

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.

FUNDERS

The primary funders for the 2015 Yearbook were:

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- The Joyce Foundation
- The Walton Family Foundation

The National Council on Teacher Quality does not accept any direct funding from the federal government.

NCTQ PROJECT TEAM

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Special thanks to Leigh Zimnisky and Lauren DeSha at Ironmark for their design of the 2015 *Yearbook*. Thanks also to Colleen Hale and Jeff Hale at EFA Solutions for the original *Yearbook* design and ongoing technical support.



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.

Washington at a Glance



Overall 2015 Yearbook Grade

2013

2011

2009







2015 Washington Area Goal Scores

2015 Washington Area Goat Scor	CS
AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	D
Admission into Teacher Preparation	•
Elementary Teacher Preparation	•
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	•
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	•
Early Childhood Teacher Preparation	
Middle School Teacher Preparation	
Secondary Teacher Preparation	
Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science and Social Studies	
Special Education Teacher Preparation	
Special Education Preparation in Reading	
Assessing Professional Knowledge	
Student Teaching	•
Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool	C+
Alternate Route Eligibility	•
Alternate Route Preparation	•
Alternate Route Usage and Providers	
Part-Time Teaching Licenses	•
Licensure Reciprocity	

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

Goal Summary



Progress on Goals Since 2013



Progress Increased: 1



Progress Decreased: 0

Teacher Policy Priorities for Washington

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Admission into Teacher Preparation

■ Limit admission to teacher preparation programs to candidates in the top half of the college-going population. Academic ability can be measured by a test normed to the general college-bound population or a minimum GPA requirement.

Elementary Teacher Preparation

- As a condition of initial licensure, require that all elementary candidates pass a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all core subjects and require a meaningful passing score for each area.
- Require a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction for all elementary candidates.
- Ensure all new elementary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text and incorporating literacy into all content areas associated with college- and career-readiness standards.
- Establish equivalent requirements for teachers who may teach elementary grades on an early childhood license.

Middle School Teacher Preparation

- Require middle school teacher candidates to pass a content test in every core area they are licensed to teach as a condition of initial licensure.
- Eliminate the generalist K-8 license.
- Ensure that 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 careerreadiness standards.

Secondary Teacher Preparation

- As a condition of initial licensure, require secondary candidates to pass a content test in each subject they are licensed to teach.
- Require secondary science and social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.
- Ensure that all new secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text and incorporating literacy into all content areas associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

Special Education Teacher Preparation

- Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and require licenses that differentiate between the preparation of elementary and secondary teacher candidates.
- Require elementary special education candidates to pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure, as well as a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
- Ensure secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge for the grades and subjects they teach.
- 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 and require at least 10 weeks of student teaching.

Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

Hold teacher preparation programs accountable by ensuring that student achievement gains are connected to programs, by collecting other meaningful data that reflect program performance, and by establishing the minimum standard of performance for each category of data.

AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Alternate Routes to Certification

■ Establish guidelines for alternate route programs that require preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers.

License Reciprocity

Grant certification to teachers from other states who can demonstrate evidence of effectiveness.

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

State Data Systems

■ Develop a definition of teacher of record that can be used to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness, and strengthen data link between teachers and students.

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.

Compensation

■ While leaving districts flexibility to determine their own pay scales, support pay systems that recognize teachers for their effectiveness and discourage systems tied to advanced degrees and/or experience.

AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Extending Emergency Licenses

Award standard licenses to teachers only after they have passed all required subject-matter licensing tests.

Dismissal for Poor Performance

■ Ensure that teachers terminated for ineffectiveness have the opportunity to appeal within a reasonable time frame.

Figure A	Overall State	Overall State	Overall State	Overall State Grade 2009
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Florida	B+	B+	В	С
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-	В-	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+	В-	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-	С	D+	D+
Pennsylvania	C-	C-	D+	D
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

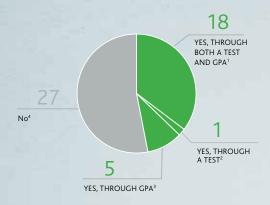
BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



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 NCTO'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



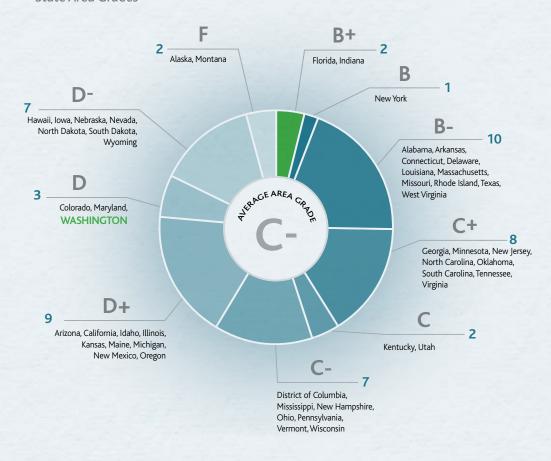
as a comprehensive set of tables and graphs that provide a national overview of the teacher policy landscape.

Area 1 Summary



How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



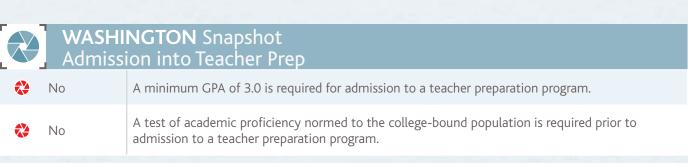
Topics Included In This Area

- · 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
WASHINGTON and other states'
admission into teacher prep
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





WASHINGTON A	ASHINGTON Admission into Teacher Prep Characteristics		
Test Requirement	Washington Educator Skills Test (WEST-B) required for admission		
GPA Requirement	Not required		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

- Require preparation programs to use a common test normed to the general college-bound population.
 - This would allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class, as well as facilitate program comparison.
- 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, Washington 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

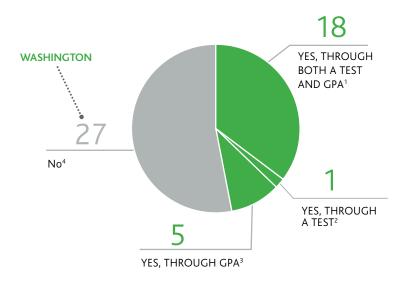
Figure 1 Academic proficiency requirements

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

Figure 1
Do states set a high academic bar for admission to teacher preparation programs?



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama⁵, Arkansas⁵, Delaware⁶, District of Columbia⁵, Indiana⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, New Jersey⁷, New York³, 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
- 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
- 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.
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{6}}.$ 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.
- 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
WASHINGTON and other states'
elementary teacher preparation
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Elementary Teacher Preparation

WASHINGTON 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 instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.	•
Mathematics New elementary teachers have deep knowledge of the math content taught in elementary grades.	•
Early Childhood Teachers who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license are appropriately prepared for the elementary classroom.	
 Fully meets → Nearly meets → Partially meets → Meets only a small part → Does not meet N/A Not Appli Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013 → Bar raised for this goal 	cable

	WASHINGTON Snapshot Elementary Teacher Preparation			
	Somewhat	Content test required for elementary teachers in each of the four core subjects.		
	No	An adequate science of reading test is required.		
*	Somewhat	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for elementary teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.		
*	No	Elementary teachers must have an academic content specialization.		
*	No	Teachers who teach elementary grades on an early childhood license are held to appropriate content and early reading requirements.		

WASHINGTON E	WASHINGTON Elementary Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Elementary Licenses	K-8; PreK-3		
Content Tests	National Evaluation Series (NES) General Elementary Content test (K-8); NES Early Childhood Education test (PreK-3)		
Science of Reading Requirements	No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher prep standards.		
Academic Specialization	Not required		
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed (K-8); Not addressed (PreK-3) Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

■ Require all elementary teacher candidates—including candidates for an early childhood license—to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure sufficient content knowledge of all subjects including reading/language arts, math, science and social studies.

Although Washington is on the right track by administering a two-part licensing test for its elementary candidates, thus making it harder for teachers to pass if they fail some subject areas, the state is encouraged to further strengthen its policy and require separate passing scores for each core subject on its licensing test. Washington should also require all early childhood teacher candidates who teach the elementary grades to pass a content test with separate passing scores for each of the core subject areas.

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 careerreadiness standards (p. 20)

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Require teacher candidates to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.

Washington should require a rigorous reading assessment tool to ensure that its early childhood and elementary teacher candidates are adequately prepared in all five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.

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.

Washington 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, Washington should include 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.

 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 Washington take higher-level academic coursework.

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.

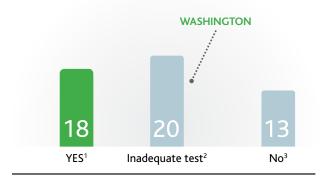
EEMENTARY CONTENT PASSING SCORE FOR ECT Elementary content test for some subjects Elementary content test Figure 2 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama Alaska 1 Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware П District of Columbia П П Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho П П Illinois Indiana Iowa П Kansas Kentucky П Louisiana Maine П Maryland П П ____Z Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota П Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire П New Jersey П П New Mexico New York П П North Carolina North Dakota П Ohio 3 Oklahoma Oregon П П Pennsylvania Rhode Island П П South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas П П Utah П Vermont Virginia **WASHINGTON** West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 22 9 5 15

Figure 2

- 1. Alaska 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?

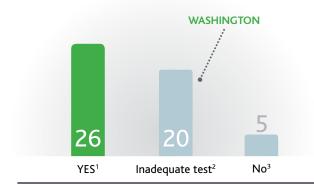


- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, 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 Are states ensuring that new elementary teachers are prepared for the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards? 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 Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Image: Alaba in the properties of the prope	Figure 4		18X	7 2 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
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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
- 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.
- 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.
- 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	CONTENT TEST WITH SUBSCORES FOR EACH	/
What do states require	<i>重</i> <u></u>	/ *
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elementary grades?	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	LE LE
		ADEQUATE SQENCE OF READING TEST
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Arkansas ¹		
California ¹		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
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Florida	2	
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For more information about **WASHINGTON** and other states' : middle school teacher prep policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Middle School **Teacher Preparation**

WASHINGTON 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



♠ Progress increased since 2013





Rar raised for this goal



WASHINGTON Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

No	Middle school teachers must pass a content test for each subject they are licensed to teach.
No	Middle school teachers must hold a middle grade-specific or secondary license.
No	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

WASHINGTON Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Middle School I	Licenses	4-9; K-8
Content Tests		4-9: Combination Washington Educator Skills Tests-Endorsement (WEST-E) test, Middle Level Humanities (English Language Arts, Reading and Social Studies, or Middle Level Science; National Evaluation Series (NES) Middle Grades Mathematics test K-8: NES Elementary Education test
Academic Requ	irements	No requirements for major or minors
Instructional Sh with College-ar Readiness Stand	nd Career-	Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

Require content testing in all core areas.

Washington should require subject-matter testing for all middle school teacher candidates in every core academic area they intend to teach as a condition of initial licensure.

- Eliminate the K-8 generalist license.
 - Washington should not allow middle school teachers to teach on a generalist license that does not differentiate between the preparation of middle school teachers and that of elementary teachers.
- 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, Washington 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, Washington should also 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.

Washington should articulate more specific 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
WASHINGTON's middle school teacher prep
policies, including detailed recommendations,
full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 7	k-8 L(CENSE NC)	COFFERED Self-contained for	s _{woo}
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Wisconsin			1
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-	32	6	13
	JL	9	13

^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

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

Figure 8		No, test does not to	No. K.8 license re	No, teos:
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- ${\it 1. Alaska does \ not \ require \ content \ tests \ for \ initial \ licensure.}$
- 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.
- 6. 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.
- 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	v nal di ge- 35 ards? 7	MCORPORATING ITEM	SUPPLY SUBJECTS
middle school teachers are			157
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and career-readiness stands	ards? S	Z Karon Karon	/ 35
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Virginia			
WASHINGTON			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

WASHINGTON 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 	

	WASHI Second	NGTON Snapshot ary Teacher Preparation
*	No	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.

WASHINGTON Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics			
Secondary Licenses	5-12		
Content Tests	Content test required; unclear whether Washington continues to allow secondary science teachers to teach certain math courses, including general math, pre-algebra and algebra, without additional subject-knowledge testing requirements.		
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: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

 Require subject-matter testing for secondary teacher candidates.

As a condition of licensure, Washington should require its secondary teacher candidates to pass a content test in each subject area they plan to teach to ensure that they possess adequate subject-matter knowledge and are prepared to teach grade-level content.

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

- Require subject-matter testing when adding any subject-area endorsements.
 - Washington requires passing scores on subject-specific content tests, for teachers who are licensed in core secondary subjects and wish to add another subject area, or endorsement, to their licenses. However, the state has a significant loophole with regards to mathematics. The state should end the policy that allows secondary science teachers may teach certain math courses, including general math, pre-algebra and algebra, without additional subject-knowledge testing requirements.
- 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 Washington's required secondary English language arts content test addresses informational texts, the state should ensure that this test really captures the major instructional shifts of college- and career-ready standards.

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, Washington should include literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Examples of Best Practice

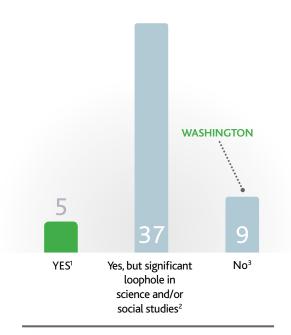
Missouri requires that secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects. Of particular note, Missouri ensures that its secondary science teachers know the content they teach by taking a dual approach to general secondary science certification. The state offers general 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 WASHINGTON'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
- 2. 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
- 3. 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.

Figure 11		\mathcal{L}_{1}	\$ 5.
Are states ensuring that		X / :	
new secondary teachers	ż		13/8
are prepared for the	. 8	1 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\$ \\ \{\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c}
instructional shifts associate	d ≱	\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \	182
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readiness standards?	J USE OF INFORM.	/ < ×	\ \gamma_{\text{R}} \ \gam
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Wisconsin			
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Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

WASHINGTON 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	

	WASHI Special	NGTON Snapshot Education Teacher Preparation
*	No	Only discrete elementary and secondary special education licenses are offered.
*	No	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.
₩	No	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for special education teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

WASHINGTON S	pecial Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Special Education License(s)	K-12
Content Tests	Not required
Science of Reading Test	Not required
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

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

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

 Require that elementary special education candidates pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure.

Washington should requiring a rigorous content test that reports separate, meaningful passing scores for each content area to ensure teachers possess requisite content knowledge in each subject area.

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 careerreadiness 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 secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.
 - While it may be unreasonable to expect multi-subject secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements as single-subject teachers, Washington'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 special education teacher candidates who teach elementary grades to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
 - Washington 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 informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

 Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Washington 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-readi-

 Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

ness standards for students.

Washington should also 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.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Prepare special education teachers to support struggling readers.

Washington should articulate 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.

Figure 12

- 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.
- 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 12	BOESNOTOFFRA	Offers K-12 and	ation(s)
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and secondary special education teachers?	OFS C		Tific
education teachers:	74	/ 5 % /	Offers only a K-12
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Florida			
Georgia Hawaii			
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Vermont			3
Virginia			
WASHINGTON			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	14	16	21

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

Elementary Subject-Matter Test					
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri ¹ , New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania ² , Rhode Island, West Virginia ³ , Wisconsin				
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, North Carolina⁴				
Secondary	Subject-Matter Test(s)				
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	Missouri ¹ , New York ⁵ , Wisconsin ⁶				
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³				
Required for a K-12 special education license	None				

- 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.
- 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.
- 5. 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.

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Virginia			
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Wisconsin			
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For more information about
WASHINGTON and other states'
assessing professional knowledge
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Assessing Professional Knowledge





Yes All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

WASHINGTON P	edagogy Characteristics
Pedagogy Test	edTPA
Type of Test	Performance assessment
Teachers Included	All new teachers

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

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

Since additional research is needed to determine how the Teacher Performance Assessment compares to other teacher tests as well as whether the test's scores are predictive of student achievement, Washington should carefully monitor and collect data about the validity of the edTPA

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

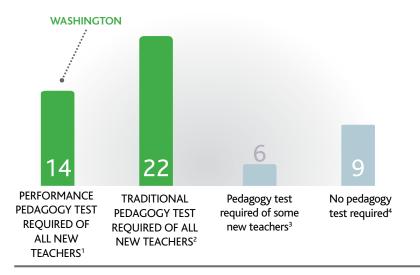
Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

For more information about

: WASHINGTON'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?

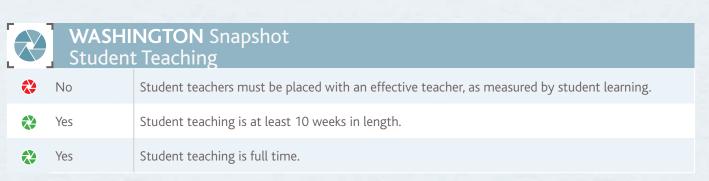


- 1. Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois⁵, Iowa⁶, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee⁶, Washington, Wisconsin
- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, 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
WASHINGTON and other
states' student teaching policies,
including full narrative analyses,
recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





WASHINGTON S	tudent Teaching Characteristics
Duration of Student Teaching	At least 450 hours
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	No specific requirements
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	Must be trained and have 3 years of experience

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

- 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 Washington should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement.
- Explicitly require that student teaching be completed locally, thus prohibiting candidates from completing this requirement abroad.

Outsourcing arrangements for student teaching makes it impossible to ensure the selection of the best cooperating teacher and adequate supervision of the student teacher and may prevent training of the teacher on relevant state instructional frameworks.

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
WASHINGTON's student teaching policies,
including detailed recommendations, full
narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 16	TEACHER	STUDENT TEACHING
Do states ensure a	ASE, TWC	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1
high-quality student	\$ £ £ \$	
teaching experience?	SE S	STUD!
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California		
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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		
	13	34

For more information about
WASHINGTON and other states'
eacher prep program accountability
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

↑ Progress increased since 2013

Teacher Prep Program Accountability

WASHINGTON Ratings Program Accountability The approval process for teacher preparation programs holds programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce. Partially meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

Lost ground since 2013

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

WASHINGTON Teacher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics				
Use of Student Achievement Data	Programs collect evidence that document positive impact on student learning, but no specific requirement for object evidence of student achievement gains			
Other Data Collected	First-year teacher and principal surveys			
Performance Standards for Data Collected	None			
Program Report Cards	Publicly accessible reports			
Role of National Accreditation	State maintains authority over teacher preparation program approval			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

Ensure that data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs is collected.

While current Washington policy allows for this data to be collected, student achievement growth measures are not specifically required. Washington should consider the academic achievement gains of students taught by programs' graduates, averaged over the first three years of teaching.

■ Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance.

While Washington does collect licensure exam and survey data, the state's accountability system should include other objective measures in addition to student growth that show how well programs are preparing teachers for the classroom. Data could include candidate's evaluation results from the first and/or second year of teaching and average raw scores on licensing tests including academic proficiency, subject matter and professional knowledge tests.

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)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Washington should establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data, which programs should be held accountable for meeting.

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

For more information about

WASHINGTON's teacher prep program
accountability policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative analysis and
state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROGRAM.	FOR PERFORMANDARDS	DATA PUBLICLY AVAILABLE CO
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Do states hold teacher	24.74	1 20	/ PB()
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Kentucky			4
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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.

 $^{{\}it 4.\ Non-university\ based\ alternate\ route\ programs\ are\ not\ included}.$

 $^{5. \} For \ alternate \ route \ programs \ only.$

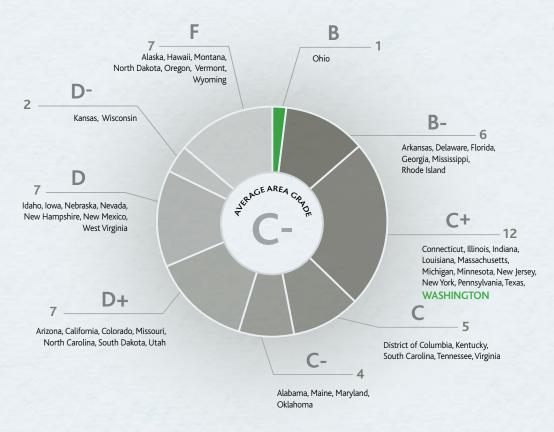
^{6.} University-based programs only; state does not distinguish between alternate route programs and traditional programs in public reporting.

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
WASHINGTON and other states'
alternate routes to certification
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

WASHINGTON 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 	

	WASHI Alterna	NGTON Snapshot te Routes to Certification
*	No	A rigorous academic standard is required for program entry.
*	Yes	A subject-matter test is required for admission.
₹	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.
<	Yes	Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers.
*	No	Coursework requirements are streamlined.
*	No	Coursework requirements are limited to relevant topics.
	Yes	Alternate routes are offered without limitation by grades, subjects or geographic areas.
	Yes	Providers other than institutions of higher education are permitted.

WASHINGTON Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics				
Name of Route(s)	Routes 3 and 4			
Academic Requirements for Entry	None			
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Subject-matter exam			
Coursework Requirements	No coursework guidelines			
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	Intensive mentoring required; practice teaching opportunity not required			
Usage	No limit with regard to subject, grade or geographic area			
Eligible Providers	Institutions of higher education, community colleges, school districts and nonhigher education institutions			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

■ Screen candidates for academic ability.

Washington should require that candidates to its alternate routes provide some evidence of good academic performance, such as the GRE or a GPA of 3.0 or higher.

■ Establish coursework guidelines for

alternate route preparation programs.

Washington should ensure that coursework requirements are manageable and contribute to the immediate needs of new teachers, through exposure to topics like methodology in the content area, classroom management, assessment and scientifically based early reading instruction.

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)

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

■ Offer opportunities to practice teach.

While Washington is commended for offering high-quality mentoring support to new alternate route teachers, the state may want to consider providing its candidates with a practice-teaching opportunity prior to their placement in the classroom.

Examples of Best Practice

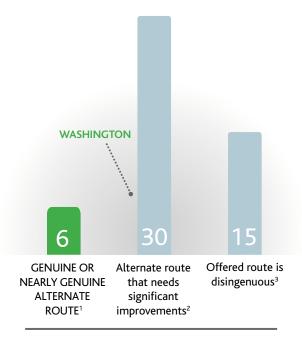
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

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.

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, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia
- 3. 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.

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Vermont						*		*	
Virginia		*		*				*	*
WASHINGTON		*	*				*	*	*
West Virginia		*			*				*
Wisconsin									*
Wyoming									

For more information about
WASHINGTON and other states'
part-time teaching licenses policies,
including full narrative analyses,
recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Part-Time Teaching Licenses

WASHINGTON Ratings Part-Time Teaching Licenses A license with minimal requirements is offered that allows content experts to teach part time. Fully meets Nearly meets Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013



WASHINGTON Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics						
Name of License	Conditional Certificate					
Subject-Matter Requirements	Must be "highly qualified and experienced in the subject matter to be taught and has unusual distinction or exceptional talent demonstrated through public records of accomplishments and/or awards."					
Other Requirements	No additional guidelines					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

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

It is unclear whether the Conditional Certificate serves as a vehicle for individuals with deep subject-area knowledge to teach a limited number of courses without fulfilling a complete set of certification requirements. It appears that this may be the intent of the license; however, state policy does not describe the conditions of employment, including the requirements that candidates must fulfill.

Require applicants to pass a subjectmatter test.

Although this license is designed to enable distinguished individuals to teach, Washington should still require a subject-matter test. While documentation provided by the applicant may show evidence of expertise in a particular field, only a subject-matter test ensures that Conditional Certificate teachers know the specific content they will need to teach.

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

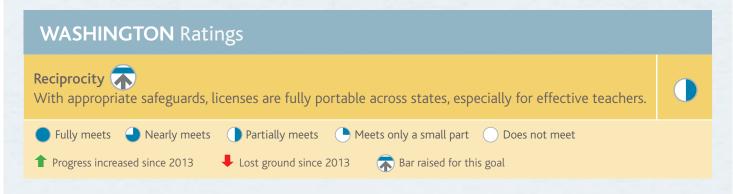
Figure 21 Part-time licenses

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

Figure 21		Restricted or Van.	en /
Do states offer a license		\ \frac{7}{8}	ρ_{e}
with minimal requirements		ρ _φ ,	ž /
that allows content experts		stric Se c	
to teach part time?	YES	Res licer	/ &
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Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
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Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
WASHINGTON			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	10	16	25

Licensure Reciprocity

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



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

WASHINGTON Reciprocity Characteristics License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Residency certificate Teachers **Effectiveness Requirements** None Must meet Washington's testing standards; waivers only granted if National Board **Testing Requirements** certified. Coursework and/or Recency Those with fewer than three years of experience are likely subject to transcript reviews. Requirements Must have three years of experience and have participated in a supervised classroom-based Additional Alternate Route internship during the course of the alternate route program. Transcript reviews likely to Requirements result in additional coursework.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

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

To facilitate the movement of effective teachers between states, Washington 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.

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
WASHINGTON's reciprocity policies, including
detailed recommendations, full narrative
analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Regardless of whether a teacher was prepared through a traditional or alternate route, all certified out-of-state teachers should receive equal treatment. The policy of transcript reviews appear to imply that lacking a clear match with Washington's own professional requirements, the teacher would have to begin anew, repeating some, most or all of a preparation program. The state should also reconsider its experience requirement for alternate route teachers, as it may deter talented teachers from applying for certification.

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.

What do states require of teachers transferring from other states? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Ilowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Illinos Illi	Figure 22			WSURE ACLES
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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 New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Texas Utah WaSHINGTON West Virginia Wisconsin Indiana		<i>y</i>	£ / £	THE CONTRACT
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 New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Texas Utah WaSHINGTON West Virginia Wisconsin Indiana			5/8/	P.O.)
Arkansas	other states?	EFE,	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	/ \$ 0
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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.

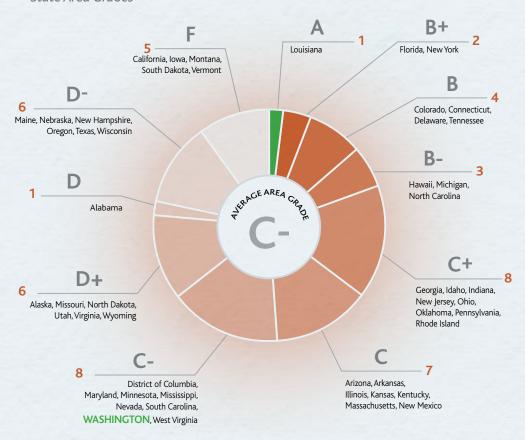
^{3.} Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.

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

WASHINGTON Ratings State Data Systems The state's data system contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness. 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

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

WASHINGTON S	WASHINGTON 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	None						
Other Characteristics	No roster verification or ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student						
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	The Professional Educator Standards Board (PESB) data resources site provides the number of working versus not working program completers, broken down by endorsement and institution.						

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

- Develop a definition of "teacher of record" that can be used to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.
 Washington should articulate a definition of teacher of record that reflects instruction.
- Strengthen data link between teachers and students.

Washington 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, and ensure that its teacher-student data link is able to connect more than one educator to a particular student in a given course.

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
WASHINGTON's state data system policies,
including detailed recommendations, full
narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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

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

Teacher Evaluation



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

WASHINGTON T	eacher Evaluation Characteristics
Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	Requires some evidence of effectiveness; student growth must be a "substantial factor" in evaluating 3 of 8 performance standards
Types of Required Student Data	Must be based on multiple measures that can include classroom-based, school-based, district-based and state-based tools and can include measures of performance across an instructional team or school.
Other Required Measures	Observations
Number of Rating Categories	4
Frequency of Evaluations	Annual focused evaluations for all teachers, with comprehensive evaluations every four years. Any teacher on a focused evaluation must include student growth as an element.
Number of Observations	All teachers must be observed at least twice each school year. New teachers must be observed during the first 90 days of the school year. During the third year of provisional status, teachers must be observed at least 3 times.
System Structure	Single statewide system
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Allows student input
Evaluator Requirements	Training

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

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

Washington's policy falls short by failing to require that evidence of student learning be the most significant criterion. The state should strengthen its policy by ensuring a teacher is unable to receive an effective rating if found to be ineffective in the classroom.

For more information about

WASHINGTON's teacher evaluation policies,
including detailed recommendations, full
narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 Ensure that classroom observations specifically focus on and document the effectiveness of instruction.

Washington should ensure that the primary component of a classroom observation be quality of instruction, as measured by student time on task, student grasp or mastery of the lesson objective and efficient use of class time.

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.

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)

Figure 24	REQUIRES THAT STUDENT	F. /= .	Requires that student	richout explicit guidelines Requires some pri	Student achievem
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^{60 :} NCTO STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2015 | TEACHER EVALUATION | WASHINGTY

 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	AWWALEVALUATION	WUAL EVAUATON
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	27	45

Tenure

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





WASHINGTON Tenure Characteristics						
Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	If a provisional teacher receives an unsatisfactory evaluation rating during his or her third year of employment, the teacher remains a provisional teacher until he or she receives at least a basic or higher evaluation rating.					
Length of Probationary Period	3 years; may be granted tenure after the second year if teacher receives one of the top two evaluation ratings.					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

 Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.

Washington 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.

Washington 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.

Washington 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
WASHINGTON's tenure policies, including
detailed recommendations, full narrative
analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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Figure 26	ENT	ERION	cher red	J /
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WASHINGTON				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				

- 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 teache	er						
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- 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
WASHINGTON and other states'
ilcensure advancement policies,
including full narrative analyses,
recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





WASHINGTON L	icensure Advancement Characteristics
Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	None
Other Requirements for Advancement	Must obtain a passing score on the ProTeach portfolio, which requires teachers to "demonstrate the required knowledge and skills that demonstrate a positive impact on student learning."
Initial Certification Period	2 years
Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License	None
Other Requirements for Renewal	Must complete one of the following: 150 clock hours of approved professional development, a valid certificate from the National Board of Professional Teaching Standards or a professional growth plan.
Renewal Period	5 years

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

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

Washington 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. There is no indication that the state's requirement that teaching have a positive impact on student growth must include objective evidence of student learning.

 Discontinue license renewal requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

While targeted requirements may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, Washington's general, nonspecific professional development clock hour requirements for license renewal do not correlate with teacher effectiveness.

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)

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

Figure 28	GBIECTIVE EVIDENCE	Some objective evid.	Consideration given to	dassroom effectivenes Performance not tied to Performance not consider.
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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.

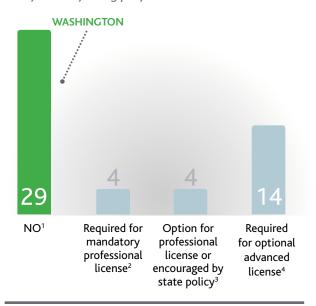
^{5.} Teachers have the option of using evaluation ratings as a factor in license advancement or renewal.

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.

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
- ${\it 3. Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Oregon}\\$
- 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 **WASHINGTON** and other states' equitable distribution of teachers policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

WASHINGTON Ratings

Equitable Distribution

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



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



♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



WASHINGTON Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

*	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.
*	Yes	School-level data on percentage of highly qualified teachers are reported.
*	Yes	School-level data on percentage of teachers with emergency credentials are reported.

WASHINGTON Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Not reported
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Reports percentage of teachers on emergency credentials, the average years of teaching experience and the percentage of highly qualified teachers for each school. Compares percentage of highly qualified teachers at high- and low-poverty schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

Washington 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.

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

Provide comparative data based on school demographics.

Washington should provide comparative data for schools with similar poverty and minority populations, as this would yield a more comprehensive picture of gaps in the equitable distribution of teachers.

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

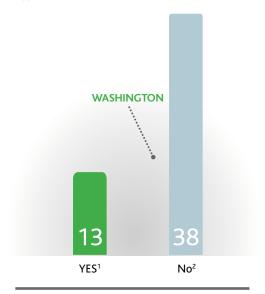
Other equitable distribution of teachers figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

For more information about
WASHINGTON'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?



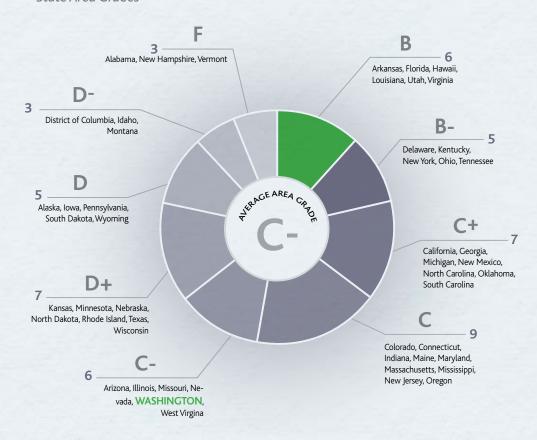
- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, 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 . WASHINGTON and other states' 🐎 new teacher induction policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

WASHINGTON Ratings

Induction

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









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



↑ Progress increased since 2013





WASHINGTON Snapshot New Teacher Induction

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

WASHINGTON New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	Districts may elect to participate in Beginning Educator Support Team program.
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	Not specified
Selection Criteria for Mentors	Determined at the local level
Other Mentor Requirements	Not specified
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	Professional growth plan for each beginning teacher aligned with professional certification

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

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

Washington 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, the state should specify how long the program lasts for a new teacher, who selects the mentors and a method of performance evaluation.

Ensure high quality mentors.

Washington should articulate minimum guidelines for the selection of high-quality mentors. Of particular importance is that mentors themselves are 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.

Washington 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

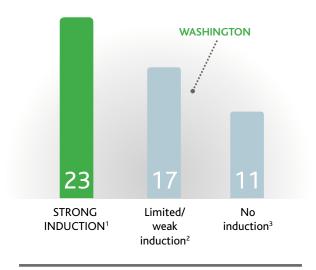
Other new teacher induction figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Elements of induction (p. 104)

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

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
- 2. 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 **WASHINGTON** and other states' professional development policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Professional Development

WASHINGTON Ratings

Professional Development

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



Fully meets
Nearly meets
Partially meets

Meets only a small part Does not meet



♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



WASHINGTON Snapshot Professional Development

Yes	Teachers must receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations.
No	Professional development must be aligned with evaluation results.

Teachers with unsatisfactory/ineffective ratings are placed on improvement plans.

WASHINGTON Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	No connection
Evaluation Feedback	Provides written feedback following each observation
Improvement Plan	Requires "immediate intervention" for any teacher with an unsatisfactory summative score, and "specific support" for those with a basic summative score.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

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

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

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
WASHINGTON's professional development
policies, including detailed recommendations,
full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 32)RMS	17 / ALL 18 / 18 / 18 / 18 / 18 / 18 / 18 / 18
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help teachers improve?	£.	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	20 SE
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Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	38	21	35
	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
WASHINGTON and other states'
compensation policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

WASHINGTON 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	

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

WASHINGTON C	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	The Washington Educator Retooling program supports teachers to add endorsements in secondary and middle-level math and science; existing teachers are offered funding of up to \$3,000 a year for two years. Scholarships or loan repayments are also available to candidates seeking certification in math, science, technology or special education.				
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	Teachers in high-needs schools who are National Board Certified are eligible for an additional \$5,000 annual bonus.				
Pay for Prior Work Experience	Limited to career and technical education business and industry route teachers; up to six years in determining the school district salary allocation				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

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

While still leaving districts the flexibility to establish their own pay scales, Washington 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.

Washington should ensure that performance pay structures thoughtfully measure classroom performance and connect student achievement to teacher effectiveness.

 Expand policy to encourage local districts to compensate all new teachers with relevant prior work experience.

Washington should not limit this policy to career and technical education business and industry route teachers. Such compensation would be attractive to career changers in other fields, such as in the STEM subjects.

Examples of Best Practice

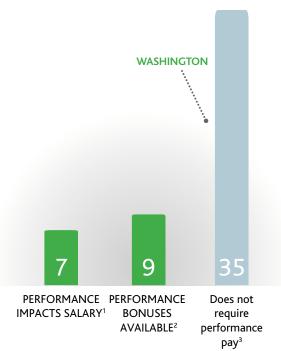
Florida allows local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. Local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment 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 WASHINGTON'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?



- 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, Idaho⁶, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky⁷, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri⁶, 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.
- 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 offsetiveness
- 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"
- 5. Texas has a minimum salary schedule based on years of experience. Compensation for advanced degrees is left to district discretion.

Figure 34		PROHIBITADIO	₹ /	Requires compensation F.	70,
Do states prevent districts	á				
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West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
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Figure 35		HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	-
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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.

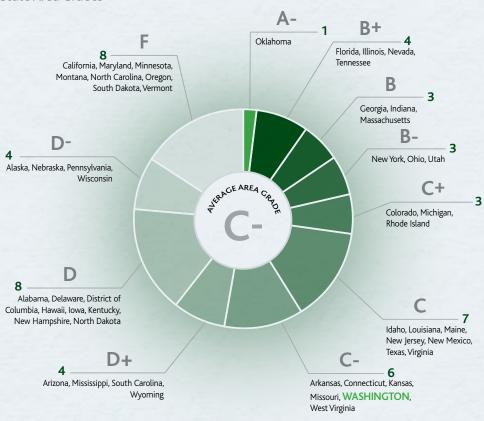
^{3.} South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in highneed schools.

Area 5 Summary



How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers





Topics Included In This Area

- Extended Emergency Licenses
- Dismissal for Poor Performance
- · Reductions in Force

Extended Emergency Licenses

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

WASHINGTON Ratings Emergency Licenses Teachers who have not met licensure requirements may not continue teaching. Fully meets Nearly meets Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013



WASHINGTON E	WASHINGTON Extended Emergency License Characteristics					
Emergency License	Conditional Teacher Certificate; Emergency Certificate					
Conditional Teacher Certificate: Expertise in the area and enrollment in profession development coursework to enhance competencies Emergency Certificate: Substantial completion of a preparation program						
Duration	Conditional Teacher Certificate: 2 years Emergency Certificate: 1 year					
Renewal Requirements	Conditional Teacher Certificate: Nonrenewable Emergency Certificate: Nonrenewable					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

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

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

Limit exceptions to one year.

There might be limited and exceptional circumstances under which conditional or emergency licenses need to be granted. Washington's current policy puts students at risk by allowing teachers to teach on a conditional certificate for two years without passing required licensing tests.

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

WASHINGTON'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		/	/	
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Vermont				
Virginia				
WASHINGTON				
West Virginia	2			
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	9	18	6	18

- 1. 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 **WASHINGTON** and other states' 🖫 dismissal policies, including full arrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Dismissal for Poor Performance

WASHINGTON Ratings

Dismissal

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



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

- ↑ Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013



WASHINGTON Snapshot Dismissal

<	Yes	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.

WASHINGTON Dismissal Characteristics

Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	Districts can begin discharge proceedings when a nonprobationary teacher "receives a comprehensive summative evaluation performance rating below level 2 for two consecutive years."
Due Process Rights of Teachers	Process is the same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which are articulated vaguely as "probable cause"
Length of Appeals Process	Multiple opportunities to appeal: After written notice, the teacher may request a hearing. Within 15 days a hearing officer is appointed who schedules a prehearing conference within five days. The hearing must begin within 10 days, and a decision is rendered within 10 days. The teacher may then file an additional appeal with the superior court within 30 days. No time frame is specified for this hearing, only requiring that it occur "expeditiously." This decision may also be appealed to the appellate court.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

Ensure that teachers terminated for poor performance have the opportunity to appeal within a reasonable time frame.

Washington 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, Washington 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
WASHINGTON's dismissal policies, including
detailed recommendations, full narrative
analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 37 Do states articulate that ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Illinois Indiana Illowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Hexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina Sou	Figure 37		/
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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 **WASHINGTON** and other states' reductions in force policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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



♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



WASHINGTON Snapshot Reductions in Force



Yes

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



Yes

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

WASHINGTON Reductions in Force Characteristics Use of Teacher Performance Evaluation results must be one factor Use of Seniority May be considered Other Factors Determined by districts

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN WASHINGTON

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

Washington can still leave districts flexibility in determining the factors used to guide layoffs, while making sure that teacher performance is weighted more heavily than seniority.

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

Figure 38	55	SEMORITY CANNOT BE
Do states prevent districts	JW Q	/ <u>*</u>
from basing layoffs solely	14NC JERE	77
on "last in, first out"?	\$ 8 N	
	PERFORMANCE MUST	SENIC
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NCTQ is available to work with individual states to improve teacher policies.

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