# 2012 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

# Improving Teacher Preparation in West Virginia



#### **Acknowledgments**

#### **STATES**

State education agencies remain our most important partners in this effort, and their continued cooperation has helped to ensure the factual accuracy of the final product. Although this year's edition did not require the extensive review that the comprehensive editions require, we still wanted to make sure that we captured all relevant policy changes and that states' perspectives were represented. Every state formally received a draft of the policy updates we identified in July 2012 for comment and correction; states also received a final draft of their reports a month prior to release. All but one state responded to our inquiries. We thank the states for their ongoing willingness to engage in dialogue with us.

#### **FUNDERS**

The primary funders for the 2012 Yearbook were:

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

■ The Joyce Foundation

Carnegie Corporation of New York

■ The Walton Family Foundation

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

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Thank you to the team at CPS Gumpert for their design of the 2012 *Yearbook*. Thanks also to Colleen Hale and Jeff Hale at EFA Solutions for the original *Yearbook* design and ongoing technical support.



# Improving Teacher Preparation in West Virginia

The 2012 State Teacher Policy Yearbook puts a spotlight on the critical issue of teacher preparation. The 2011 edition of the Yearbook provided a comprehensive review of all aspects of states' teacher policies, and although considerable progress was noted in areas related to teacher effectiveness, the same could not be said for teacher preparation. While many states have made advancements in teacher evaluation and tenure requirements, teacher preparation has yet to capture states' attention.

Good preparation does not guarantee that teachers will ultimately be effective, but there is much more that can be done to help ensure that new teachers are "classroom ready." This edition of the Yearbook offers states a roadmap of their teacher preparation policies, identifying priorities that need critical attention and also identifying low-hanging fruit, policy changes that states can implement in relatively short order.



# Current Status of West Virginia's Teacher Preparation Policy

Last year's State Teacher Policy Yearbook provided an in-depth analysis of each of the topics identified below. The 2012 score includes any policy changes identified in the last year. The symbol indicates a score increase from 2011.

Yearbook Goal	Торіс	2012 Score
1-A	Admission into Preparation Programs	
1-B	Elementary Teacher Preparation	0
1-C	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	
1-D	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	
1-E	Middle School Teacher Preparation	
1-F	Secondary Teacher Preparation	
1-G	Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science	
1-H	Secondary Teacher Preparation in Social Studies	
1-I	Special Education Teacher Preparation	
1-J	Assessing Professional Knowledge	
1-K	Student Teaching	0
1-L	Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	0



# 2012 Policy Update for West Virginia

Based on a review of state legislation, rules and regulations, NCTQ has identified the following recent policy changes in West Virginia:

No policy updates were identified for West Virginia in the area of teacher preparation.

# West Virginia Response to Policy Update

States were asked to review NCTQ's identified updates and also to comment on policy changes related to teacher preparation that have occurred in the last year, pending changes or teacher preparation in the state more generally. States were also asked to review NCTQ's analysis of teacher preparation authority (See Figure 20).

West Virginia confirmed that there were no policy updates related to teacher preparation.

In addition, West Virginia was helpful in providing NCTQ with further information about state authority for teacher preparation and licensing.

Figure 1	/	/
Delivering well-	2012	2011
prepared teachers	2012 Grade	2011 Grade
Alabama	B-	С
Alaska	F	F
Arizona	D-	D-
Arkansas	С	С
California	D	D
Colorado	D	D-
Connecticut	C+	C-
Delaware	D-	D-
District of Columbia	D	D
Florida	B-	B-
Georgia	С	С
Hawaii	D	D
Idaho	D	D
Illinois	D	D
Indiana	B-	C+
lowa	D	D
Kansas	D+	D+
Kentucky	C+	C-
Louisiana	C	C
Maine	D+	D
Maryland	D+	D+
Massachusetts	C+	C+
Michigan	D+	D+
Minnesota	C+	С
Mississippi	С	С
Missouri	D+	D+
Montana	F	F
Nebraska	D-	D-
Nevada	D-	D-
New Hampshire	C-	D
New Jersey	C-	D+
New Mexico	D+	D+
New York	C-	D+
North Carolina	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D
Ohio	C-	D+
Oklahoma	С	С
Oregon	D-	D-
Pennsylvania	С	С
Rhode Island	С	D+
South Carolina	C-	C-
South Dakota	D	D
Tennessee	B-	B-
Texas	C+	C+
Utah	D	D
Vermont	C-	D+
Virginia	C-	C-
Washington	D+	D+
WEST VIRGINIA	C-	C-
Wisconsin	D+	D
Wyoming	F	F
Average State Grade	D+	D
Average State Oracle	D+	D

#### **COMING SOON**

# **NCTQ Teacher Prep Review**

Preparing teachers to be effective and successful in the classroom requires both the strong state policy framework described in the *Year-book* and quality implementation by states' teacher preparation programs.

How are **West Virginia's** programs doing? NCTQ will soon answer that question with our forthcoming review of the nation's higher education-based teacher preparation programs that produce 99 percent of traditionally-prepared teachers. The *Review* will find the programs that are doing the best job preparing tomorrow's educators, those that need to improve and those that need to be radically restructured.

The *Review* will be released in Spring 2013. Find out more at www.nctq.org/p/edschools.

For a sneak peek, see page 6.

# **Teacher Preparation Policy Checklist for States**

1.	Raise admission standards.	<ul> <li>Require teacher candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, writing and mathematics skills as a criterion for admission into teacher preparation programs.</li> <li>Require preparation programs to use a common test normed to the general college-bound population.</li> </ul>
2.	Align teacher preparation with Common Core State Standards.	<ul> <li>Ensure that coursework and subject-matter testing for elementary teacher candidates are well aligned with standards.</li> <li>Ensure that teacher preparation programs prepare elementary teaching candidates in the science of reading instruction and require a rigorous assessment of reading instruction.</li> <li>Require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers.</li> </ul>
3.	Improve clinical preparation.	<ul> <li>Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.</li> <li>Require summative clinical experience for all prospective teachers that includes at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching.</li> </ul>
4.	Raise licensing standards.	<ul> <li>✓ Eliminate K-8 generalist licenses.</li> <li>✓ Require subject-matter testing for middle school teacher candidates.</li> <li>✓ Require subject-matter testing for secondary teacher candidates.</li> <li>✓ Require middle school and secondary science and social studies teachers to pass a test of content knowledge that ensures sufficient knowledge of the subjects taught.</li> </ul>
5.	Don't lower the bar for special education teachers.	<ul> <li>✓ Do away with K-12 special education teacher licenses.</li> <li>✓ Require special education teachers to pass a subject-matter test for licensure that is no less rigorous than what is required of general education candidates.</li> </ul>
6.	Hold teacher preparation programs accountable.	<ul> <li>Collect data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.</li> <li>Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance.</li> <li>Establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data.</li> <li>Produce and publish an annual report card for each teacher preparation program.</li> </ul>

# Critical Issues for State Teacher Preparation Policy

# **Critical Attention:** Admission into Teacher Preparation Programs



West Virginia does not ensure that teacher preparation programs admit candidates with strong academic records.

The demands of K-12 classrooms today require teachers with strong academic backgrounds who can positively affect student learning. To ensure that such strong candidates enter classrooms, it is important to set rigorous standards for entry into the teacher pipeline. This begins with teacher preparation program admissions.

Looking to international examples, such top-performing countries as Finland and South Korea admit prospective teacher candidates from the top 10 percent of the college-going population. While a bar that high is a long way from average standards in the United States, it seems reasonable and appropriate that states should limit access to teacher preparation programs to those who are in the top half of the college-going population in terms of academic achievement.

Most states limit their academic screening to basic skills tests, which generally assess only middle school-level skills and which are generally only normed to the prospective teacher population.

At present, West Virginia requires that approved undergraduate teacher preparation programs only accept teacher candidates who have passed a basic skills test (the

Praxis I). Although the state sets the minimum score for this test, it is normed just to the prospective teacher population. West Virginia also allows candidates to substitute equivalent scores on the SAT or ACT for its basic skills testing requirement.

Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire,
New Jersey, New Mexico, New York,
North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio,
Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania,
Rhode Island, South Carolina,
South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah,
Vermont, Virginia, Washington,
WEST VIRGINIA, Wisconsin,
Wyoming

Illinois

Texas

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut,

Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana,

Delaware, District of Columbia.

Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky.

Louisiana, Maine, Maryland,

#### **NEXT STEPS FOR WEST VIRGINIA:**

Require that programs use a common admissions test normed to the general collegebound population.

West Virginia should require programs to use an assessment that demonstrates that candidates are academically competitive with all peers, regardless of their intended profession. Requiring a common test normed to the general college population would allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class while also facilitating program comparison.

Consider requiring that candidates 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, West Virginia might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion. Program candidates are likely to have completed coursework that covers related test content in the prerequisite classes required for program admission. Thus, it would be sensible to have candidates take content tests while this knowledge is fresh rather than wait two years to fulfill the requirement, and candidates lacking sufficient expertise would be able to remedy deficits prior to entering formal preparation.

#### PESTNORMED TO COLLEGE. ADMISSION TO PREP PROPERTO Test nomed only to leacher to prey program admission Figure 2 Do states appropriately test teacher candidates' academic proficiency? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware П District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa **SNEAK PEEK:** Teacher Prep Review Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Are West Virginia's undergraduate teacher Maryland preparation programs in the Review Massachusetts sufficiently selective? Michigan Minnesota 100% are not sufficiently selective. Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada The Review will be released in Spring 2013. New Hampshire Find out more at www.nctq.org/p/edschools. 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 1. New Hampshire is in the process of adopting a requirement that **WEST VIRGINIA** will make the test a condition of admission. Wisconsin Wyoming 1 23 18 9

# **Critical Attention:** Elementary Teacher Preparation



West Virginia does not ensure that new elementary teachers are ready to teach to the Common Core Standards.

To be effective, elementary teacher candidates need liberal arts coursework relevant to the K-6 classroom, and they should also be required to pass a rigorous content test that ensures appropriate subject-matter knowledge.

The Common Core State Standards, adopted by nearly all states including West Virginia, represent an effort to significantly raise expectations for the knowledge and skills American students will need for college readiness and global competitiveness. And West Virginia, like all states, must ensure that its teachers are prepared to teach to these high standards.

Although a "standards-based" approach grants greater flexibility to teacher preparation programs regarding program design, it is difficult to monitor or enforce absent a rigorous test. Further, alignment of preparation program instruction with student learning standards should be augmented with a broader and deeper content perspective than what will actually be taught in the elementary classroom.

Unfortunately, West Virginia's policies fail to ensure that elementary teacher candidates will have the subject-area knowledge necessary to teach to these stan-

dards. The state does not require a subject-matter test that reports subscores in all areas, and its course-work requirements lack the specificity to guarantee relevancy to the elementary classroom. In addition, West Virginia does not ensure that teachers will be adequately prepared in the science of reading instruction, another key element of the Common Core State Standards.

#### **NEXT STEPS FOR WEST VIRGINIA:**

■ Require elementary teacher candidates to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure sufficient content knowledge of all subjects.

West Virginia should ensure that its elementary content test is appropriately aligned with the Common Core State Standards and require separate, meaningful passing scores for each area on the test. Use of a composite passing score offers no assurance of adequate knowledge in each subject area. A candidate may achieve a passing score and still be seriously deficient in a particular subject area.

■ Require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers and require candidates to pass a rigorous math assessment.

Although West Virginia requires mathematics coursework, the state should require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers. This includes specific coursework in foundations, algebra and geometry, with some statistics. West Virginia should also require a rigorous assessment that reports a separate subscore for and evaluates mathematics knowledge beyond an elementary school level and challenges candidates' understanding of underlying mathematics concepts.

Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas,

Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, **WEST VIRGINIA**, Wisconsin,

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado,

Alabama, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire

Massachusetts

Wyoming

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

West Virginia should require a rigorous reading assessment to ensure that its elementary teacher candidates are adequately prepared in the science of reading instruction before entering the classroom. The assessment should clearly test knowledge and skills related to the science of reading, and if it is combined with an assessment that also tests general pedagogy or elementary content, it should report a subscore for the science of reading specifically.

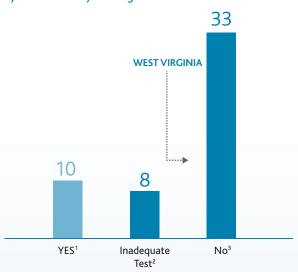
#### ■ Ensure that teacher preparation programs deliver a comprehensive program of study in broad liberal arts coursework.

West Virginia should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish more comprehensive coursework requirements for elementary teacher candidates that align with the Common Core Standards to ensure that candidates will complete coursework relevant to the common topics in elementary grades. An adequate curriculum is likely to require approximately 36 credit hours in the core subject areas of English, science, social studies and fine arts. Presently, elementary teachers must complete a minimum of 30 credit hours of combined coursework in areas such as English/language arts, health, physical education, science, social studies and the arts. The state specifically requires that this coursework be "relevant to the curriculum delivered in the elementary K-6 classroom." West Virginia has also adopted professional teaching standards (WVPTS) that offer broad expectations as to a teacher's requisite content knowledge. These requirements are too vague to ensure that teachers will be prepared to teach to the Common Core Standards.

### Require elementary teacher candidates to complete a content specialization in an academic subject area.

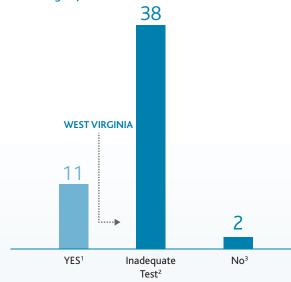
In addition to enhancing content knowledge, this requirement would ensure that prospective teachers in West Virginia take higher-level academic coursework. This requirement also provides an important safeguard in the event that candidates are unable to successfully complete clinical practice requirements. With an academic concentration (or better still a major or minor), candidates who are not ready for the classroom and do not pass student teaching can still be on track to complete a degree.

Figure 3 Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama<sup>4</sup>. Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota<sup>5</sup>. New Hampshire, New Mexico<sup>6</sup>, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas
- 3. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina<sup>7</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 4. Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.
- 5. Based on the limited information available about the test on Minnesota's website.
- 6. Test is under development and not yet available for review.
- 7. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Foundations of Reading test. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.

Figure 4 Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?

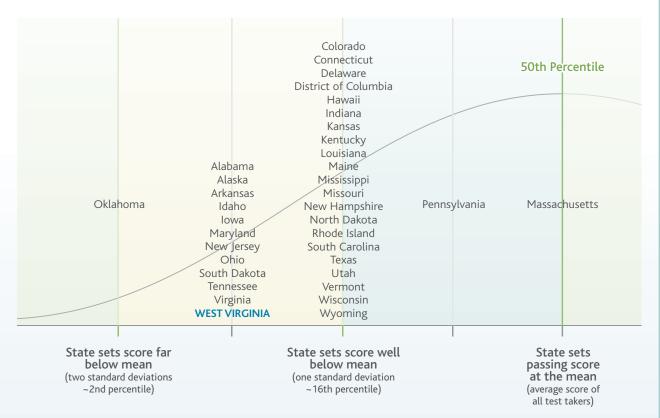


- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont
- 2. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York<sup>4</sup>, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Montana, Nebraska
- 4. New York is in the process of developing a stand-alone math test.
- 5. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Massachusetts Test of General Curriculum, including the math subtest. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.
  - 1. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
  - 2. The required test is a questionable assessment of content knowledge, instead emphasizing methods and instructional strategies.
  - 3. Massachusetts requires a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math (see Figure 4).
  - 4. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Massachusetts Test of General Curriculum. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.
  - 5. Oregon allows "alternative assessment" for candidates who fail twice.

Figure 5  Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content?  Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma O'regon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wyoming  9 9 9 29 4	Figure 5		Δ <sub>N</sub> / .	/ with	/ Vith	
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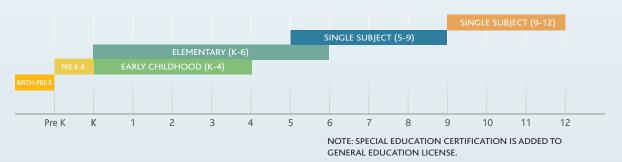
Figure 7
Where do states set the passing score on elementary content licensure tests<sup>1</sup>?



<sup>1</sup> Based on the most recent technical data that could be obtained; data not available for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon and Washington. Montana and Nebraska do not require a content test. Colorado score is for Praxis II, not PLACE. Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah and Vermont now require the Multiple Subjects test and Maryland, Nevada and South Carolina now require the Instructional Practice and Applications test. Both are new Praxis tests for which technical data are not yet available; analysis is based on previously required test.

Figure 8

Teacher licensing structure in West Virginia



# **Critical Attention:** Middle School Teacher Preparation



West Virginia is on track to ensure that new middle school teachers will be prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

The middle school years are critical to students' education, yet the preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers often do not ensure that they are sufficiently prepared to teach grade-level content.

Too many states fail to distinguish the knowledge and skills needed by middle school teachers from those needed by an elementary teacher. Whether teaching a single subject in a departmentalized setting or teaching multiple subjects in a self-contained classroom, middle school teachers must be able to teach significantly more advanced content than what elementary teachers are expected to teach.

Commendably, West Virginia does not offer a K-8 generalist license, and all new middle school teachers are required to pass a Praxis II single-subject content test to attain licensure.

Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Maryland, Massachusetts, New York

Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, WEST VIRGINIA

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South Dakota				California offers a K-12 generalist license     for self-contained classrooms.
Tennessee				2. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license and is in
Texas				the process of revising middle school certifi-
Utah				cation requirements.
Vermont				3. With the exception of mathematics.
Virginia Washington				4. Oregon offers 3-8 license.
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- alized classrooms, generalist d education candidates must nt with three subtests.
- or middle-level endorsement a major or pass a content 'alternative assessment" for twice.

# **Critical Attention:** Secondary Teacher Preparation



West Virginia could do more to ensure that new secondary teachers will be prepared to teach appropriate gradelevel content

Secondary teachers must be experts in the subject matter they teach, and only a rigorous test ensures that teacher candidates are sufficiently and appropriately knowledgeable in their content area. Coursework is generally only indicative of background in a subject area; even a major offers no certainty of what content has been covered.

Yet not all states ensure that secondary teachers have sufficient content knowledge in the subjects they are licensed to teach. And nearly all states—even those that do generally require content testing for secondary teachers—allow some science and/or social studies teachers to teach with broad licenses that have significant loopholes.

Most high school science courses are specialized, and the teachers of these subjects are not interchangeable. Nonetheless, most states allow teachers to obtain general science or combination licenses across multiple science disciplines, and, in most cases, these teachers need only pass a general knowledge science exam that does not ensure subject-specific content knowledge. This means that a teacher with a background in biology could be fully certified to teach advanced chemistry or

physics having passed only a general science test—and perhaps answering most of the chemistry or physics questions incorrectly.

Just as with broad field science, most states offer a general social studies license at the secondary level. For this certification, teachers can have a background in a wide variety of fields, ranging from history and political science to anthropology and psychology. Under such a license a teacher who majored in psychology could teach history to high school students having passed only a general knowledge test and answering most—and perhaps all—history questions incorrectly.

Commendably, West Virginia requires that its secondary teacher candidates pass a Praxis II content test to teach any core secondary subjects. The state offers secondary certification in general science, and candidates must pass all of the following Praxis II tests: "Biology" (Part 1), "Physical Science," and "General Science" (Part 2). However, a passing score for either the chemistry or physics subject-specific endorsements can be substituted for the physical science test requirement. Further, West Virginia also offers a secondary endorsement in general social studies. Teachers with these licenses are not required to pass individual content tests for each discipline they are permitted to teach.

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming

Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, WEST VIRGINIA, Wisconsin

Indiana, Minnesota, Tennessee

#### **NEXT STEPS FOR WEST VIRGINIA:**

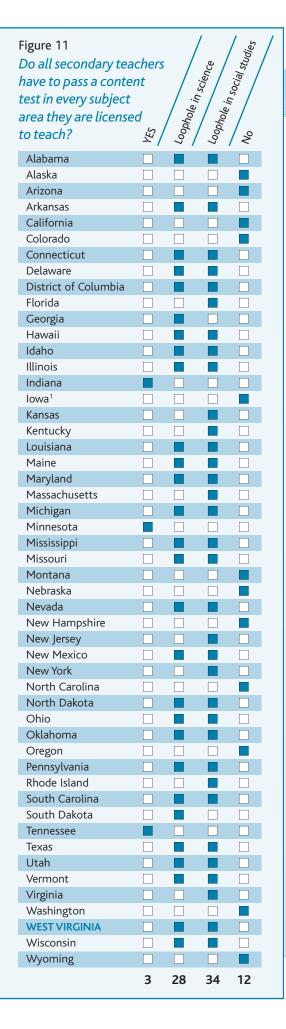
Require secondary science teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.

By allowing a general science certification and not requiring passing scores on content tests for each subject area taught—West Virginia is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. Although West Virginia requires more tests than many of the other states that allow a general science endorsement, its requirements still do not ensure adequate subject matter knowledge. For example, a candidate could submit a passing score on the "Chemistry" exam to satisfy the physical science requirement and then answer many questions incorrectly regarding physics on the "General Science" exam, yet still go on to teach high school physics.

Require secondary social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.

By allowing a general social studies certification—and only requiring a general knowledge social studies exam—West Virginia is not ensuring that its secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. The state's required assessment combines all subject areas (e.g., history, geography, economics) and does not report separate scores for each subject area.

It is unclear at this point how new legislation will affect content test requirements for secondary teachers.



# **Critical Attention:** Special Education Teacher Preparation



West Virginia could do more to ensure that new special education teachers will know the subject matter that they will be required to teach.

Across the country, states are raising performance expectations to ensure that students who graduate from high school are college and career ready. These more rigorous standards apply to special education students just as they do to other students. The challenge of ensuring that teachers are prepared to teach to the new Common Core State Standards is even more pronounced for special education teachers, who typically have had to meet an even lower bar for content preparation than general educators. And certification rules for special education teachers that do not differentiate between teaching at the elementary and secondary levels only exacerbate the problem.

Allowing a generic K-12 special education certification makes it virtually impossible and certainly impractical for states to ensure that these teachers know all the subject matter they are expected to teach; this issue is just as valid in terms of pedagogical knowledge.

While a K-12 special education license may be appropriate for 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.

Commendably, West Virginia does not offer a K-12 special education certification. However, the state's policy is undermined by its dual certification policy. Elementary special education candidates are required to complete an early child or elementary specialization. While some elementary special education teachers are held to the same preparation and testing requirements as general elementary teachers, as noted in the elementary section, these standards are insufficient to ensure that teachers will be prepared to teach to the Common Core State Standards. Further, those opting for the early childhood certification are not required to pass a content test. Secondary special education teachers must complete specialization in a list of subject areas that includes reading specialist, which does not require a content test.

#### **NEXT STEPS FOR WEST VIRGINIA:**

■ Provide a broad liberal arts program of study to elementary special education candidates.

West Virginia should ensure that special education teacher candidates who will teach elementary grades possess not only knowledge of effective learning strategies but also relevant knowledge of the subject matter at hand by requiring core-subject coursework relevant to the elementary class-room. Failure to ensure that teachers possess requisite content knowledge deprives special education students of the opportunity to reach their academic potential.

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming

Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, WEST VIRGINIA, Wisconsin

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### Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Secondary special education teachers are frequently generalists who teach many core subject areas. While it may be unreasonable to expect secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements for each subject they teach as other teachers who teach only one subject, West Virginia's current policy of requiring limited, at best, subject-matter testing is unacceptable and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, West Virginia should consider a customized HOUSSE route for new secondary special education teachers and look to the flexibility offered by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which allows for a combination of testing and coursework to demonstrate requisite content knowledge in the classroom.

Although the state does issue a K-12 certificate, candidates must meet discrete elementary and/or secondary requirements.



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

Elementary Subject-Matter	Test
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Oregon <sup>1</sup> , Pennsylvania <sup>2</sup> , Rhode Island, Texas, WEST VIRGINIA <sup>3</sup> , Wisconsin
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho
Secondary Subject-Matter T	est(s)
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	None
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York <sup>4</sup> , Oregon <sup>1</sup> , Pennsylvania <sup>2</sup> , Rhode Island, <b>WEST VIRGINIA</b> <sup>3</sup>
Required for a K-12 special education license	None

- 1. Although Oregon requires testing, the state allows an "alternative assessment" option for candidates who fail twice.
- 2. In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts for dual certification in elementary or secondary special education and as a reading specialist does not have to take a content test.
- 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 dual certification as a reading specialist are similarly exempted from the content test.
- 4. New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.

# **Critical Attention: Student Teaching**



West Virginia does not ensure that teacher preparation programs will provide teacher candidates with a high-quality summative clinical experience.

The importance of clinical practice in teacher preparation has become a major area of focus. Student teaching is the final clinical experience of teacher preparation, and teacher candidates have only one chance to experience the best possible placement. Student teaching will shape candidates' own performance as teachers and help determine the type of school in which they will choose to teach. A mediocre student teaching experience, let alone a disastrous one, can never be undone.

Central to the quality of the student teaching experience is the classroom teacher who serves as the teacher candidate's mentor, or cooperating teacher. Only strong teachers with evidence of their effectiveness, as assessed by objective measures of student learning and the teachers' principals, should be able to serve as cooperating teachers. Yet placement is much more likely to be the luck of the draw. NCTQ's recent study *Student Teaching in the United States* found that three out of four teacher preparation programs fail to require that cooperating teachers must be effective instructors.

West Virginia fails to articulate any requirements for cooperating teachers, and the state only requires candidates to complete at least a 12-week clinical experience

"unless s/he is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the college supervisor and the cooperating public school supervisor that s/he has achieved the proficiency level in less than the specified time."

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

5

Florida, Indiana, Tennessee

#### **NEXT STEPS FOR WEST VIRGINIA:**

■ 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 West Virginia should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement. Research indicates that the only aspect of a student teaching arrangement that has been shown to have an impact on student achievement is the positive effect of selection of the cooperating teacher by the preparation program, rather than by the student teacher or school district staff.

■ Require teacher candidates to spend at least 10 weeks student teaching.

West Virginia should require an extensive summative clinical experience for all prospective teachers. Student teaching should be a full-time commitment, as requiring coursework and student teaching simultaneously does a disservice to both. Alignment with a school calendar for at least 10 weeks ensures both adequate classroom experience and exposure to a variety of ancillary professional activities.

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# **Critical Attention:** Teacher Preparation Program Accountability



West Virginia does not hold its teacher preparation programs accountable for the effectiveness of the teachers they produce.

Teacher preparation programs operate by virtue of state approval. As such, it is up to states to connect that approval to accountability measures that ensure that all approved programs meet minimum performance standards. Such an accountability system informs the public—including prospective teachers seeking a program as well as districts hiring graduates—by shining a light on high performers as well as identifying those programs performing poorly.

Further, as more states begin to raise expectations for teachers by way of evaluations focused on effectiveness, there is an even greater need to hold teacher preparation programs accountable for the effectiveness of the teachers they produce. Although the quality of both the subject-matter preparation and professional sequence is crucial, there are also additional measures that can provide the state and the public with meaningful, readily understandable indicators of how well programs are doing when it comes to preparing teachers to be successful in the classroom.

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Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota,
Mississippi, Missouri, Montana,
Nebraska, New Hampshire,
New Jersey, New Mexico, New York,
North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon,
Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah,
Vermont, Virginia, Washington,
WEST VIRGINIA, Wisconsin,
Wyoming

Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas

Florida, Louisiana

Although it does not connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs, West Virginia does collects some program-specific, objective data that reflect program performance, including the average raw score of candidates admitted to the program on the preprofessional skills test, the satisfaction rating by cooperating teachers on student teachers from the institution, and the average raw score of candidates on subject matter and pedagogy exams. These data are reported on the state's website, but the most recent report is dated 2007-2008, and current reporting via the state's "Personnel Data Reports" does not include these data. Further, West Virginia has not established minimum performance for each category of data it collects that can be used for accountability purposes.

#### **NEXT STEPS FOR WEST VIRGINIA:**

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

As one way to measure whether programs are producing effective classroom teachers, West Virginia should consider the academic achievement gains of students taught by programs' graduates, averaged over the first three years of teaching. Data that are aggregated to the institution (e.g., combining elementary and secondary programs) rather than disaggregated to the specific preparation program are not useful for accountability purposes. Such aggregation can mask significant differences in performance among programs.

■ Collect other meaningful, program-level data that reflect program performance.

Although measures of student growth are an important indicator of program effectiveness, they cannot be the sole measure of program quality for several reasons, including the fact that many programs may have graduates whose students do not take standardized tests. The accountability system must

22 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2012 WEST VIRGINIA therefore include other objective measures that show how well all programs are preparing teachers for the classroom. West Virginia should expand its current requirements to its alternate routes and also include such measures as:

- Evaluation results from the first and/or second year of teaching;
- Number of times, on average, it takes teacher candidates to pass licensing tests; and
- Five-year retention rates of graduates in the teaching profession.

#### **Establish minimum standards of performance.**

Merely collecting the types of data described above is insufficient for accountability purposes. The next and perhaps more critical step is for the state to establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data. Programs should then be held accountable for meeting these standards, and there should be consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval.

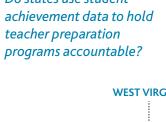
#### Publish an annual report card on the state's website.

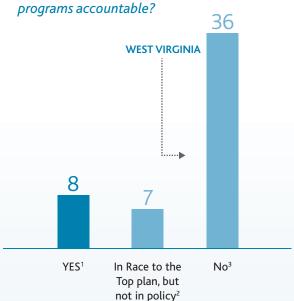
West Virginia should produce an annual, up-to-date report card that shows all the data the state collects on individual teacher preparation programs, which should be published on the state's website at the program level for the sake of public transparency. The state should also ensure that the data presented are as current as possible. Data should be presented in a manner that clearly conveys whether programs have met performance standards.

#### Maintain full authority over teacher preparation program approval.

There appears to be considerable overlap between the public process of state program approval and the private process of national accreditation. While it is not unreasonable that the state may wish to coordinate these processes for institutions also seeking national accreditation, West Virginia should ensure that it is the state that considers the evidence of program performance and makes the decision about whether programs should continue to be authorized to prepare teachers.

Figure 15 Do states use student





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

## Figure 16 Do states hold teacher preparation programs accountable? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado<sup>3</sup> Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana<sup>5</sup> Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine<sup>1</sup> Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada<sup>1</sup> New Hampshire<sup>6</sup> New Jersey<sup>1</sup> New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio1 Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania<sup>1</sup> Rhode Island<sup>1</sup> South Carolina<sup>1</sup> South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia<sup>1</sup> Washington WEST VIRGINIA<sup>1</sup> Wisconsin Wyoming 5 33 15

# TEACHER PRODUCTION IN WEST VIRGINIA

States have long established requirements for teacher preparation and licensure and have lately turned their attention toward accountability systems for preparation programs. But one topic that has received little attention from states is the issue of teacher production. From the number of teachers who graduate from preparation programs each year, only a subset are certified and only some of those certified are actually hired in the state; the relationship between these numbers has important implications for related policymaking.

States are rightly focused on areas of chronic teacher shortages, such as secondary mathematics and science, but little consideration is given to areas of consistent oversupply, particularly the overproduction in most states of elementary teachers. While it is certainly desirable to produce a big enough pool to give districts choice in hiring, the substantial oversupply in some teaching areas is not good for the profession. Limited resources are squandered on individuals who will not go on to teach, most critically the scarce supply of student teaching placements with effective cooperating teachers. Admissions criteria, licensure requirements and program accountability standards may be unnecessarily depressed if the dots are not connected from graduation to certification to actual employment in a district.

Maryland's "Teacher Staffing Report" provides a model for other states. Published biennially, the report has been tracking staffing trends in the state for almost three decades. While its primary purpose is to determine teacher shortage areas, it also identifies areas of surplus. By collecting hiring data from districts, Maryland has a rich set of data that can inform policy decisions.

The latest edition of the "Teacher Staffing Report" can be found at: http://www.marylandpublicschools.org/MSDE/divisions/certification/progapproval/mtsr.

West Virginia teacher production data: NCTQ was unable to find any published data on teacher production in West Virginia that connects program completion, certification and hiring statistics.

- 1. Traditional preparation only.
- 2. Reported institutional data do not distinguish between candidates in the traditional and alternate route programs.
- 3. Required, but not yet available.
- 4. Alternate routes only.
- 5. Based on new REPA II regulations.
- 6. New Hampshire is in the process of adopting new reporting requirements.

Figure 17  What is the relationship between state program approval and national accreditation?  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 Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming  8 31 12	Eiguro 17		,		
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There are some areas where a small adjustment would result in significantly stronger policy. Here are some issues that represent low-hanging fruit, policies that can be addressed in relatively short order.

To ensure adequate subject-area knowledge, West Virginia should require secondary teachers who obtain certification in general science or general social studies to pass individual content tests, or a composite test that reports individual subscores, for each discipline they will be licensed to teach, as noted in the secondary critical attention section.



1. National accreditation can be substituted for state approval.

# **Alternate Routes to Certification**

The policies discussed in the "Critical Attention" section of this report primarily focus on traditional teacher preparation programs because such programs presently train the vast majority of new teachers. Of course, there are some teachers that attain licensure outside of these traditional programs. Alternate routes to certification were developed based on the idea that there should be pathways into the teaching profession for nontraditional candidates who are able to demonstrate strong subject-area knowledge and an above-average academic background.

Unfortunately, most states have considerable work to do to make their alternate routes viable pathways into the teaching profession. Considerable variation remains in both the quality of states' routes and how much of an alternative to traditional preparation such routes actually provide.

A high-quality, genuinely alternative licensure pathway should be rigorous yet flexible in admissions, focused and deliberate in preparation, and open to broad usage across subjects and grades.

State policy for alternate routes to teacher licensure should ensure that:

- Strong academic performance and subject-matter-knowledge testing are prerequisites for program admission.
- Subject-area majors are not required or candidates have the option to test out of any subject-area coursework requirements.
- Coursework is streamlined and not overly burdensome, and it meets the immediate needs of new teachers.
- Program length is reasonable (no more than two years). Practice teaching and/or intensive mentoring is required.
- Limits are not placed on the subjects and/or grades an alternate route teacher can teach, and alternate route providers are not restricted to colleges and universities; districts and nonprofits should be permitted to offer programs as well.

West Virginia has one alternate route, Transition to Teaching, which has room for significant improvement (see Figure 19). Transition to Teaching applicants are required to have a major in, or closely related to, the intended teaching field and pass a basic skills test and a subject-matter test. West Virginia does not ensure that its alternate route candidates receive streamlined preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers. While West Virginia does not limit alternate route providers in the state, its route can only be used for certification to teach in critical shortage districts and subject areas.

#### **NEXT STEPS FOR WEST VIRGINIA:**

Set high standards for Transition to Teaching and provide flexibility for meeting them.

While a minimum GPA requirement is a first step toward ensuring that candidates are of good academic standing, West Virginia's standard of 2.5 does not serve as a sufficient indicator of past academic performance. The standard should be higher than what is required of traditional teacher candidates, such as a GPA of at least 2.75. Some accommodation in this standard may be appropriate for career changers. Alternatively, the state could require one of the standardized tests of academic proficiency commonly used in higher education for graduate admissions, such as the GRE.

West Virginia should allow any candidate who already has the requisite knowledge and skills to demonstrate such by passing a rigorous test, in lieu of having a major in a field. Rigid coursework requirements can unnecessarily dissuade talented individuals who lack precisely the right courses from pursuing a career in teaching.

In addition, West Virginia's requirement that alternate route candidates pass a basic skills test is impractical and ineffective for candidates already holding a college degree. Basic skills tests measure minimum competency—essentially those skills that a person should have acquired in middle school—and are inappropriate for candidates who have already earned a bachelor's degree.

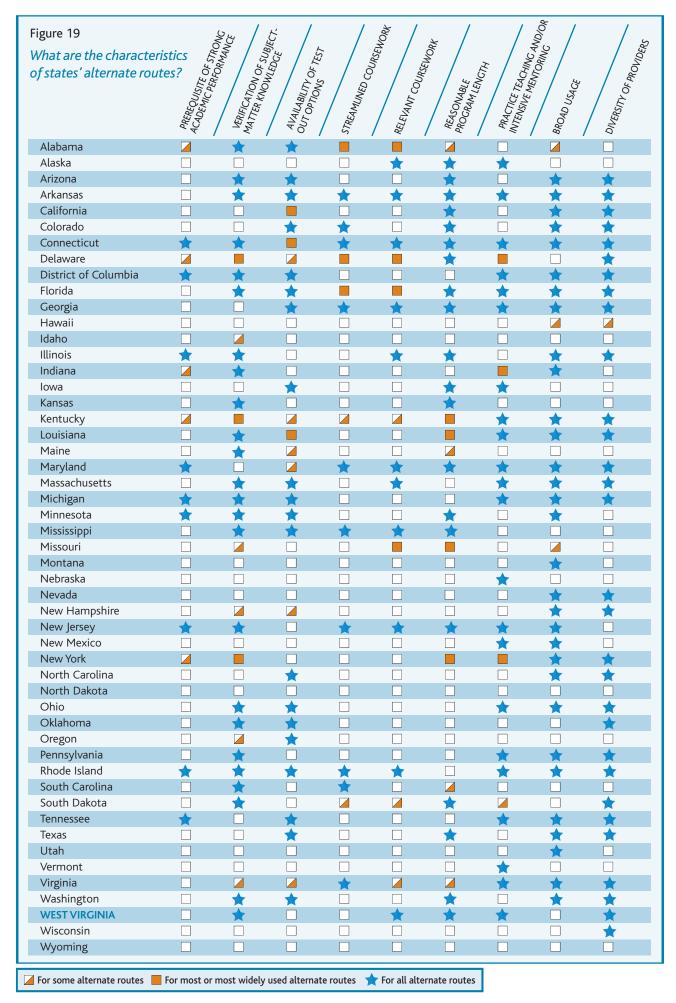
#### ■ Ensure that preparation coursework targets the immediate needs of new teachers.

While West Virginia requires intensive mentoring for alternate route candidates, the state could do more to ensure that preparation coursework is streamlined and relevant. Alternate route candidates are required to complete a minimum of 18 semester hours of coursework in the areas of student assessment, development and learning, curriculum, classroom management, the use of educational computers and other technology, special education and diversity. Setting minimum requirements, without established maximums, does not ensure that the new teacher will be able to complete the program in an appropriate amount of time without being overburdened by coursework. Appropriate coursework should include grade-level or subject-level seminars, methodology in the content area, classroom management, assessment and scientifically based early reading instruction.

#### ■ Eliminate restrictions on alternate route usage.

West Virginia's Transition to Teaching alternate route can only be used for certification to teach in critical shortage districts and subject areas. Alternate routes can help expand the teacher pipeline throughout the state, and such geographic, subject and grade-level limits are counterproductive to this goal.

Do states provide real alternate pathways to		2	
certification?	GENUINE OR NEARIN	Altemate route that	Officed route is disingentous
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Arizona			
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Washington WEST VIRGINIA			19



30 : NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2012 WEST VIRGINIA

# **Alternate Route Policy Checklist for States**

1.	Set high standards and provide flexibility for meeting them.	<ul> <li>Screen candidates based on academic ability.</li> <li>Set a higher standard for entry than is set for traditional teacher preparation.</li> <li>Require candidates to pass the state's subject-matter licensing test.</li> <li>Don't require a major in the intended subject area; instead, allow candidates to demonstrate subject-matter knowledge on a rigorous test.</li> </ul>
2.	Provide streamlined preparation.	<ul> <li>Limit coursework (ideally to no more than 12 credits a year).</li> <li>Require that the alternate route is an accelerated course of study.</li> <li>Ensure that all coursework requirements target the immediate needs of the new teacher</li> <li>Offer candidates an opportunity to practice teach in a summer training program.</li> <li>Provide intensive mentoring.</li> </ul>
3.	Remove regulatory obstacles.	<ul> <li>✓ Allow for a diversity of alternate route providers.</li> <li>✓ Don't limit the use of alternate routes to shortage areas or to certain grades or subjects.</li> </ul>

Figure 20
Authority for Teacher Preparation in West Virginia

# **Governor of West Virginia**

The Superintendent of Schools is appointed by the State Board of Education.

Members of the West
Virginia Board of Education
are appointed by
the Governor.

The Commission on
Professional Teaching
Standards is appointed
by the State Board of
Education to develop and
recommend teacher
policies to the Board.

The Educator Preparation
Review Board is established by
the State Board to review and
recommend program approval.



The West Virginia Board of Education holds the authority for setting teacher preparation program standards and admission criteria.

The West Virginia Board of Education is the state authority charged with adopting rules regarding teacher certification.

Based on the recommendations of the Educator Preparation Program Review Board, the West Virginia Board of Education holds the authority to approve teacher education programs.

There is overlap between NCATE accreditation and state approval of teacher education programs.

# Critical Attention Summary for West Virginia



# Red

,			AUTHORITY
	ADMISSION INTO PREPARATION PROGRAMS	Require that preparation programs use a common admissions test normed to the general college-bound population and limit acceptance to those candidates demonstrating academic ability in the top 50th percentile.	State Board of Education
	ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION	<ul> <li>Require all elementary teacher candidates to pass a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all subjects.</li> <li>Require preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers, and require candidates to pass a rigorous math assessment.</li> <li>Require a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.</li> <li>Require a content specialization in an academic subject area.</li> </ul>	State Board of Education
	STUDENT TEACHING	<ul> <li>Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.</li> </ul>	State Board of Education
	TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul> <li>Collect performance data to monitor programs.</li> <li>Set minimum standards for program performance with consequences for failure to meet those standards.</li> <li>Publicly report performance data.</li> </ul>	Educator Preparation Program Review Board, State Board of Education



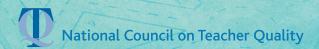
# Yellow

		AUTHORITY
SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION	<ul> <li>Require secondary science and social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.</li> </ul>	State Board of Education
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION	<ul> <li>Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.</li> </ul>	State Board of Education



# Green

	AUTHORITY
MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION	State Board of Education



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NCTQ is available to work with individual states to improve teacher policies.

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