacher Preparation	•
Special Education Preparation in Reading	0
Assessing Professional Knowledge	
Student Teaching	•
Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	0
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool	C-
Alternate Route Eligibility	0
Alternate Route Preparation	0
Alternate Route Usage and Providers	0
Part-Time Teaching Licenses	
Licensure Reciprocity	• •

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	D
State Data Systems	
Evaluation of Effectiveness	• •
Frequency of Evaluations	
Tenure	
Licensure Advancement	
Equitable Distribution	
AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	F
Induction	•
Professional Development	
Pay Scales and Performance Pay	
Differential Pay	
Compensation for Prior Work Experience	
AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	D
Extended Emergency Licenses	•
Dismissal for Poor Performance	
Reductions in Force	

Goal Summary

Best Practice: 0 Fully Meets: 3 Nearly Meets: 7 Partially Meets: 8 Meets Only a Small Part: 2 Does Not Meet: 12

Progress on Goals Since 2013



Progress Increased: 0



Progress Decreased: 3

Teacher Policy Priorities for Alabama

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Elementary Teacher Preparation

- Ensure all new elementary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and career-readiness standards.
- Establish equivalent requirements for teachers who may teach elementary grades on an early childhood license, including a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all core subjects.

Middle School Teacher Preparation

■ Ensure all new middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

Secondary Teacher Preparation

- Require secondary science and social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.
- Ensure all new secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

Special Education Teacher Preparation

- Require elementary special education candidates to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction as a condition of initial licensure.
- Ensure that all new special education candidates are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

Student Teaching

■ Ensure that student teachers are only placed with cooperating teachers who have demonstrated effectiveness as measured by student learning.

Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

■ Expand the measures used to hold preparation programs accountable, including collecting data that connect student achievement gains to programs.

AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Alternate Routes to Certification

- Increase admission requirements to alternate route programs, including a high bar for academic proficiency and passage of a subject-matter test.
- Ensure programs provide practice teaching opportunities and intensive induction support to alternate route teachers.
- Broaden alternate route usage, and allow a diversity of providers for alternate route programs.

License Reciprocity

Grant certification to teachers from other states who can demonstrate evidence of effectiveness and/or meet licensure test requirements.

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

State Data Systems

Strengthen data link between teachers and students, and publish data on teacher production.

Teacher Evaluation

Require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.

Tenure

Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the most important factor in tenure decisions.

Licensure Advancement

Base licensure advancement from a probationary to a nonprobationary license and licensure renewal on evidence of effectiveness.

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

■ Publish aggregate school-level teacher evaluation ratings from an evaluation system based on instructional effectiveness.

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

New Teacher Induction

Require effective induction for all new teachers, including mentoring, reduced teaching load, frequent release time to observe effective teachers and seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area.

Professional Development

■ Link professional development activities to findings in individual teacher evaluations. Make sure teachers receive actionable feedback about their performance and place teachers with less than effective ratings on structured improvement plans.

Compensation

■ While leaving districts flexibility to determine their own pay scales, support pay systems that recognize teachers for their effectiveness and for teaching in both subject-shortage areas and high-need schools and discourage systems tied to advanced degrees and/or experience.

AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Dismissal for Poor Performance

■ Make classroom ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal, and ensure that teachers terminated for ineffectiveness have the opportunity to appeal within a reasonable time frame.

Reductions in Force

■ Use teacher effectiveness as a factor when determining which teachers are laid off during a reduction in force.

Figure A	Overall State Grade 2015	Overall State	Overall State	Overall State Grade 2009
Florida		, O.G.,	06	C
	B+			C
Indiana	В	B-	C+	D
Louisiana	В	В	C-	C-
New York	В	B-	С	D+
Tennessee	В	В	B-	C-
Arkansas	B-	B-	С	C-
Connecticut	B-	B-	C-	D+
Delaware	B-	C+	С	D
Georgia	B-	B-	С	C-
Massachusetts	B-	B-	С	D+
Ohio	B-	B-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	B-	B-	B-	D+
Rhode Island	B-	В	B-	D
Illinois	C+	C+	С	D+
Michigan	C+	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	C+	B-	D+	D+
Utah	C+	С	C-	D
Virginia	C+	C+	D+	D+
Colorado	С	C+	С	D+
Kentucky	С	С	D+	D+
Mississippi	С	С	D+	D+
New Mexico	С	D+	D+	D+
South Carolina	С	C-	C-	C-
Arizona	C-	C-	D+	D+
Idaho	C-	D+	D+	D-
Maine	C-	C-	D-	F
Minnesota	C-	C-	C-	D-
Missouri	C-	C-	D	D
Nevada	C-	C-	C-	D-
North Carolina	C-	C C-	D+ D+	D+ D
Pennsylvania Texas	C-	C-	C-	C-
Washington	C-	C-	C-	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-	D+	D+
ALABAMA	D+	C-	C-	C-
District of Columbia	D+	D+	D	D-
Hawaii	D+	D+	D-	D-
Kansas	D+	D	D	D-
Maryland	D+	D+	D+	D
California	D.	D+	D+	D+
lowa	D	D	D	D
Nebraska	D	D-	D-	D-
New Hampshire	D	D	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D	D	D-
Oregon	D	D	D-	D-
Wisconsin	D	D+	D	D
Wyoming	D	D	D	D-
Alaska	D-	D	D	D
South Dakota	D-	D-	D	D
Vermont	D-	D-	D-	F
Montana	F	F	F	F

How to Read the Yearbook

GOAL SCORE

The extent to which each goal has been met:



Best Practice



Fully Meets



Nearly Meets



Partially Meets



Meets Only a Small Part



Does Not Meet

PROGRESS INDICATOR

Whether the state has advanced on the goal or the state has lost ground on that topic:



Goal progress has increased since 2013



Goal progress has decreased since 2013

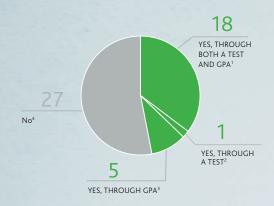
BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



Indicates the criteria to meet the goal have been raised since the 2013 Yearbook.

READING CHARTS AND TABLES:

Strong practices or the ideal policy positions for the states are capitalized:



This year's edition of the *State Teacher Policy* Yearbook features a new format for presenting state and national data.

Each state's volume is now summarized to present the most important information about key teacher quality policies in an infographic format. Full narrative versions -- including detailed analyses and recommendations as well as the state response for each policy topic -- can now be found online, using NCTQ's State Policy Dashboard



(http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard).

The National Summary maintains the traditional Yearbook format and presentation. Topics are organized as policy goals, including the specific components that form the basis of each analysis. National findings are included for each goal, as well



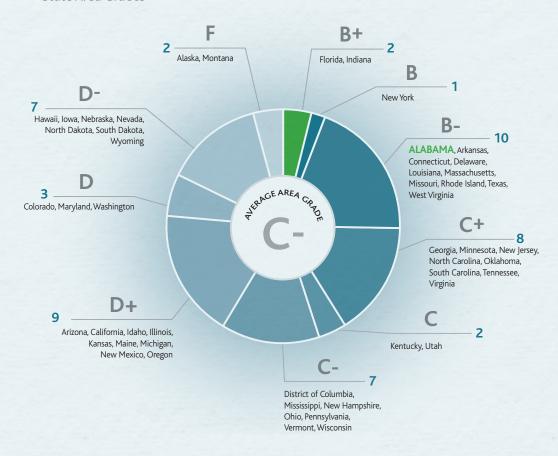
as a comprehensive set of tables and graphs that provide a national overview of the teacher policy landscape.

Area 1 Summary



How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



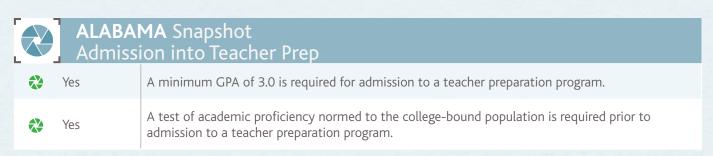
Topics Included In This Area

- Admission into Teacher Preparation
- Elementary Teacher Preparation
- Middle School Teacher Preparation
- Secondary Teacher Preparation
- Special Education Teacher Preparation
- · Assessing Professional Knowledge
- Student Teaching
- Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

Admission into Teacher Prep

For more information about **ALABAMA** and other states' admission into teacher prep policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





ALABAMA Admis	sion into Teacher Prep Characteristics
Test Requirement	Requirement for cohort average above the 50th percentile on admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policy.
GPA Requirement	Required cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN ALABAMA

- Establish rigorous admission criteria independent of accreditation process.

 While the CAEP standards set an admirably high bar for admission to teacher preparation programs, Alabama should enact its own policy articulating rigorous criteria for admission. Clear state policy would send an unequivocal message to programs about the state's expectations.
- Consider requiring candidates to pass subject-matter tests as a condition of admission into teacher programs.
 In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, Alabama might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion.

Examples of Best Practice

While many states now require CAEP accreditation, which includes a standard requiring strong admission practices, Delaware, Rhode Island and West Virginia have set a high bar independent of the accreditation process, ensuring that the state's expectations are clear. These states require a test of academic proficiency normed to the general college-bound population rather than a test that is normed just to prospective teachers. Delaware, Rhode Island and West Virginia require teacher candidates to have a 3.0 GPA or to be in the top 50th percentile for general education coursework completed. Rhode Island and West Virginia also require an average cohort GPA of 3.0, and, beginning in 2016, the cohort mean score on nationally normed tests such as the ACT, SAT or GRE must be in the top 50th percentile. In 2020, the requirement for the mean test score will increase from the top half to the top third.

SUMMARY OF ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP FIGURES

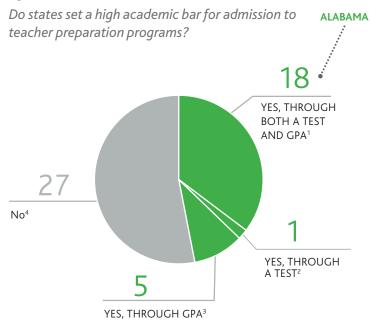
■ **Figure 1** Academic proficiency requirements

Other admission figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Admission tests (p. 4)
- Minimum GPA for admission (p. 5)

For more information about ALABAMA's
admission into teacher prep policies, including
detailed recommendations, full narrative
analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 1



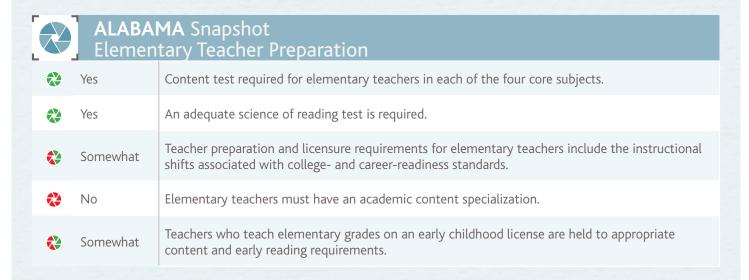
- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama⁵, Arkansas⁵, Delaware⁶, District of Columbia⁵, Indiana⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, New Jersey⁷, New York⁵, North Carolina⁵, Oklahoma⁵, Oregon⁵, Rhode Island, South Carolina⁵, Tennessee⁵, Utah⁶, Virginia⁵, West Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Texas
- 3. Strong Practice: Georgia, Hawaii⁸, Mississippi, Montana, Pennsylvania⁹
- 4. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 5. Requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population and cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 are based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- 6. Candidates can qualify for admission through the GPA or test requirement.
- 7. New Jersey requires a cohort minimum GPA of 3.0. The requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- 8. Requirement for cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not . Hawaii's own admission standards. Hawaii exempts candidates with a bachelor's degree from admission testing requirements.
- 9. Candidates can also be admitted with a combination of a 2.8 GPA and qualifying scores on the basic skills test or SAT/ACT.

For more information about ALABAMA and other states' elementary teacher preparation policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Elementary Teacher Preparation

ALABAMA Ratings	
Content Knowledge New elementary teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.	•
Reading Instruction New elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction and understand the instruction shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.	nal 🕘
Mathematics New elementary teachers have deep knowledge of the math content taught in elementary grade	es.
Early Childhood Teachers who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license are appropriately prepare for the elementary classroom.	red
 Fully meets → Nearly meets → Partially meets → Meets only a small part → Does not meet N/A N ↑ Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013 → Bar raised for this goal 	ot Applicable



ALABAMA Eleme	ntary Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Elementary Licenses	K-6; PreK-3
Content Tests	Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects (5001) K-6; Praxis II Early Childhood Education Content Knowledge (5025) PreK-3
Science of Reading Requirements	Praxis II Teaching Reading: Elementary Education (5204) K-6 and PreK-3
Academic Specialization	Not required
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed (K-6); Fully addressed (PreK-3) Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Partially addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN ALABAMA

- Ensure that early childhood education teachers are adequately prepared to teach at the elementary level.
 - Alabama should require all early child-hood teacher candidates who teach the elementary grades to pass a content test with separate passing scores for each of the core subject areas including reading/language arts, mathematics, science and social studies.
- Require elementary teacher candidates to complete a content specialization in an academic subject area.
 - In addition to enhancing content knowledge, this requirement would ensure that prospective teachers in Alabama take higher-level academic coursework.

SUMMARY OF ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- Figure 2 Content test requirements
- **Figure 3** Science of reading tests
- **Figure 4** Instructional shifts associated with college-and career-readiness standards
- Figure 5 Math requirements
- **Figure 6** Requirements for early childhood teachers

Other elementary teacher preparation figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Academic concentrations (p. 8)
- Science of reading preparation and testing requirements (p. 11)
- Early childhood content tests (p. 18)
- Early childhood science of reading tests (p. 19)
- Early childhood math tests (p. 19)
- Early childhood instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards (p. 20)

For more information about ALABAMA's
 elementary teacher prep policies, including
 detailed recommendations, full narrative
 analysis and state response, see
 http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Ensure that elementary and early childhood teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Alabama is encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all teachers licensed to teach at the elementary level have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction—as a condition of initial licensure.

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that elementary school students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Alabama should include more specific teacher preparation requirements for all teachers licensed to teach at the elementary level regarding literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

Alabama should articulate requirements ensuring that all teachers licensed to teach at the elementary level are prepared to identify and support students who are struggling.

Examples of Best Practice

Unfortunately, NCTQ cannot award "best practice" honors to any state's policy in the area of elementary teacher preparation. However, three states—Florida, Indiana and Virginia—are worthy of mention for holding early childhood candidates who are licensed to teach elementary grades to the same standards as all other elementary teachers. Each state requires its early childhood candidates to pass a content test with separately scored subtests, as well as a test of scientifically based reading instruction. Florida also ensures that both early childhood and elementary education teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students.

California stands out for its focus on elementary teachers' readiness to teach reading and literacy skills. All elementary education candidates must pass a comprehensive assessment that specifically tests the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. California's test frameworks go further than most states in ensuring that elementary teacher candidates have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts, but also to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity. Candidates must also show they know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

Massachusetts's MTEL mathematics subtest continues to set the standard in this area by evaluating mathematics knowledge beyond an elementary school level and challenging candidates' understanding of underlying mathematics concepts.

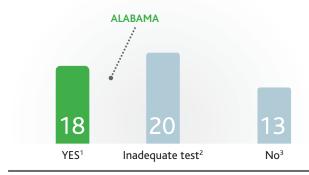
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South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee			4	
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
			15	5

Figure 2

- $1. \ A laska \ does \ not \ require \ testing \ for \ initial \ licensure.$
- Massachusetts and North Carolina require a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math.
- 3. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.
- 4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Figure 3

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

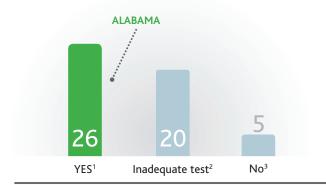


- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming
- 3. Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota
- 4. Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.
- 5. Teachers have until their second year to pass the reading test.
- 6. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Figure 4	v epared Web d 357	184 /	SUPPORTING STRUGGLING
Are states ensuring that nev	A/	₹ /	
	v 		73 / 2
elementary teachers are pro	epared	Z / Z	41
for the instructional shifts	Ő	1 8	0 / 1
associated with college- an	d Z	/ 85	F. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
career-readiness standards	? 👸 /	Z Z	SCP EAC
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ALABAMA			
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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			
Fully addresses instructional component	Partially add	dresses inst	tructional compone

Figure 5

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
- Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee⁴, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska⁵, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Ohio⁶
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
- 6. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.

Figure 6

- These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades, or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.
- 2. Florida's test consists of three subtests covering language arts and reading, math and science.
- 3. Early childhood candidates may pass either multiple subjects (subscores) or content knowledge (no subscores) test
- 4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Figure 6		/
	Z Z	/ ,,
What do states require	ZZ	/ 8/
of early childhood	\$ 5	75.7
teachers who teach	J. F.V.	/ ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
elementary grades?	Subsc.	ADEQUATE SCIENCE OF READING TEST
ALABAMA		
Alaska ¹		
Arizona		
Arkansas ¹		
California ¹		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida	2	
Georgia ¹		
Hawaii		
Idaho Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky ¹		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan ¹		
Minnesota		
Mississippi ¹		
Missouri		
Montana ¹		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina ¹		
North Dakota		
Ohio ¹		
Oklahoma		
Oregon ¹		
Pennsylvania ¹ Rhode Island		
South Carolina	3	
South Carolina South Dakota		
Tennessee		4
Texas ¹		
Utah	3	
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	7	13
	•	13

For more information about **ALABAMA** and other states' middle school teacher prep policies, including full narrative and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Middle School **Teacher Preparation**

ALABAMA Ratings

Middle School Teacher Preparation



New middle school teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content and for the ways that college-and career-readiness standards affect instruction.



Fully meets Nearly meets

Partially meets

Meets only a small part

Does not meet

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

Bar raised for this goal



ALABAMA Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

Yes	Middle school teachers must pass a content test for each subject they are licensed to teach.
Yes	Middle school teachers must hold a middle grade-specific or secondary license.
Somewhat	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

ALABAMA Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics Middle School Licenses Comprehensive or single subject for grades 4-8 Praxis II Middle School single-subject tests **Content Tests** Academic Requirements Academic major required Complex informational text: Partially addressed Instructional Shifts Associated Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed with College-and Career-Readiness Standards Struggling readers: Partially addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN ALABAMA

- Ensure meaningful content tests.
 - Alabama should reevaluate its passing scores so that all tests reflect high levels of performance. For example, the passing score for the Praxis II Middle School English Language Arts test is set just above the 7th percentile.
- Ensure that middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Alabama should specifically address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that middle school students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Alabama should include specific requirements regarding literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

Alabama should articulate requirements ensuring that middle school teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

Examples of Best Practice

Arkansas ensures that all middle school teacher candidates are adequately prepared to teach middle school-level content. The state does not offer a K-8 generalist license, requires passing scores on subject-specific content tests and explicitly requires at least two content-area minors. Arkansas also ensures that middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. The state's competencies for the middle grades specify that middle school candidates must have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts but also to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity. Candidates must also know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

SUMMARY OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- **Figure 7** Distinctions in licenses between middle and elementary teachers
- Figure 8 Content test requirements
- **Figure 9** Requirements for instructional shifts associated with college-and career-readiness standards

For more information about ALABAMA's middle school teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 7	K-8 LICENSE NOT OFF	K-8 license offered for	Swoc
Do states distinguish	% VO7.0	ered f	K-8 license offered
middle grade preparation from	NSE.	se of Jined	/ vo 95,
elementary preparation?	3/1	licen Cont	/ _(i,Ce₁)
	% /	K-8 Self.	4.8
ALABAMA			
Alaska			
Arizona			1
Arkansas			
California		2	
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			3
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington West Virginia			
Wisconsin			1
Wyoming			
	32	6	13

Offers 1-8 license.
 California offers a K-12 generalist license for all self-contained classrooms.
 With the exception of mathematics.

Figure 8			12 /	S)
Do middle school teachers		No test does not to	No, K-8 license E.	No, tecs:
have to pass an appropriate		S nou	e	
content test in every core		\$ 60 \ 75		<u>"</u>
subject they are licensed		test Core	/ 4-8 e/e, 6	tec.
to teach?	YES /	% Sep. 8	/ 8 %	/ 8
ALABAMA				,
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California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho			3	
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Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland	5			ᆜ
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
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Mississippi Missouri				
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Nebraska				
Nevada				
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North Carolina	8			
North Dakota				
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Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee	9			
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	26	2	14	9

- ${\it 1.\ Alaska\ does\ not\ require\ content\ tests\ for\ initial\ licensure.}$
- 2. Candidates teaching multiple subjects only have to pass the elementary test. Single-subject credential does not require content test.
- 3. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires one single-subject test.
- 4. Illinois requires candidates to take a middle level core content test if a test is available. It is not clear that this will result in teachers passing a test in each subject.
- 5. Maryland allows elementary teachers to teach in departmentalized middle schools if not less than 50 percent of the teaching assignment is within the elementary grades.
- New Hampshire requires K-8 candidates to have a core concentration and to pass a middle school content test in a core area. Teachers with a 5-8 license must pass a Praxis II assessment.
- 7. For nondepartmentalized classrooms, generalist in middle childhood education candidates must pass the new assessment with three subtests.
- 8. Teachers may have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 9. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Figure 9 Are states ensuring that new	CEOFWORK.	MCORPORATION TO T	SUPPORTING
middle school teachers are	ž		757
prepared for the instructional	Ş	2 2	
shifts associated with college-	<i>\</i> }	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	18
and career-readiness standards	25/	V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	1 3 3
	7 7	- 5	/ . &
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 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			

Secondary Teacher Preparation

For more information about
ALABAMA and other states'
secondary teacher prep policies,
including full narrative analyses,
recommendations and state
responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

ALABAMA Ratings Content Knowledge New secondary teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content and for the ways that college-and career-readiness standards affect instruction. General Science and Social Studies Secondary science and social studies teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach. Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013 Bar raised for this goal

	ALABAI Second	MA Snapshot ary Teacher Preparation
*	Yes	Secondary teachers must pass a content test to teach any single core subject.
*	No	Only single-subject science certifications are offered or general science license has appropriate requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject.
*	No	Only single-subject social studies certifications are offered or general social studies license has appropriate requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject.
*	Somewhat	A content test is required to add an endorsement to a license.
*	Somewhat	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for secondary school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

ALABAMA Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics				
Secondary Licenses	6-12			
Content Tests	Praxis II single-subject content test required for initial licensure			
General Science License and Testing Requirements	General science license offered; requires only general science test			
General Social Studies License and Testing Requirements	General social studies license offered; requires only general social studies test			
Endorsement Requirements	Content tests are required to add endorsements; general science and general social studies endorsements only require general content tests			
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Partially addressed			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN ALABAMA

Require secondary teachers with umbrella certifications to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.

By allowing general social studies and general science certifications—and only requiring general knowledge exams for each—Alabama is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge.

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- **Figure 10** Content test requirements
- **Figure 11** Instructional shifts associated with college-and career-readiness standards

Other secondary teacher preparation figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Endorsement requirements (p. 28)
- Content knowledge of general science teachers (p. 32)
- Content knowledge of general social studies teachers (p. 33)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Ensure that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Although Alabama's required secondary English language arts content test addresses informational texts, the state should strengthen its policy and ensure that teachers are able to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity.

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that secondary students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Alabama should also—either through testing frameworks or teacher standards—more specifically include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

Alabama should articulate more specific requirements ensuring that secondary teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

Examples of Best Practice

Missouri requires that secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects. Of particular note, Missouri ensures that its secondary science teachers know the content they teach by taking a dual approach to general secondary science certification. The state offers general science certification but only allows these candidates to teach general science courses. Missouri also offers an umbrella certification—called unified science—that requires candidates to pass individual subtests in biology, chemistry, earth science and physics. These certifications are offered in addition to single-subject licenses. In addition, Missouri requires general social studies teachers to pass a multi-content test with six independently scored subtests.

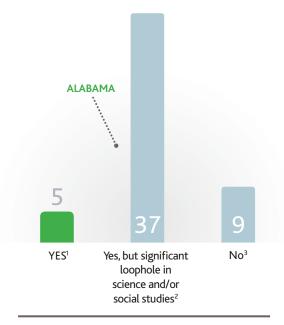
Arkansas also ensures that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. The state's competencies specify that secondary teacher candidates must have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts but also to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity. Candidates must also know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

For more information about ALABAMA's secondary teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 10

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



- 1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Tennessee⁴
- Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- Alaska⁶, Arizona⁷, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Washington, Wyoming
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Teachers may also have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 6. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
- 7. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.

Are states ensuring that new secondary teachers	USEOFINEORY	MCORPODATING!	SUPPORTING STRUCE
are prepared for the	, ·		444.5
nstructional shifts associated	j y	8	
with college-and career-	9	185	PPO
readiness standards?	35	/ × × ×	PEA SC
ALABAMA			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
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Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana Maine			
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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			

Special Education Teacher Preparation

For more information about
ALABAMA and other states' special
education teacher prep policies,
including full narrative analyses,
recommendations and state
responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

ALABAMA Ratings	
Content Knowledge New special education teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.	•
Reading Instruction New elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction and understand the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards	•
 Fully meets → Nearly meets → Partially meets → Meets only a small part → Does not meet ↑ Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013 	

	ALABAMA Snapshot Special Education Teacher Preparation				
	Yes	Only discrete elementary and secondary special education licenses are offered.			
₹	Yes	Elementary subject-matter test is required for elementary special education license.			
	No	Secondary-level test in at least one subject area is required for secondary special education license.			
	No	An adequate test on the science of reading is required for elementary special education teachers.			
€	Somewhat	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for special education teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.			

ALABAMA Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics			
Special Education License(s)	PreK-3, K-6 and 6-12		
Content Tests	Praxis II Early Childhood: Content Knowledge (5025) PreK-3; Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects test (5001) K-6; not required 6-12		
Science of Reading Test	No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher prep standards.		
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Fully addressed (PreK-3); Partially addressed (K-6); Not addressed (6-12) Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Partially addressed		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN ALABAMA

 Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Secondary special education teachers are frequently generalists who teach many core subject areas. While it may be unreasonable to expect secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements for each subject they teach as other teachers who teach only one subject, Alabama's current policy of requiring no subject-matter testing is problematic and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards.

 Require all elementary special education teacher candidates to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.

Alabama already has in place a requirement for general elementary education teachers to earn a passing score on the Praxis II Teaching Reading test. The state should expand its existing policy and require all special education teachers who teach the elementary grades to pass this assessment as well.

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- Figure 12 Distinctions in licenses between elementary and secondary teachers
- Figure 13 Content test requirements
- **Figure 14** Instructional shifts associated with college-and career-readiness standards

Other special education teacher preparation figures available in the Yearbook National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Science of reading tests (p. 39)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction. Alabama should require a rigorous reading assessment tool to ensure that special education teacher candidates are adequately prepared in all five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.
- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.
 - Alabama should include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.
- Support struggling readers.
 - Alabama should articulate more specific requirements ensuring that all special education teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling with reading. With reading difficulties generally representing the primary reason for special education placements, it is essential that all special education teachers have the knowledge and skills to diagnose and support students with literacy needs.

Examples of Best Practice

Unfortunately, NCTQ cannot award "best practice" honors to any state's policy in the area of special education. However, **New York** and **Rhode Island** are worthy of mention for taking steps in the right direction in ensuring that all special education teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach. These states require that elementary special education candidates pass the same elementary content tests, which are comprised of individual subtests, as general education elementary teachers.

Secondary special education teachers in New York must pass a multi-subject content test for special education teachers comprised of three separately scored sections. Rhode Island requires its secondary special education teachers to hold certification in another secondary area.

In addition, California ensures that all special education teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students. All special education candidates must pass a comprehensive assessment that specifically tests the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. California's test frameworks go further than most states and ensure that special education teacher candidates have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts but also to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity. Candidates also must know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

For more information about ALABAMA's special education teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 12	~	_ \ /	'eatio
Do states distinguish	FEE	Q / P	Sertify.
between elementary	70 1		ř/,
and secondary special	SNC FR7	3 K	3.0
education teachers?	DOES NOT OFFER	Offers K-12 and	Offers on
ALABAMA			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
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lowa Kansas			
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Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	14	16	21

Figure 12

- 1. Missouri offers a K-12 certification but candidates must pass either the Elementary Multi-Content Assessment or the new Middle/Secondary Content Assessment (English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies) or choose one of the specific content assessment for a specific area of certification.
- 2. Although New Jersey does issue a K-12 certificate, candidates must meet discrete elementary and/or secondary requirements.
- 3. Candidates must meet requirements for both the K-8 and 7-12 special education licenses.

Figure 13
Which states require subject-matter testing for special education teachers?

ALABAMA, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Required for an Missouri¹, New Jersey, New York, elementary special education license Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³, Wisconsin Required for a K-12 special Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, North Carolina⁴ Secondary Subject-Matter Test(s) Tests in all core Missouri¹, New York⁵, Wisconsin⁶ secondary special education license subject required for Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, secondary special education license Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³ Required for a K-12 special None

Elementary Subject-Matter Test

- Missouri offers a K-12 certification but candidates must pass either the Elementary Multi-Content Assessment or the new Middle/Secondary Content Assessment (English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies) or choose one of the specific content assessment for a specific area of certification.
- In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts for dual certification in elementary or secondary special education as a reading specialist does not have to take a content test.
- 3. West Virginia also allows elementary special education candidates to earn dual certification in early childhood, which would not require a content test. Secondary special education candidates earning a dual certification as a reading specialist are similarly exempted.
- North Carolina gives teachers until their second year to earn a passing score, provided they attempt to pass during their first year.
- New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.
- Wisconsin requires a middle school level content area test which does not report subscores for each area.

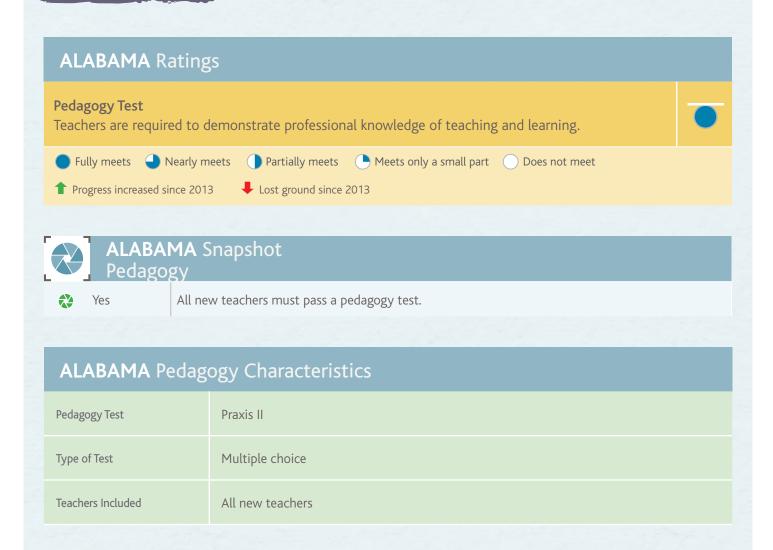
igure 14	e ege-	INCORPORATING I	SUPPORTING STRUCCY READERS
Are states ensuring that new special			135/136/
education teachers are prepared for the	ا	\$ / \$ C	
nstructional shifts associated with colle	- - - - -	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	188
and career-readiness standards?	75. O.F.		13.3
	3'	, · · · · ·	7 2
ALABAMA Alaska			
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California			
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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			

For more information about

ALABAMA and other states'
assessing professional knowledge
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Assessing Professional Knowledge



RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN ALABAMA

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

Although no state stands out for its pedagogy test policy, eight states are worthy of mention for the licensing test they require to verify that all new teachers meet state standards. Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas ensure that all new teachers take a pedagogy test that specifically is aligned with each state's own professional standards.

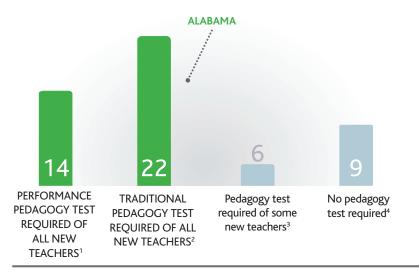
SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

■ Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

For more information about ALABAMA's assessing professional knowledge policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 15

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

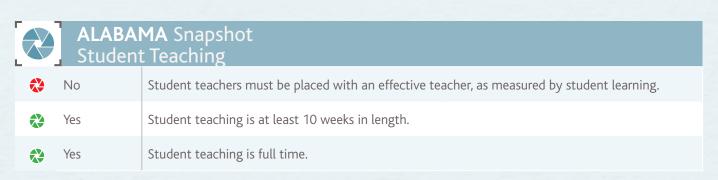


- 1. Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois⁵, Iowa⁶, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee⁶, Washington, Wisconsin
- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina⁷, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia
- 3. Connecticut, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Utah⁸
- 4. Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming
- 5. All new teachers must also pass a traditional pedagogy test.
- 6. Teachers have the option of the edTPA or a traditional Praxis pedagogy test.
- 7. North Carolina teachers have until their second year to pass if they attempt to pass during their first year.
- 8. Not required in Utah until a teacher advances from a Level One to a Level Two license.

Student Teaching

For more information about
ALABAMA and other states' student
teaching policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





ALA	ALABAMA Student Teaching Characteristics				
Duration	of Student Teaching	Full semester in the teaching field for which certification is sought			
	of Cooperating Connected to ness	No specific requirements			
	iteria for Selection of ing Teachers	Must have Class A certification for their present assignment, have at least 3 years of experience and currently teach classes in an intern's area of specialization; exceptions may be made to allow a teacher who meets the latter two credentials but holds a Class B license			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN ALABAMA

Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.
In addition to the ability to mentor an adult, cooperating teachers in Alabama should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement.

Examples of Best Practice

Rhode Island and Tennessee not only require teacher candidates to complete at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching, but they also require that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning. Further, both of these states ensure that student teaching is completed locally, which better ensures teacher training on relevant state instructional frameworks and allows a higher degree of program oversight and feedback to the teacher candidate.

SUMMARY OF STUDENT TEACHING FIGURES

Figure 16 Student teaching requirements

Other student teaching figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Effectiveness as a factor in selection of cooperating teachers (p. 44)
- Student teaching duration (p. 45)

For more information about ALABAMA's student teaching policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 16	ACHER	STUDENT TEACHING
	NG FD 74	2 ACHII 07 72
Do states ensure a	8 8 7 8 Y	EA THE
high-quality student	S 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	4 Z Z
teaching experience?	COOPERATING TEACH	57U 14575
ALABAMA		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
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Idaho		
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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	34
	1 - 4	

For more information about ALABAMA and other states' teacher þrep program accountability policies, 💃 including full narrative analyses, responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Teacher Prep Program Accountability

ALABAMA Ratings

Program Accountability

The approval process for teacher preparation programs holds programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.



Fully meets • Nearly meets

Partially meets

Meets only a small part Does not meet

♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



ALABAMA Snapshot Teacher Prep Program Accountability

_		
	No	Data are collected that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.
	Yes	Other objective data related to the performance of teacher preparation programs are collected.
	Somewhat	Minimum standards for program performance have been established.
	No	Report cards showing program performance are available to the public.
	Somewhat	The state maintains full authority over program approval.

ALABAMA Teacher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics						
Use of Student Achievement Data	None					
Other Data Collected	Performance of first-year teachers on the state's teacher evaluation; surveys of employers and recent graduates					
Performance Standards for Data Collected	Annual letter grades awarded to traditional programs but not for alternate route programs					
Program Report Cards	Data and program grades have not been updated on state website since 2009					
Role of National Accreditation	CAEP accreditation can be substituted for state program approval					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN ALABAMA

 Collect data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.

Alabama should consider the academic achievement gains of students taught by programs' graduates, averaged over the first three years of teaching and disaggregated by specific preparation programs. Alabama should report all collected data at the program level for accountability purposes.

 Establish minimum standards of performance for accountability purposes for all licensure pathways.

Although Alabama applies some measurable criteria for conferring program approval to its traditional programs, the state should also set such standards for performance for its alternate route programs.

SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

- Figure 17 Use of student achievement data
- Figure 18 Accountability requirements

Other teacher prep program accountability figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

National accreditation (p. 49)

For more information about ALABAMA's secondary teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 Ensure that criteria for program approval result in greater accountability.

Alabama should ensure that its system is sufficient to differentiate program performance, including among alternate route programs, and that follow-up actions are taken as warranted for poorly performing programs.

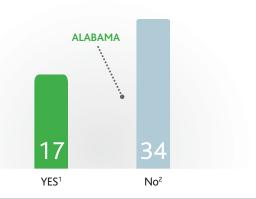
Examples of Best Practice

Delaware and **Florida** have made great strides in teacher preparation program accountability policies in the past few years and now stand out as leaders in this area. In Delaware and Florida, preparation programs report and are held accountable to a number of measures, including the effectiveness of program graduates as measured by student achievement, as well as placement and retention rates of program graduates.

Delaware has developed minimum standards of performance for each data category and has released the first of its program report cards, which make preparation program data accessible and transparent. In Florida, the state applies specific cut-scores in various data categories to decide on continued program approval. In addition, after two years of initial employment, any program completer in Florida who receives an unsatisfactory evaluation rating must be provided additional training by the preparation program at no additional cost to the teacher.

Figure 17

Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



Strong Practice: Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROCERM.	FOR PERFORMANDARDS	$\begin{array}{c c} D_{A7A} & PUBU_{CIY} \\ AVAU_{ABL_{CIX}} \end{array}$
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preparation programs accountable?	SEC.	S PER	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
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Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
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District of Columbia			
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Georgia			2
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			3
Kansas			
Kentucky			4
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland	5		
Massachusetts			
Michigan		1	1
Minnesota			
Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	■¹	1	
New Hampshire	<u> </u>		
New Jersey New Mexico			1
New York			
North Carolina	6		6
North Dakota			
Ohio	1		1
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	1		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			3
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	1		
Washington			
West Virginia	1		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
			25

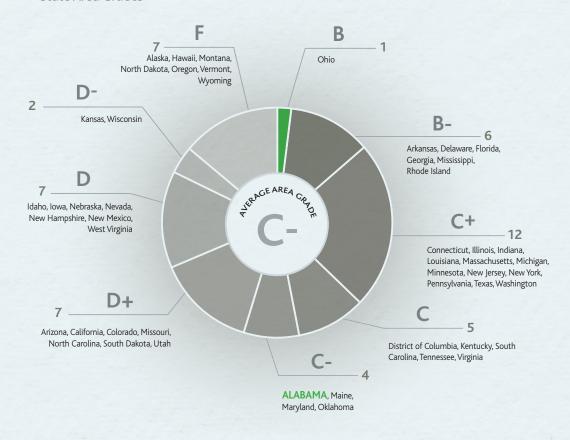
- $1. \ For \ traditional \ preparation \ programs \ only.$
- 2. Report cards only include limited data.
- 3. Report cards are at the institution rather than the program level.
- ${\it 4.\ Non-university\ based\ alternate\ route\ programs\ are\ not\ included}.$
- $5. \ For \ alternate \ route \ programs \ only.$
- 6. University-based programs only; state does not distinguish between alternate route programs and traditional programs in public reporting.

Area 2 Summary



How States are Faring in Expanding the Pool of Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- Alternate Routes to Certification
- Part-Time Teaching Licenses

Licensure Reciprocity

Alternate Routes to Certification

For more information about
ALABAMA and other states'
alternate routes to certification
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

ALABAMA Ratings	
Eligibility Alternate route programs only admit candidates with strong academic records while also providing flexibility for nontraditional candidates.	•
Preparation Alternate route programs provide efficient preparation that is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers, as well as adequate mentoring and support.	
Usage and Providers Alternate routes are free from limitations on usage, and a diversity of providers is allowed.	•
 Fully meets → Nearly meets → Partially meets → Meets only a small part → Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013 	

	ALABA l Alterna	MA Snapshot te Routes to Certification
	Somewhat	A rigorous academic standard is required for program entry.
	No	A subject-matter test is required for admission.
(2)	Yes	Subject-matter test can be used in lieu of a major to demonstrate content knowledge.
	No	A practice teaching opportunity is required prior to becoming teacher of record.
*	No	Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers.
*	Somewhat	Coursework requirements are streamlined.
*	Somewhat	Coursework requirements are limited to relevant topics.
	Somewhat	Alternate routes are offered without limitation by grades, subjects or geographic areas.
<>	No	Providers other than institutions of higher education are permitted.

ALABAMA Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics							
Name of Route(s)	Alternative Baccalaureate Level Certificate Approach (ABC), the Preliminary Certificate Approach and the Alternative Class A Master's Degree-Level Program						
Academic Requirements for Entry	ABC and Alternative Class A: minimum 2.5 GPA Preliminary Certificate: minimum 3.0 GPA						
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	ABC and Alternative Class A: subject-matter test not required; Preliminary Certificate: subject-matter test or master's degree in field						
Coursework Requirements	ABC: maximum 12 semester hours; coursework in classroom management, evaluation of teaching and learning, strategies for teaching special-need students in inclusive settings and methods of teaching Alternative Class A: minimum 30 semester hours not used for prior-level certification in any teaching field or area of instructional support (for Master's Degree-Level); minimum 12 semester hours in English language arts, mathematics, science and social studies (for early childhood, elementary education or early childhood special education); 32 semester hours, including 19 semester hours of upper division credit in their intended teaching field subject (for middle or secondary grades) Preliminary Certificate: those teaching in grades 6-12 or P-12 can earn at least 32 semester hours, including 19 semester hours of upper division credit in their intended teaching field subject, instead of earning a degree in the major of the subject the candidate plans to teach						
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	Mentors must be assigned to all alternate route candidates; no required practice teaching opportunity						
Usage	ABC: only available for grades 6-12 to teach biology, chemistry, English language arts, general science, general social studies, geography, health education, history, mathematics, physical education and physics, or for K-12 certification for foreign language, dance, music, theater or visual arts Preliminary candidates: No limitations						
Eligible Providers	Only colleges and universities						

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION **FIGURES**

- Figure 19 Quality of alternate routes
- Figure 20 Alternate route requirements

Other alternate routes to certification figures available in the Yearbook National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Admission requirements (p. 54)
- Minimum GPA for admission (p. 55)
- Flexibility in demonstrating content knowledge (p. 56)
- Preparation requirements (p. 59)
- Diversity of usage and providers (p. 62)
- Providers of alternate route programs (p. 62)

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN ALABAMA

 Require all candidates to demonstrate strong academic ability.

Although Alabama requires Preliminary Certificate applicants to demonstrate prior academic performance, the state should require that all candidates are held to the same standard, such as the GRE or a GPA of 3.0 or higher.

 Require applicants to pass a subjectmatter test for admission.

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.

Strengthen the induction experience for new teachers.

Although Alabama requires all new teachers to work with a mentor, there are insufficient guidelines indicating that the mentoring program is structured for new teacher success.

- Offer opportunities to practice teach.

 In addition to intensive induction support,
 Alabama should provide its candidates
 with a practice-teaching opportunity prior
 to their placement in the classroom.
- Broaden usage for all alternate routes.

 Alabama should reconsider grade-level and subject-area restrictions on its ABC route, as a way to expand the teacher pipeline throughout the state.
- Encourage diversity of alternate route providers.

Alabama should specifically authorize alternate route programs run by local school districts and nonprofits, as well as institutions of higher education.

Examples of Best Practice

No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

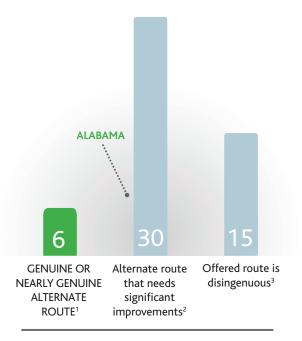
With regard to admissions into alternate routes, the **District of Columbia** and **Michigan** have established a high bar. Both require candidates to demonstrate strong academic performance as a condition of admission with a minimum 3.0 GPA. In addition, neither requires a content-specific major; subjectarea knowledge is demonstrated by passing a test, making their alternate routes flexible to the needs of nontraditional candidates. Also worthy of note is new policy in **New York** that significantly raises the bar by requiring that all graduate-level teacher preparation programs adopt entrance standards that include a minimum score on the GRE or an equivalent admission exam and a cumulative minimum GPA of 3.0 in the candidate's undergraduate program.

Delaware has policies that help to ensure that alternate routes provide efficient preparation that meets the needs of new teachers. The state requires a manageable number of credit hours, relevant coursework, intensive mentoring and a practice teaching opportunity.

Most states offer alternate routes that are widely available across grades, subjects and geographic areas and permit alternate route providers beyond higher education institutions. NCTQ commends all states that permit both broad usage and a diversity of providers for their alternate routes.

For more information about ALABAMA's alternate routes to certification policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 19
Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?



- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island
- Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Newada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia
- Alaska⁴, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. Alaska no longer offers an alternate route to certification.

igure 20	PREREQUISTE OF PERFONG ACADE.	VERIFICATION OF KNOW ENTER	4VAIL4BILITY OF TECT	7	RELEVANT COLIF	PRACTICE TEAC	INTENSIVE MEN.	ORING	DIVERSITY OF PROVIE
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lternate routes?		KEIN NO.	1 \$ 9	ZAM, SEL	Z Z	1 5	/	40/	RSII
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Arkansas		*	*	*	*		*		*
California							*	*	*
Colorado			<u>*</u>	*				*	*
Connecticut	<u>*</u>			*	*	*		*	*
Delaware				*	*	*	*		*
District of Columbia	*		*			*	*	*	*
Florida		<u></u>	*					*	*
Georgia			*	*	*		*	*	*
Hawaii									
Idaho Illinois	<u> </u>	⊿						<u></u> ★	⊿
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lowa				*					
Kansas		*							
Kentucky							*	*	*
Louisiana		*	*					*	*
Maine		*	*						
Maryland					*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts		*	<u> </u>		*	*		*	*
Michigan	*	*	*			â			*
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 Carolina South Dakota									
Tennessee		*	*					*	*
Texas	*		*					*	*
Utah								*	
Vermont						*		*	
Virginia		*		*				*	*
Washington		*	*				*	*	*
West Virginia		*			*				*
Wisconsin									*
Wyoming									
7									

ALABAMA and other states' parttime teaching licenses policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Part-Time Teaching Licenses

ALABAMA Ratings Part-Time Teaching Licenses A license with minimal requirements is offered that allows content experts to teach part time. ■ Fully meets ■ Nearly meets ■ Partially meets ■ Meets only a small part ■ Does not meet ■ Progress increased since 2013 ■ Lost ground since 2013



ALABAMA Snapshot Part-Time Teaching Licenses

Nο

A part-time license with minimal requirements is available for those with subject-matter expertise.

ALABAMA Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics						
Name of License	Not offered					
Subject-Matter Requirements	Not applicable					
Other Requirements Not applicable						

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN ALABAMA

 Offer a license that allows content experts to serve as part-time instructors.

Alabama should permit individuals with deep subject-area knowledge to teach a limited number of courses without fulfilling a complete set of certification requirements. The state should verify content knowledge through a rigorous test and conduct background checks as appropriate, while waiving all other licensure requirements.

Examples of Best Practice

Georgia offers a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part time. Individuals seeking this license must pass a subjectmatter test and are assigned a mentor.

SUMMARY OF PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES FIGURES

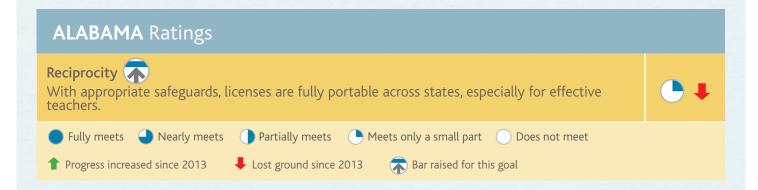
■ Figure 21 Part-time licenses

: For more information about ALABAMA's
part-time teaching licenses policies, including
detailed recommendations, full narrative
analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 21		,	,
Do states offer a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts		Restricted or vague	/
to teach part time?	YES	Rest _{r1}	₈
ALABAMA			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			4
lowa			4
Kansas			4
Kentucky			_
Louisiana Maine			4
Maryland			-
Massachusetts			Ħ
Michigan			=
Minnesota			=
Mississippi			_
Missouri			Ħ
Montana			7
Nebraska			ī
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			4
Virginia			
Virginia			4
Washington West Virginia		_	
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
vv y o i i i i g	10	16	
	10	16 2	25

Licensure Reciprocity

For more information about
ALABAMA and other states'
reciprocity policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard



	ALABAMA Snapshot Reciprocity						
₹ }	No	Evidence of effective teaching is required in reciprocity policy.					
*	Yes	Out-of-state teachers may apply for a comparable standard license.					
	No	Out-of-state teachers must meet licensing test requirements.					
<	Yes	No other strings are attached for reciprocity, such as additional coursework or recency requirements.					
₹	Yes	Transcript analysis is not explicitly required.					
₹ ≥	Yes	Alternate route teachers receive equal treatment.					

ALABAMA Reciprocity Characteristics						
License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	Standard					
Effectiveness Requirements	None					
Testing Requirements	Waiver allowed if passed another state's content test.					
Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	None					
Additional Alternate Route Requirements	None					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN ALABAMA

 Require evidence of effective teaching when determining eligibility for full certification.

To facilitate the movement of effective teachers between states, Alabama should require that evidence of teacher effectiveness, as determined by an evaluation that includes objective measures of student growth, be considered for all out-of-state candidates.

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

Alabama should insist that out-of-state teachers meet its own testing requirements, and it should not provide any waivers of its teacher tests unless an applicant can provide evidence of a passing score under its own standards.

SUMMARY OF RECIPROCITY FIGURES

Figure 22 Requirements for licensing teachers from other states

Other reciprocity figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Licensure tests (p. 70)
- Evidence of effectiveness (p. 71)
- Traditional versus alternate route requirements (p. 72)

For more information about ALABAMA's
reciprocity policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative analysis
and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Examples of Best Practice

Although no state stands out for its overall reciprocity policies, two states are worthy of mention for their connection of reciprocal licensure to evidence of teacher effectiveness. When determining eligibility for full certification, both **Delaware** and **Idaho** consider teacher evaluations from previous employment that include objective measures of student growth. NCTQ also commends **Indiana**, **Massachusetts**, **Mississippi**, **North Carolina**, **Ohio**, **Pennsylvania**, **Rhode Island** and **Texas** for appropriately supporting licensure reciprocity by requiring that certified teachers from other states meet their own testing requirements, and by not specifying any additional coursework or recency requirements to determine eligibility for either traditional or alternate route teachers.

^{3.} Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.

Figure 22		PASSAGE OF LICEN	URE LES
	EVIDENCE OF	\$\$ [[Ga]	NO OTHER OBSTACLES
What do states require of	4		15 C
teachers transferring from	<i>Y Y</i>	Z / Z	107
other states?		1 58 7 1 SES 1	/ 00 0 0
	7 4	1 - ~ 1	1,2
ALABAMA			
Alaska		2	
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 Jersey			
New Mexico		П	
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
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Tennessee		3	
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Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	2	20	24
	2	20	21

Obstacles include transcript analysis, recency and/or coursework requirements, and additional requirements for teachers certified through alternate routes.

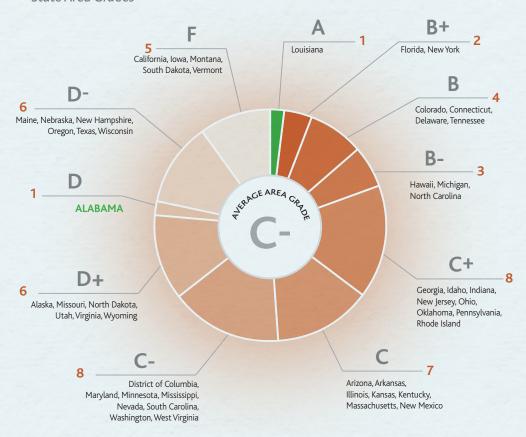
^{2.} Alaska allows up to three years to meet testing requirements.

Area 3 Summary



How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- Licensure Advancement
- Equitable Distribution of Teachers

State Data Systems

For more information about

ALABAMA and other states' data
systems policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard



	ALABAMA Snapshot State Data Systems						
•	*	Yes	Use of data system for providing evidence of effectiveness is mandated.				
•	X	Yes	Teacher of record is adequately defined.				
•		No	A process is in place for teacher roster verification.				
•		No	Data on teacher production are publicly reported.				

ALABAMA State	ALABAMA State Data System Characteristics					
Teacher Student Data Link	Capacity to connect student identifiers to teacher identifiers and match records over time					
Teacher of Record Definition	The teacher who provides primary instruction to the class in subject[s] taught during the class period; an HQT endorsement is required.					
Other Characteristics	Ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student					
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	Not reported					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN ALABAMA

Strengthen data link between teachers and students.

Alabama should put in place a process for teacher roster verification, which is of particular importance for using the data system to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

■ Publish data on teacher production.

Alabama should look to Maryland's "Teacher Staffing Report" as a model whose primary purpose is to determine teacher shortage areas, while also identifying areas of surplus.

Examples of Best Practice

Hawaii and West Virginia are leaders in using their state data systems to support the identification and supply of effective teachers. Both states have all three elements needed to assess teacher effectiveness, and both states have also developed definitions of teacher of record that reflect instruction. Their data links can connect multiple teachers to a particular student, and there is a process for teacher roster verification. In addition, Hawaii and West Virginia publish teacher production data. Maryland remains worthy of mention for its "Teacher Staffing Report," which serves as a model for other states. The report's primary purpose is to determine teacher shortage areas, while also identifying areas of surplus.

SUMMARY OF STATE DATA SYSTEMS FIGURES

Figure 23 Using data system elements to assess teacher effectiveness

Other state data systems figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Teacher production data (p. 77)

For more information about ALABAMA's
state data system policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative analysis
and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 23		6 /	TEACHER ROSTER
Do states' data systems	,	1 S S	8 8
nclude elements needed	7.		$\int_{\Omega_{ij}}^{\Delta_{ij}} \int_{\Omega_{ij}}^{\Delta_{ij}} \int_{\Omega$
to assess teacher	47		15 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
effectiveness?	70° 80° 80°	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	2 2 E
	ADEQUATETED	\ O \(\frac{4}{5}\)	TEACHER ROSTER
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Arkansas			
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Hawaii			
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lowa			
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North Carolina			
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South Dakota ¹			
Tennessee			
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West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
,8			

^{1.} Lacks capacity to connect student identifiers to teacher identifiers and match records over time.

Teacher Evaluation



	ALABAI Teacher	MA Snapshot Evaluation
*	No	Objective student data is the preponderant or a significant criterion of teacher evaluations.
*	Yes	All teachers are evaluated annually.
*	No	Multiple observations are required for all teachers.
*	No	More than two rating categories are used.
*	No	New teachers receive feedback early in the school year.
**	No	Surveys (student, parent, peer) are explicitly required or allowed.

ALABAMA Teache	er Evaluation Characteristics
Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	Not required
Types of Required Student Data	None required
Other Required Measures	Observations
Number of Rating Categories	2
Frequency of Evaluations	Annual for all teachers
Number of Observations	Although not required, evaluators should complete a minimum of two observations per teacher each school year.
System Structure	Single statewide system
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Not mentioned
Evaluator Requirements	None

Examples of Best Practice

Tennessee requires that objective measures of student growth be the preponderant criterion of all evaluations. All teachers in the state must be evaluated annually, and multiple observations are required, with a postobservation conference scheduled after each to discuss performance. The state's observation schedule ensures that new teachers receive feedback early in the year. Tennessee also requires the use of five performance rating categories.

Idaho, New Jersey and Washington also require annual evaluations and multiple observations for all teachers, and they ensure that new teachers are observed and receive feedback during the first half of the school year.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN ALABAMA

 Require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.

Alabama should require that evidence of student learning be the most significant criterion in its new teacher evaluation system by ensuring a teacher is unable to receive an effective rating if found to be ineffective in the classroom.

 Utilize rating categories that meaningfully differentiate among various levels of teacher performance.

Alabama should require districts to utilize multiple rating categories, such as highly effective, effective, needs improvement and ineffective.

Base evaluations on multiple observations.

To guarantee that annual evaluations are based on an adequate collection of information, Alabama should require multiple observations for all teachers.

Ensure that new teachers are observed and receive feedback early in the school year.

Alabama should ensure that its new teachers get the support they need, and that supervisors know early on which new teachers may be struggling or at risk for unacceptable levels of performance.

SUMMARY OF TEACHER EVALUATION FIGURES

- Figure 24 Use of student learning data
- Figure 25 Frequency of evaluations

Other teacher evaluation figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Use of surveys (p. 81)
- Rating categories (p. 81)
- State role in evaluations (p. 82)
- Evaluator requirements (p. 83)
- Annual evaluations (p. 85)
- Classroom observation requirements (p. 87)
- Observation frequency (p. 87)
- Timing of observations for new teachers (p. 88)

For more information about ALABAMA's teacher evaluation policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 24	REQUIRES THAT STUDENT S PREPENDENT STUDENT	Requires that student skinicant covered	Requires that student sindent with the service of t	And the state of t	Student achievenent
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evaluations?	A SEE	Parit Re	18 P.		trode
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Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
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Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
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lowa					
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Louisiana					
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Maryland					
Massachusetts					
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Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					1
New Jersey		2			
New Mexico					
New York					
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South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					1
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia		3			
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					

The state has an ESEA waiver requiring an evaluation system that includes student achievement as a significant factor. However, no specific guidelines or policies have been articulated.

In 2014-15, student achievement was 10% of the total evaluation rating; for 2015-16, it is 20%. This appears connected to test transition rather than permanent lowering of student growth percentage.

^{3.} Explicitly defined for 2014-15 school year.

Figure 25		HERS /
Do states require districts	477	AT AT
to evaluate all teachers	7,7	₹ / ₹ <u>6</u>
each year?	! EV	14 FI
each year:	AMUALENALUATIC.	ANNUAL EVALUATION
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Arkansas		
California		
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Georgia		
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Missouri		
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Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
,		45

Tenure

For more information about
ALABAMA and other states' tenure
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Tenure
Tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Partially meets Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



ALABAMA Tenure Characteristics				
Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Evidence of effectiveness not considered			
Length of Probationary Period	3 years			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN ALABAMA

- End the automatic awarding of tenure.

 The decision to grant tenure should be a deliberate one, based on consideration of a teacher's commitment and actual evidence of classroom effectiveness.
- Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.
 - Alabama should make evidence of effectiveness, rather than number of years in the classroom, the most significant factor when determining this leap in professional standing.
- Articulate a process that local districts must administer when deciding which teachers get tenure.
 - Alabama should require a clear process, such as a hearing, to ensure that the local district reviews a teacher's performance before making a determination regarding tenure.
- Require a longer probationary period. Alabama should extend its probationary period, ideally to five years. This would allow sufficient time to collect data that adequately reflect teacher performance.

Examples of Best Practice

Colorado, Connecticut and New York appropriately base tenure decisions on evidence of teacher effectiveness. In Connecticut, tenure is awarded after four years and must be earned on the basis of effective practice as demonstrated in evaluation ratings. Colorado requires ratings of either effective or highly effective for three consecutive years to earn tenure status, which can then be lost with two consecutive years of less-than-effective ratings. New York has extended its probationary period to four years and requires teachers to be rated effective or highly effective for three of those years. All three states require that student growth be the preponderant criterion of teacher evaluations.

SUMMARY OF TENURE FIGURES

- Figure 26 Tenure and teacher effectiveness
- Figure 27 Length of probationary period

For more information about ALABAMA's tenure policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 26	Į.	FR/O _A	pa,	_ /
How are tenure	102 J	CRITZ.	sider.	rically
decisions made?	27.7 27.7	ું / કું	20, 7	
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Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York North Carolina				
North Carolina North Dakota		3		
Ohio				4
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Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
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Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
, 5011111/6				
	9	14	26	2

- Florida only awards annual contracts; decisions are connected to effectiveness.
- 2. Kansas only awards annual contracts; decisions are not connected to effectiveness.
- 3. North Carolina generally awards only one-year contracts, except that teachers can be awarded a two- or four-year contract if they have "shown effectiveness as demonstrated by proficiency on the evaluation instrument." However, no student growth measures required.
- 4. No state-level policy.
- Oklahoma has created a loophole by essentially waiving student learning requirements and allowing the principal of a school to petition for career-teacher status.

How long before a teacher							
earns tenure?							ىق /
	%; V:j/	/ 5	/ &	/ &	188	/ SA	/ Jh (b)
	No policy	7 Year		3 Years	4 YEARS	SYEARS	No tenure
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Arkansas							
California							
Colorado							
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District of Columbia							
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Idaho				2			
Illinois							
Indiana							
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Maine							
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Michigan							
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Vermont							
Virginia				7			
Washington				8			
West Virginia Wisconsin							
Wyoming							
wyoning							

- 1. Florida only awards annual contracts.
- 2. Idaho limits teacher contract terms to one year.
- 3. Kansas has eliminated due process rights associated with tenure.
- 4. North Carolina teachers can be awarded a two- or four-year contract if they have "shown effectiveness as demonstrated by proficiency on the evaluation instrument." However, no student growth measures required.
- 5. In Ohio, teachers must hold an educator license for at least 7 years, and have taught in the district at least 3 of the last 5 years.
- Oklahoma 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.
- 7. In Virginia, local school boards may extend up to five years.
- 8. In Washington, at a district's discretion, a teacher may be granted tenure after the second year if he/she receives one of the top two evaluation ratings.

Licensure Advancement

For more information about
ALABAMA and other states' licensure
advancement policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Licensure Advancement Licensure advancement is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness. Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013

	ALABAMA Snapshot Licensure Advancement						
*	No	Advancement from a probationary to a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.					
₹ }	No	Renewal of a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.					
₹>	No	Other advancement/renewal requirements have a direct connection to classroom effectiveness.					
	Somewhat	An advanced degree is not a requirement for license advancement.					

ALABAMA Licens	ure Advancement Characteristics					
Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	None					
Other Requirements for Advancement	3 levels of licenses: Bachelor's Professional Educator certificate (Class B), Master's Professional Teacher license (Class A), and Sixth Year Professional Teacher license (Class AA). Although not required to advance beyond the Class B license, to advance to a Class A license a teacher must earn a master's degree. To advance to a Class AA license, a teacher must meet the requirements of the Class A license as well as complete an additional approved sixth-year teacher education program with 30 semester hours of graduate credit.					
Initial Certification Period	All levels of licenses are valid for 5 years.					
Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License	None					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN ALABAMA

- Require evidence of effectiveness as a part of teacher licensing policy.
 - Alabama 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.
- Discontinue license requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

While targeted requirements may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, Alabama's general, nonspecific coursework requirements for license advancement and renewal do not correlate with teacher effectiveness.

■ End requirement tying teacher advancement to master's degrees.

Alabama should remove its mandate that teachers obtain a master's degree for license advancement, as research is conclusive that master's degrees do not have any significant correlation to performance.

ALABAMA Licensure Advancement Characteristics - continued

Other Requirements for Renewal	3 years of satisfactory educational experience and either 5 continuing education units, 3 semester hours of credit or 6 semester hours of credit.
Renewal Period	5 years

SUMMARY OF LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT FIGURES

- Figure 28 Evidence of effectiveness for license advancement
- **Figure 29** Advanced degree requirements

Other licensure advancement figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Coursework requirements (p. 96)
- Lifetime licenses (p. 96)



Examples of Best Practice

Both **Rhode Island** and **Louisiana** are integrating certification, certification renewal and educator evaluations. In Rhode Island, teachers who receive poor evaluations for five consecutive years are not eligible to renew their licenses. In addition, teachers who consistently receive highly effective ratings are eligible for a special license designation. Louisiana requires its teachers to meet the standard for effectiveness for three years during their initial certification or renewal period to be issued a certificate or have their certificate renewed.

^{5.} Teachers have the option of using evaluation ratings as a factor in license advancement or renewal.

Figure 28	OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE	/ IRED	Consideration Biren to	dessoon effective but for the four formance not considered	?
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conferring professional		, 60 / je	rsid fer		
licensure?	JBJE FFE	Some objective is considered		1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
		5, 5, /	Q -	\$/ & 	
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Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
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Georgia	1				
Hawaii					
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Illinois		2			
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lowa					
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Kentucky Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland		3			
Massachusetts					
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Minnesota					
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Missouri					
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Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon				4	
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee				5	
Texas					
Utah					
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Washington					
West Virginia					
Wyoming					
Wyoming					
	6	4	12	29	

Georgia does not require evidence of effectiveness for each year of renewal period.

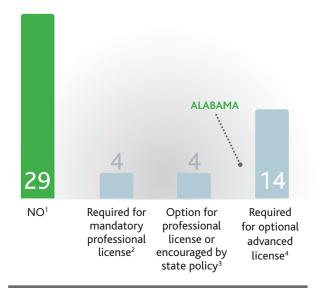
^{2.} Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.

^{3.} Uses objective evidence for advancement, not renewal.

^{4.} An optional license requires evidence of effectiveness.

Figure 29

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



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

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

For more information about **ALABAMA** and other states' equitable distribution of teachers policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

ALABAMA Ratings

Equitable Distribution

Districts' distribution of teacher talent among schools is publicly reported to identify inequities in schools serving disadvantaged students.



♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



ALABAMA Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

	Lquitab	te Distribution of reachers
	No	School districts must publicly report aggregate school-level data about teacher performance.
₹	No	A school-level teacher-quality index is used to demonstrate the academic backgrounds of a school's teachers and the ratio of new to veteran teachers.
*	No	School-level data on teacher absenteeism or turnover rates are reported.
	No	School-level data on percentage of highly qualified teachers are reported.
*	No	School-level data on percentage of teachers with emergency credentials are reported.

ALABAMA Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Not reported
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Percentage of highly qualified teachers and those teaching on emergency credentials reported at the state level.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN ALABAMA

- Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.
 - Alabama should make aggregate school-level data about teacher performance—from an evaluation system based on instructional effectiveness—publicly available.
- Publish other data that facilitate comparisons across schools.
 - Alabama 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.
- Report data at the school level.

 Alabama should ensure that it is reporting all currently collected data at the school level, rather than aggregated by district.

Examples of Best Practice

Although not awarding "best practice" honors for this topic, NCTQ commends the 13 states that give the public access to teacher performance data aggregated to the school level. This transparency can help shine a light on how equitably teachers are distributed across and within school districts and help to ensure that all students have access to effective teachers.

SUMMARY OF EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS FIGURES

Figure 30 Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

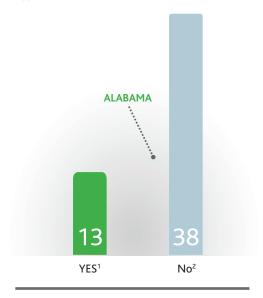
Other equitable distribution of teachers figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

For more information about ALABAMA's
equitable distribution of teachers policies,
including detailed recommendations, full
narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 30

Do states require public reporting of school-level data about teacher effectiveness?



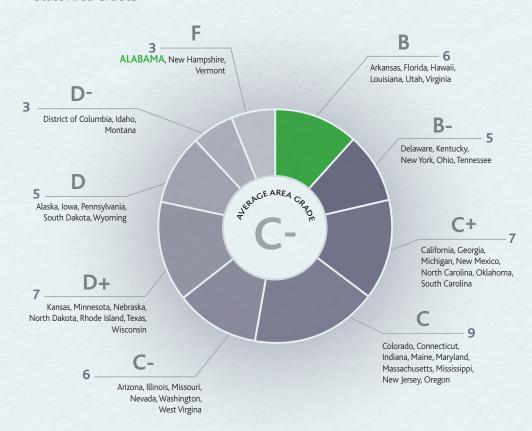
- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island³, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah³, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Reports data about teacher effectiveness at the district level.

Area 4 Summary



How States are Faring in Retaining Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

New Teacher Induction

Compensation

Professional Development

New Teacher Induction

For more information about **ALABAMA** and other states' new teacher induction policies, including full narrative analyses, responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

ALABAMA Ratings

Induction

Effective induction is available for all new teachers, with special emphasis on teachers in high-need schools.



Fully meets O Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



ALABAMA Snapshot New Teacher Induction

_		
	No	All new teachers receive mentoring.
	No	Mentoring is of sufficient frequency and duration.
*	No	Mentors are carefully selected.
*	No	Induction programs are evaluated.
	No	Induction programs include a variety of effective strategies.

ALABAMA New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	None
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	Not applicable
Selection Criteria for Mentors	Not applicable
Other Mentor Requirements	Not applicable
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	Not applicable

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN ALABAMA

Ensure that a high-quality mentoring experience is available to all new teachers, especially those in lowperforming schools.

Alabama should ensure that all new teachers—and especially any teacher in a low-performing school—receive mentoring support, especially in the first critical weeks of school.

Set specific parameters.

To ensure that all teachers receive high-quality mentoring, Alabama should specify how long the program lasts for a new teacher, who selects the mentors and a method of performance evaluation. Of particular importance is that mentors are themselves effective teachers. Teachers without evidence of effectiveness should not be able to serve as mentors.

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

Alabama should make certain 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.

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.

Arkansas, Illinois, Maryland and New Jersey are also worthy of mention for their requirements related to mentor selection. Arkansas, Illinois and New Jersey require that all mentors must be rated in one of the top two rating categories on their most recent evaluation. Maryland also requires mentors, who are either current or retired teachers, to have obtained effective evaluation ratings.

SUMMARY OF NEW TEACHER INDUCTION FIGURES

■ Figure 31 Quality of induction policies

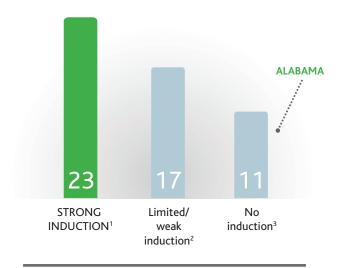
Other new teacher induction figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Elements of induction (p. 104)



Figure 31

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



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

For more information about **ALABAMA** and other states' professional development policies, including full narrative analyses, responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Professional Development

ALABAMA Ratings

Professional Development

Teachers receive feedback about their performance, and professional development is based on needs identified through teacher evaluations.



Partially meets

Meets only a small part Does not meet

♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



ALABAMA Snapshot Professional Development

No	Teachers must receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations.
No	Professional development must be aligned with evaluation results.
No	Teachers with unsatisfactory/ineffective ratings are placed on improvement plans.

ALABAMA Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	No connection; professional learning plans based on self assessment
Evaluation Feedback	No specific requirement for feedback; evaluation must be archived and available for viewing
Improvement Plan	Not required

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN ALABAMA

 Require that evaluation systems provide teachers with feedback about their performance.

Alabama should require that evaluation systems provide teachers with adequate feedback about strengths and areas that need improvement identified in their evaluations.

 Ensure that professional development is aligned with findings from teachers' evaluations.

Alabama should ensure that districts utilize teacher evaluation results in determining professional development needs and activities.

■ Ensure that teachers receiving less than effective ratings are placed on a professional improvement plan.

Alabama should adopt a policy requiring that teachers who receive even one unsatisfactory evaluation be placed on structured improvement plans that focus on performance areas directly connected to student learning.

Examples of Best Practice

Louisiana and Massachusetts require that teachers receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations and direct districts to connect professional development to teachers' identified needs. Both states also require that teachers with unsatisfactory evaluations be placed on structured improvement plans. These improvement plans include specific performance goals, a description of resources and assistance provided, as well as timelines for improvement.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FIGURES

Figure 32 Connecting teacher evaluation to continuous improvement

Other professional development figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Evaluation feedback (p. 109)
- Evaluations and professional development (p. 109)

: For more information about ALABAMA's professional development policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 32		JRMS /	17 / 2 / Z
Do states ensure that		ð /₹~	1 2 Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z
evaluations are used to	FRS		
help teachers improve?	£.	1 2 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6	8 / 5 8 6
neip teachers improve.	ALL TEACHERS RECEIVE FEEDS	FVALUATION INFORMS TEACH.	MAROVENENT PLANS WITH POOR RATEGORY
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Colorado Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			1
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Idaho			
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lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			1
Louisiana			
Maine			1
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
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Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			1
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			2
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
J			
	38	31	35

^{1.} Does not require improvement plans for all less-than-effective teachers; just those in the lowest rating category.

^{2.} South Dakota requires improvement plans only for teachers rated unsatisfactory who have been teaching for four years or more.

Compensation

For more information about
ALABAMA and other states'
compensation policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

ALABAMA Ratings	
Pay Scales and Performance Pay While local districts are given the authority over pay scales, performance pay is supported, but in a manner that recognizes its appropriate uses and limitations.	•
Differential Pay Differential pay for effective teaching in shortage and high-need areas is supported.	
Compensation for Prior Work Experience Districts are encouraged to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.	
Fully meets • Nearly meets • Partially meets • Meets only a small part • Does not meet	
↑ Progress increased since 2013 ↓ Lost ground since 2013 ♠ Bar Raised for this Goal	

	ALABAI Compe	MA Snapshot nsation
*	No	Districts have flexibility to determine pay structure and scales.
	No	Effective teachers can receive performance pay.
(2)	No	Districts are discouraged from tying compensation to advanced degrees.
*	No	Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching shortage subjects.
₹>	No	Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching in high-need schools.
*	No	Districts are encouraged to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.

ALABAMA Compensation Characteristics					
Authority for Salary Schedule	State provides a minimum salary schedule				
Performance Pay Initiatives	None				
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Minimum salary schedule is based on teachers' years of experience and earned advanced degrees.				
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	None				
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	None				
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN ALABAMA

- Give districts flexibility to determine their own pay structure and scales.
 - Alabama may find it appropriate to articulate the starting salary that a teacher should be paid, but it should not require districts to adhere to a state-dictated salary schedule.
- Discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees and/or experience.

While still leaving districts the flexibility to establish their own pay scales, Alabama should articulate policies that definitively discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees as well as determining the highest steps on the pay scale solely by seniority.

SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FIGURES

- Figure 33 Compensation for performance
- Figure 34 Compensation for advanced degrees
- Figure 35 Differential pay

Other compensation figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- State role in teacher pay (p. 112)
- State support for performance pay (p. 114)
- Differential pay for shortage subjects or high-need schools (p. 119)
- Compensation for prior work experience (p. 121)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 Support a performance pay plan that recognizes teachers for their effectiveness.

Alabama should ensure that performance pay structures thoughtfully measure class-room performance and connect student achievement to teacher effectiveness.

- Support differential pay initiatives for effective teachers in both subject-shortage areas and high-need schools.

 Alabama should encourage districts to link compensation to district needs. Such policies can help districts achieve a more equitable distribution of teachers.
- Consider tying National Board supplements to teaching in high-need schools.

Teachers in Alabama who are National Board Certified are eligible to receive an annual salary supplement. This differential pay could be an incentive to attract some of the most effective teachers to low-performing schools.

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

Alabama should 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.

Examples of Best Practice

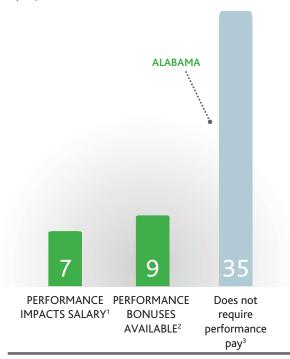
Florida allows local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. Local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment available. Florida also supports differential pay by providing salary supplements for teachers in both high-need schools and shortage subject areas.

In addition, **Indiana** and **Utah** both articulate compensation policies that reward effective teachers by requiring performance to be the most important factor in deciding a teacher's salary. **Louisiana** supports differential pay by offering up to \$3,000 per year, for four years, to teach math, biology, chemistry, physics and special education, and up to an additional \$6,000 per year, up to four years, to teach in low-performing schools. **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.

: For more information about ALABAMA's compensation policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 33

Do states ensure pay is structured to account for performance?



- 1. Strong Practice: Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, Utah
- 2. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee⁴
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona⁵, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho⁵, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky⁷, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri⁸, Montana, Nebraska⁷, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon⁷, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia⁷, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. A performance component is not required. Districts must differentiate teacher compensation based on at least one of the following criteria: additional roles or responsibilities, hard-to-staff schools or subject areas, and performance based on teacher evaluations.
- Arizona allocates funds for teacher compensation increases based on performance and employment related expenses; there is no clear requirement for compensation connected to evidence of effectiveness.
- 6. Idaho does offer a master teacher premium, but it is dependent on years of experience.
- 7. Performance bonuses are available, but not specifically tied to teacher effectiveness.
- 8. Performance bonuses are available for teachers in schools deemed "academically deficient."

Figure 34

- Louisiana allows districts to set salary schedules based on three criteria: effectiveness, experience and demand. Advanced degrees may be included only as part of demand.
- 2. Only discouraged for those districts implementing $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Q}}$ Comp.
- 3. For advanced degrees earned after April 2014.
- 4. Rhode Island requires local district salary schedules to include teacher "training".
- Texas has a minimum salary schedule based on years of experience. Compensation for advanced degrees is left to district discretion.

Figure 34		<i>y</i> ≥ /	'~ /	Requires compensation s
	,	AFS S	Leaves pay to district	, /
Do states prevent districts	REQUIRES PERFORM	HEITS ADVITOR		tes _u
from basing teacher pay or		4 4	Z / 2	77
advanced degrees?	Z X	E		
	502	1 1 2 0 H	eres retic	Quir ance
	& 55	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ _2	P. 30/2
ALABAMA		PROHIBITS ADDITION		
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California	Ц			
Colorado				
Connecticut Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana		1		
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts	П			
Michigan				
Minnesota			2	
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina	Ш	3		
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island South Carolina			4	
South Carolina South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas			5	
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
<i>y</i>	_		24	15
	3	2	31	15

Figure 35		GH-NEED CHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	
Do states provide	DIFFERENTIAL PAY		DIFFERENT	\ ADEAC	
incentives to teach in	74 7	1 8	/ /	1 PX	
high-need schools	1/2	i, e		ž / ž	\ <u>\tau</u>
or shortage subject	ERE	\ \display \display \display \display \display \display \display \display \display \display \display \display \display \display \	ERE	\$ 20	dd
areas?	DIFF.	Loan forgiveness	DIFF	AKEAS SENENESS	No support
		7			
ALABAMA					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					1
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland	2				
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					_
Nebraska					
Nevada		$\overline{\Box}$			
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					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					

^{1.} Iowa provides state assistance to supplement salaries of teachers in high-need schools.

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 scholarships to teachers in highneed schools.

Area 5 Summary



How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers

State Area Grades B+ Oklahoma Florida, Illinois, Nevada, Tennessee Montana, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts New York, Ohio, Utah Alaska, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, 3 Colorado, Michigan, Rhode Island 8 ALABAMA, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, New Hampshire, North Dakota Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, New Jersey, New Mexico, Texas, Virginia 6 Arizona, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Connecticut, Kansas, Missouri,

Topics Included In This Area

- Extended Emergency Licenses
- · Reductions in Force

Washington, West Virginia

• Dismissal for Poor Performance

Extended Emergency Licenses

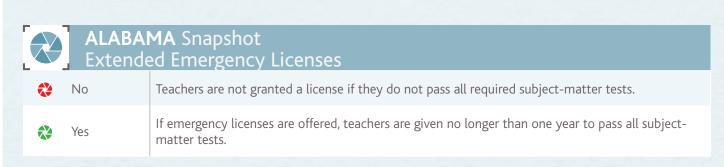
For more information about
ALABAMA and other states'
extended emergency license policies,
including full narrative analyses,
recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

ALABAMA Ratings

Emergency Licenses
Teachers who have not met licensure requirements may not continue teaching.

Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013



ALABAMA Extended Emergency License Characteristics				
Emergency License Yes				
Minimum Requirements	Bachelor's degree			
Duration	Up to 1 year			
Renewal Requirements	Nonrenewable			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN ALABAMA

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

While Alabama's policy offering its provisional license for one year only minimizes the risks brought about by having teachers in classrooms who lack appropriate subject-matter knowledge, the state could take its policy a step further and require all teachers to meet subject-matter licensure requirements prior to entering the classroom.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSES FIGURES

Figure 36 Time to pass licensure tests

Other extended emergency licenses figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Emergency licenses (p. 127)

For more information about ALABAMA's
extended emergency licenses policies,
including detailed recommendations, full
narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 36		/	/	/
How long can new teachers				
practice without passing		. /	/	/ %
licensing tests?	8 <u>7</u>	· / / /	Sip	r me
<i>y</i>	EFE	1 2	/ 🕎	Spec
	NO DEFERRAL	Up to 1 year	Up to 2 years	3. J.
	< /	2.	7 5	3 years or more for unspecified
ALABAMA				
Alaska Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida		1		
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho	2			
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				3
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia	2			
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	9	18	6	18

Teachers can have up to two additional years to pass licensing tests in the event of "extraordinary extenuating circumstances."

^{2.} Out-of-state teachers can teach on a non-renewable license until all requirements are met.

^{3.} Tennessee does not offer emergency licenses but candidates for initial practitioner license have three years to pass licensure tests.

^{4.} Permits can be extended without passing licensing tests if districts receive hardship approval.

For more information about ALABAMA and other states' dismissal 🧸 policies, including full narrative and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Dismissal for Poor Performance

ALABAMA Ratings

Dismissal

Ineffective classroom performance is grounds for dismissal and the process for terminating ineffective teachers is expedient and fair to all parties.



Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



ALABAMA Snapshot Dismissal

	No	Teacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.
*	No	Terminated teachers have one opportunity to appeal.
*	No	Appeals process occurs within a reasonable timeframe.
*	No	The due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance are different from those facing license revocation.

ALABAMA Dismissal Characteristics							
Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	Not explicitly grounds for dismissal						
Due Process Rights of Teachers	Same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which include "justifiable decrease in the number of positions or for incompetency, insubordination, neglect of duty, immorality, failure to perform duties in a satisfactory manner, or other good and just cause."						
Length of Appeals Process	Multiple opportunities to appeal: After written notice, the teacher has 15 days to file the first appeal with the governing board, scheduled up to 60 days after notice. Within 15 days of an adverse decision, the teacher may file an appeal with the State Superintendent of Education. The teacher may then also file an additional appeal with the Alabama Court of Civil Appeals.						

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN ALABAMA

- Specify that classroom ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.
 - Alabama should explicitly make teacher ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal so that districts do not feel they lack the legal basis for terminating consistently poor performers.
- Ensure that teachers terminated for poor performance have the opportunity to appeal within a reasonable time frame.
 - Alabama should ensure that the opportunity to appeal occurs only once and only at the district level so that a conclusion is reached within a reasonable time frame.
- Distinguish the process and accompanying due process rights between dismissal for classroom ineffectiveness and dismissal for morality violations, felonies or dereliction of duty.
 - While nonprobationary teachers should have due process for any termination, Alabama should differentiate between loss of employment and issues with far-reaching consequences that could permanently affect a teacher's right to practice. Appeals related to effectiveness should only be decided by those with educational expertise.

Examples of Best Practice

New York now allows charges of incompetence against any teacher who receives two consecutive ineffective ratings; charges must be brought against any teacher who receives three consecutive ineffective ratings. Due process rights for teachers dismissed for ineffective performance are distinguishable from those facing other charges, and an expedited hearing is required. For teachers who have received three consecutive ineffective ratings, that timeline must not be longer than 30 days.

SUMMARY OF DISMISSAL FIGURES

Figure 37 Dismissal due to ineffectiveness

Other dismissal figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Dismissal appeals (p. 130)

: For more information about ALABAMA's
dismissal policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative analysis
and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 37		
Do states articulate that	Ŧ	NOW POLICY
ineffectiveness is grounds	254	<i>≥</i> /
for dismissal?	74 S	§ /
jor distriissat.	VES DISM	
ALABAMA		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		1
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		
Onio		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		

Kansas has repealed the law that gave tenured teachers who faced dismissal the right to an independent review of their cases.

In Nevada, a teacher reverts to probationary status after two consecutive unsatisfactory evaluations, but the state does not articulate that ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Reductions in Force

For more information about ALABAMA and other states' reductions in force policies, including full narrative analyses, responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

ALABAMA Ratings

Reductions in Force

Districts must consider classroom performance as a factor in determining which teachers are laid off when a reduction in force is necessary.



Fully meets Nearly meets

Partially meets

Meets only a small part Does not meet

♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



ALABAMA Snapshot Reductions in Force



No

Districts must consider classroom performance when determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.



No

Seniority cannot be the only/primary factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

ALABAMA Reductions in Force Characteristics Use of Teacher Performance Consideration of performance not required Use of Seniority Determined by districts Other Factors Determined by districts

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN ALABAMA

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

Alabama can still leave districts flexibility in determining layoff policies, but it should do so within a framework that ensures that classroom performance is considered.

■ Ensure that seniority is not the only factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

Unlike some states, Alabama does not require that districts consider seniority; however, the state should do more to prevent districts from making decisions solely on this basis.

Examples of Best Practice

Colorado and **Florida** 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.

SUMMARY OF REDUCTIONS IN FORCE FIGURES

Figure 38 Layoff criteria

Other reductions in force figures available in the Yearbook National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Performance in layoffs (p. 132)
- Emphasis on seniority in layoffs (p. 133)

For more information about ALABAMA's reductions in force policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 38	15	
Do states prevent districts	EMC	/ §
from basing layoffs solely	4NC ERE	/ 2
on "last in, first out"?	78M VS/C	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \
	PERFORMANCE MUST	SEMORITY CHAM.
ALABAMA	~ <i>/</i>	
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		
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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		
	19	22





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

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