

Acknowledgments

STATES

State education agencies remain our most important partners in this effort, and their gracious cooperation has helped to ensure the factual accuracy of the final product. Every state formally received a draft of the *Yearbook* in June 2015 for comment and correction; states also received a final draft of their reports a month prior to release. All but three states responded to our inquiries. While states do not always agree with our recommendations, their willingness to engage in dialogue and often acknowledge the imperfections of their teacher policies is an important step forward.

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NCTQ PROJECT TEAM

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Executive Summary

The 2015 State Teacher Policy Yearbook includes the National Council on Teacher Quality's (NCTQ) full review of the state laws, rules and regulations that govern the teaching profession. This year's report measures state progress against a set of 32 policy goals focused on helping states put in place a comprehensive framework in support of preparing, retaining and rewarding effective teachers.

Colorado at a Glance



Overall 2015 Yearbook Grade

2013

2011

2009







2015 Colorado Area Goal Scores

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	D
Admission into Teacher Preparation	0
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	D+
Alternate Route Eligibility	
Alternate Route Preparation	
Alternate Route Usage and Providers	
Part-Time Teaching Licenses	•
Licensure Reciprocity	0

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	В
State Data Systems	•
Evaluation of Effectiveness	
Frequency of Evaluations	•
Tenure	*
Licensure Advancement	
Equitable Distribution	
AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	С
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



Fully Meets: 5 Nearly Meets: 4

Partially Meets: 4

Meets Only a Small Part: 8

Does Not Meet: 10

Progress on Goals Since 2013



Progress Increased: 1



Progress Decreased: 1

Teacher Policy Priorities for Colorado

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.
- Ensure that all new middle school 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.

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.

Assessing Professional Knowledge

Require that all new teachers pass a pedagogy test.

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.

AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Alternate Routes to Certification

- Increase admission requirements to alternate route programs by setting a high bar for academic proficiency.
- Establish guidelines for alternate route programs that require preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers. Ensure programs provide intensive induction support to alternate route teachers.

License Reciprocity

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

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

State Data Systems

■ Strengthen data link between teachers and students.

Licensure Advancement

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

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

Compensation

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

AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Extending Emergency Licenses

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

Figure A	+ Grade 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-	B-	C	C-
Massachusetts	B-	B-	С	D+
Ohio	B-	B-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	B-	B-	B-	D+
Rhode Island	B-	В	B-	D
Illinois	C+	C+	С	D+
Michigan	C+	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	C+	B-	D+	D+
Utah	C+	С	C-	D
Virginia	C+	C+	D+	D+
COLORADO	С	C+	С	D+
Kentucky	С	С	D+	D+
Mississippi	С	С	D+	D+
New Mexico	С	D+	D+	D+
South Carolina	С	C-	C-	C-
Arizona	C-	C-	D+	D+
Idaho	C-	D+	D+	D-
Maine	C-	C-	D-	F
Minnesota	C-	C-	C-	D-
Missouri	C-	C-	D	D
Nevada	C-	C-	C-	D-
North Carolina	C-	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	D+ D	D+ D
lowa 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

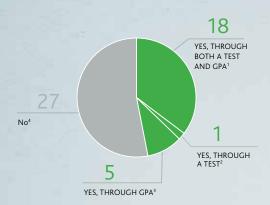
BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



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



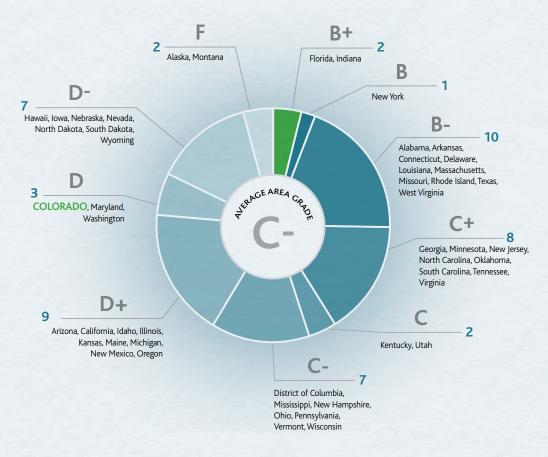
as a comprehensive set of tables and graphs that provide a national overview of the teacher policy landscape.

Area 1 Summary



How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



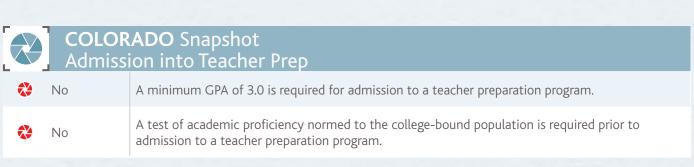
Topics Included In This Area

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





COLORADO Adm	nission into Teacher Prep Characteristics
Test Requirement	Not required
GPA Requirement	Not required

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN COLORADO

- Require that teacher preparation programs screen candidates for academic proficiency prior to admission.
 - Colorado should require candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, mathematics and writing prior to program admission. Alternatively, the state could require a minimum grade point average to establish that candidates have a strong academic history.
- 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 In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, Colorado 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

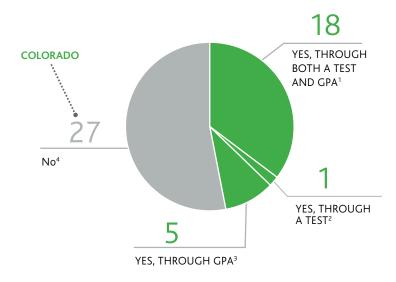
Figure 1 Academic proficiency requirements

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 COLORADO'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 COLORADO and other states' elementary teacher preparation policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Elementary Teacher Preparation

COLORADO 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	cable

	COLOR Elemen	ADO Snapshot tary Teacher Preparation
₩	No	Content test required for elementary teachers in each of the four core subjects.
*	No	An adequate science of reading test is required.
*	Yes	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.

COLORADO Elementary Teacher Preparation Characteristics			
Elementary Licenses K-6; Birth through age 8			
Content Tests	Praxis II Elementary Education: Content Knowledge test (5018) or PLACE content test (K-6); PLACE Early Childhood Education Assessment (Birth through age 8)		
Science of Reading Requirements No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher prep standards			
Academic Specialization	Not required; candidates are required to have a related major but there are no core content requirements		
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN COLORADO

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.

Colorado should require a rigorous content test with separate, meaningful passing scores for each core academic area to assure elementary teachers have adequate knowledge in each subject area they are licensed to teach.

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

Colorado 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.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Colorado 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, Colorado 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.

Although Colorado's policy requires that elementary teacher candidates have a related major, the state's language does not ensure that these teachers will earn a content specialization in an academic subject area.

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.

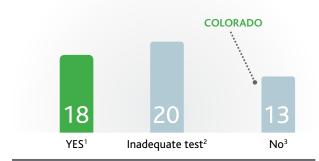
EEMENTARY CONTENT PASSING SCORE FOR ECT Elementary content test for some subjects Elementary content test Figure 2 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama Alaska 1 Arizona Arkansas California **COLORADO** Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia П П П Florida Georgia Hawaii 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 5 22 9 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?

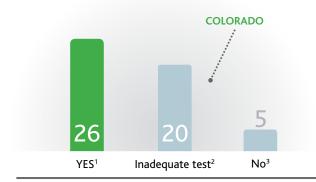


- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, 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	v epared www.	TEXT	SUPPORTING STRUGGING
Are states ensuring that new		¾ /	
	v 	Q / Q	
elementary teachers are pre	epared	· / /	C.S.
for the instructional shifts	Ą	1 8	o` / 🐔
associated with college- and	d 🕌	/ 8 ×	
career-readiness standards?	? \(\mu_{\text{s}'}\)		\\ \frac{5}{4}\\
	2, /	· \(\sigma \)	/ '&
Alabama			
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Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
COLORADO			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
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Illinois			
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Maryland			
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Mississippi			
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Montana			
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Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
Fully addresses instructional component	Partially add	lresses inst	ructional compone

Figure 5

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
- Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee⁴, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska⁵, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Ohio⁶
- 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.

F		/
Figure 6	7.7	
What do states require	E S	/ &
of early childhood	\$ 6	
teachers who teach	MY J	VG 7
elementary grades?	# Ø.b	
<i>y y</i>		40E
Alabama	SUBSCORESTORESTWITH SUBJECT SUBSTANT SUBJECT SUBJECT SUBJECT SUBJECT SUBJECT SUBJECT SUBJECT S	40ECUATESGENCE
Alaska ¹		
Arizona		
Arkansas ¹		
California ¹		
COLORADO		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida	2	
Georgia ¹		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas Kantuskul		
Kentucky ¹ Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan ¹		
Minnesota		
Mississippi ¹		
Missouri		
Montana ¹		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina ¹		
North Dakota		
Ohio ¹		
Oklahoma		
Oregon ¹		
Pennsylvania ¹		
Rhode Island	3	
South Carolina South Dakota		
Tennessee		4
Texas ¹		
Utah	3	
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	7	13
	1	15

For more information about COLORADO 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**

COLORADO 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



Lost ground since 2013



Bar raised for this goal



COLORADO Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

COLORADO Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Middle School Licenses	Single subject 7-12
Content Tests	24 credit hours or passing score on a content test.
Academic Requirements	No requirements for major or minors
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN COLORADO

Require content testing in all core areas.

Colorado 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.

 Close the loophole that allows middle school teachers to add subject areas to an existing license without demonstrating content knowledge.

Colorado allows teachers to add new secondary areas with either coursework or a passing grade on a content test. The state is urged to require that all teachers who add the middle grade levels to their certificates pass a rigorous subject-matter test to ensure content knowledge of all subject areas before they are allowed in the classroom.

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 COLORADO's middle school teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 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.

Although Colorado's literacy standards address complex texts, they do not ensure teachers' ability to incorporate these texts into instruction. The state is therefore encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all candidates who teach the middle grades have the ability to address the use of informational texts as well as incorporate complex informational texts into classroom instruction.

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, Colorado should also more specifically include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Figure 7		JrFERED Gr	swoo.
Do states distinguish middle grade preparation?	K-8 LICENSE AL	K-8 liense offered for	K-8 license offered
elementary preparation?	K-8 LIC	K-81ic self-co/	K-811ic
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			1
Arkansas			
California		2	
COLORADO			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			Ī
North Carolina			
North Dakota			1
Ohio			
Oklahoma			3
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			<u></u> 1
Wyoming			
	32	6	13

^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

^{2.} California offers a K-12 generalist license for all self-contained classrooms.

^{3.} With the exception of mathematics.

Figure 8			ort ubje	'es
Do middle school teachers		No test does not ro.	No, K-8 license E.	No, tec.
have to pass an appropriate		8,00)]]e	[\$\frac{1}{2}\]
content test in every core		7 9 5		£ / ;
subject they are licensed	(0	So _r es	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	7, 4
to teach?	755	× 35	/ × &	/ *,
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
COLORADO				
Connecticut Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia	ī	- ñ		
Hawaii				
Idaho			3	
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland	5			
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska	П	П		
Nevada				
New Hampshire			6	
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York	7			
North Carolina	8			
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee	9	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	26	2	14	9

- ${\it 1. Alaska does \ not \ require \ content \ tests \ for \ initial \ licensure.}$
- 2. Candidates teaching multiple subjects only have to pass the elementary test. Single-subject credential does not require content test.
- 3. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires one single-subject test.
- 4. Illinois requires candidates to take a middle level core content test if a test is available. It is not clear that this will result in teachers passing a test in each subject.
- 5. Maryland allows elementary teachers to teach in departmentalized middle schools if not less than 50 percent of the teaching assignment is within the elementary grades.
- 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.

Are states ensuring that new		MCORPORATING I EXT	SUPORT.
middle school teachers are	ď		77
prepared for the instructional	\	/ \delta) / %
shifts associated with college-	0	/ 5/5/	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
and career-readiness standards	? Š /	<i>₹8</i>	\ \gamma_2 \qq
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
COLORADO			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
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lowa			
Kansas Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington West Virginia			
West Virginia Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
wyoning			

Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

COLORADO 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	

	COLOR Second	ADO 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.
*	No	A content test is required to add an endorsement to a license.
<	Yes	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for secondary school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

COLORADO Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Secondary Licenses	7-12	
Content Tests	Either 24 semester hours in the content area or content test required	
General Science License and Testing Requirements	General science license offered; requires only general science test or 24 semester hours in the content area	
General Social Studies License and Testing Requirements	General social studies license offered; requires only general social studies test or 24 semester hours in the content area	
Endorsement Requirements	Either 24 semester hours in the content area or content test required	
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN COLORADO

 Require subject-matter testing for secondary teacher candidates.

As a condition of licensure, Colorado 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.

■ Require subject-matter testing when adding subject-area endorsements.

Colorado should require passing scores on subject-specific content tests, regardless of other coursework or degree requirements, for teachers who are licensed in core secondary subjects and wish to add another subject area to their licenses.

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 secondary teachers with umbrella certifications to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.
 - By allowing general social studies and general science certifications—and only requiring general knowledge exams for each—Colorado is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge.
- 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 Colorado's literacy standards address complex texts, they do not ensure teachers' ability to incorporate these texts into instruction. The state is therefore encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all secondary candidates have the ability to incorporate complex informational texts into classroom instruction.

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, Colorado should also more specifically include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Examples of Best Practice

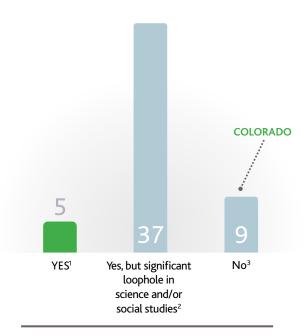
Missouri requires that secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects. Of particular note, Missouri ensures that its secondary science teachers know the content they teach by taking a dual approach to general secondary science certification. The state offers general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

Are states ensuring that		INCORPORATINGLIA	SUPPORTING STRICTS
new secondary teachers		\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	, sc. 1 125
are prepared for the	. (28 / 24 C	
instructional shifts associated			188
with college-and career-	<i>\$</i> 0	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	AS SP
readiness standards?	3	1 = 5 1	R S
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
COLORADO			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
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New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Special Education Teacher Preparation

1 Progress increased since 2013

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

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

Lost ground since 2013

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

COLORADO Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Special Education License(s)	Birth to grade 3; K-12	
Content Tests	K-12 and Birth to grade 3; Praxis II Elementary Education: Content Knowledge (5018) test or PLACE general elementary content test	
Science of Reading Test	No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher prep standards.	
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN COLORADO

 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 Colorado 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.

Colorado 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 career-readiness standards

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

Science of reading tests (p. 39)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- Ensure that 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, Colorado's current policy of only requiring an elementary content test is problematic and will not help secondary special education students to meet rigorous learning standards.
- Require all special education teacher candidates who teach the elementary grades to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
 - Colorado 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.

 Colorado is encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all candidates who teach special education have the ability to address the use of informational texts as well as

incorporate complex informational texts

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

into classroom instruction.

Colorado should more specifically include literacy skills and using text 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 COLORADO's special education teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 12	DOSSNOT OFFE	Offers K-12 and	iation(s)
Do states distinguish	FEE	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	^{Gertif} , K-12
between elementary	0,4		- 1 2 E
and secondary special		138	Cati
education teachers?	POE.	Offe,	Offers only a K-12
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
COLORADO			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho Illinois			
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lowa			
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Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri	□ 1		
Montana			
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Utah			
Vermont			3
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
Wyorining			

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.
- 2. Although New Jersey does issue a K-12 certificate, candidates must meet discrete elementary and/or secondary requirements.
- 3. Candidates must meet requirements for both the K-8 and 7-12 special education licenses.

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

Elementa	Elementary Subject-Matter Test			
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri¹, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³, Wisconsin			
Required for a K-12 special education license	COLORADO, Idaho, Illinois, North Carolina ⁴			
Secondary Subject-Matter Test(s)				
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	Missouri¹, New York⁵, 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			

- 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.

gure 14		MCORPORATMC	SUPPORTING STRUCTS READERS
re states ensuring that new special	_		14.5%
ducation teachers are prepared for the	e (Ĉ	\$ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	² / ⁸ ≥
structional shifts associated with coll	eae- 🕌		` / & &
nd career-readiness standards?	, o		18 8
	3	/ ' ' '	7 2
Alabama Alaska			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Arizona Arkansas			
California			
COLORADO			
Connecticut Delaware			
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New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island South Carolina			
South Carolina South Dakota			
South Dakota Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

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

Assessing Professional Knowledge

COLORADO Rati	COLORADO Ratings				
Pedagogy Test Teachers are required to demonstrate professional knowledge of teaching and learning.					
Fully meets	neets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet				
↑ Progress increased since 201	3 Lost ground since 2013				
COLORADO Snapshot Pedagogy					
♦ No All ne	w teachers must pass a pedagogy test.				
COLORADO Pedagogy Characteristics					
Pedagogy Test	No test				
Type of Test	None				
Teachers Included	None				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN COLORADO

Require that all new teachers pass a pedagogy test.

Colorado should verify that all new teachers meet professional standards through a test of professional knowledge.

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.

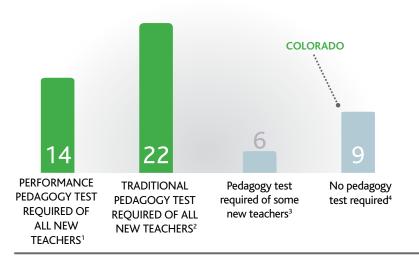
SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

■ **Figure 15** Pedagogy tests

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

Figure 15

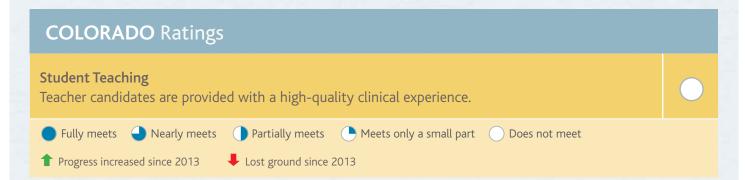
Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of teaching and learning?

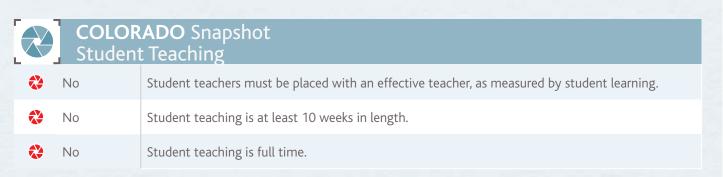


- 1. Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois⁵, Iowa⁶, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee⁶, Washington, Wisconsin
- 2. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota,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





COLORADO Student Teaching Characteristics			
Duration of Student Teaching	A minimum of 800 clock hours of field experiences, but these hours are not required to be a part of a full-time clinical experience		
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	No specific requirements		
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	Must be someone "who has demonstrated outstanding teachingand can provide exemplary modeling and counseling"		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN COLORADO

- 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 Colorado should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement.
- Use evidence from the state's teacher evaluation system to select cooperating teachers.

Since Colorado requires objective measures of student growth to be the preponderant criterion of its teacher evaluations, the state should utilize its evaluation results in the selection of effective cooperating teachers.

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

Colorado should require a full-time, summative clinical experience for all prospective teachers; this ensures both adequate classroom experience and exposure to a variety of ancillary professional activities.

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)

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

Figure 16	TEACHER	STUDENT TACHING
Do states ensure a	45.5°C	S 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
high-quality student	5 E E	
teaching experience?		35
·		23
Alabama Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
COLORADO		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska	П	
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina	$\overline{\Box}$	
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin Wyoming		
vvyorining		
	13	34

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

Teacher Prep Program Accountability

COLORADO Ratings Program Accountability The approval process for teacher preparation programs holds programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce. Pully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013

	COLOR Teacher	ADO Snapshot Prep Program Accountability
*	Yes	Data are collected that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.
*	Yes	Other objective data related to the performance of teacher preparation programs are collected.
*	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.

COLORADO Teacher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics				
Use of Student Achievement Data	Program effectiveness measured in part on student academic growth for teachers of language arts and math in grades 3-10			
Other Data Collected	Educator placement, educator mobility and retention			
Performance Standards for Data Collected	None			
Program Report Cards	Annual reports available on the state's website			
Role of National Accreditation	State maintains full authority over teacher preparation program approval			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN COLORADO

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

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

SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

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

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

National accreditation (p. 49)

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

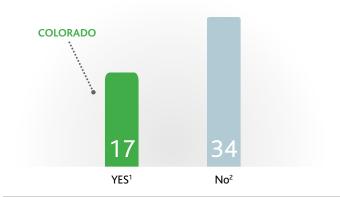
Examples of Best Practice

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

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

Figure 17

Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



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

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

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROGRAM.	FOR PERFORMANDARDS	$\square A_{VA} P_{UBUCV}$ $\square A_{VA} P_{UBUCV}$
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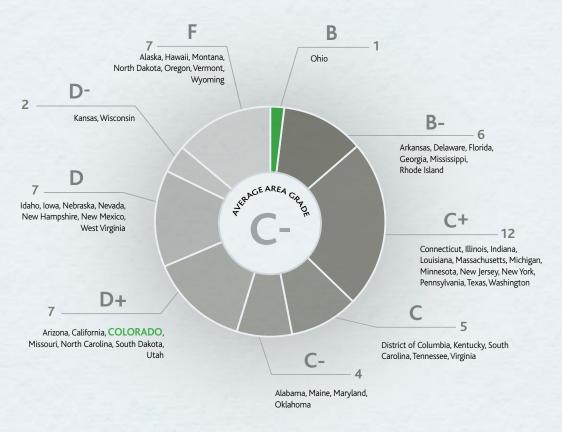
- $1. \ For \ traditional \ preparation \ programs \ only.$
- $\hbox{2. Report cards only include limited data}.$
- 3. Report cards are at the institution rather than the program level.
- ${\it 4.\ Non-university\ based\ alternate\ route\ programs\ are\ not\ included}.$
- $5. \ For \ alternate \ route \ programs \ only.$
- 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 COLORADO and other states' alternate routes to certification policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

COLORADO 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 	

	COLORADO Snapshot Alternate Routes to Certification					
*	No	A rigorous academic standard is required for program entry.				
	Somewhat	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.				
*	No	Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers.				
43	Yes	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.				

COLORADO Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics					
Name of Route(s)	Colorado Alternative Teacher license; one and two year programs				
Academic Requirements for Entry	None				
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Elementary candidates must pass a subject-matter exam; secondary candidates must either complete 24 semester hours of coursework or pass a subject-area exam				
Coursework Requirements	225 clock hours of courses that meet state performance-based standards and include training in dropout prevention; specific details of the coursework are not outlined				
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	Mentor teachers assigned to all candidates; no practice teaching opportunity required				
Usage	No limit with regard to subject, grade or geographic area				
Eligible Providers	Districts, private and charter schools, Boards of Cooperative Educational Services and universities				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN COLORADO

- Screen candidates for academic ability. Colorado 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.
- Extend subject-matter test requirement to secondary certification applicants.
 While Colorado is commended for requir-

while Colorado is commended for requiring elementary candidates to demonstrate content knowledge on a subject-matter test, it is strongly recommended that the state extend this requirement to all of its candidates.

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 COLORADO's alternate routes to certification policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- Establish coursework guidelines for all alternate route preparation programs.
 - Colorado should articulate specific coursework requirements that 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.
- Provide induction experience for all new teachers.
 - Although Colorado requires all new teachers to work with a mentor, there are insufficient guidelines indicating that the mentoring program is structured for new teacher success. The state should consider strategies like practice teaching prior to teaching in the classroom or intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school.

Examples of Best Practice

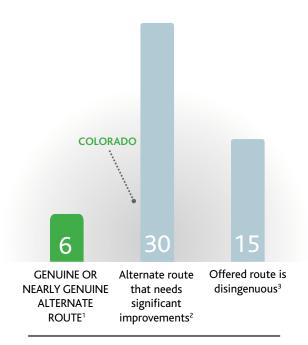
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

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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West Virginia		*			*				*
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Wyoming									
,5									

For more information about
COLORADO 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

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



COLORADO Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics					
Name of License	Adjunct Instructor Authorization, which is limited to highly specialized academic enrichment areas outside of required content areas				
Subject-Matter Requirements	Evidence of five years of employment in the area of specialization or a bachelor's degree in the intended teaching field				
Other Requirements	None				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN COLORADO

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES FIGURES

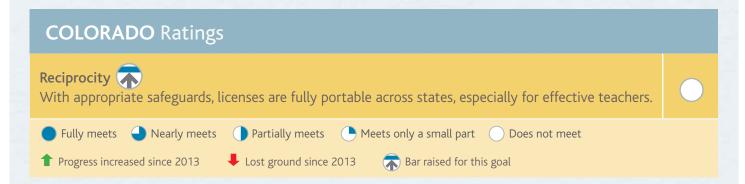
■ Figure 21 Part-time licenses

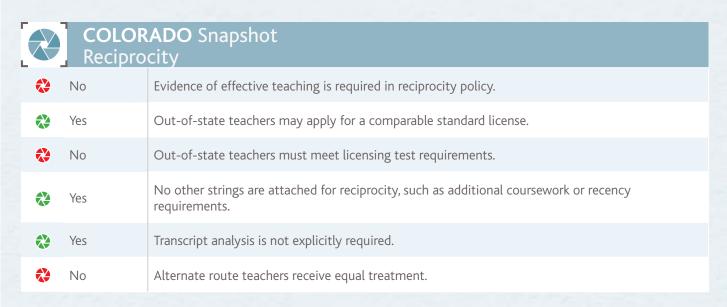
For more information about COLORADO's part-time teaching licenses policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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Licensure Reciprocity

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





COLORADO Reciprocity Characteristics License Available to Fully Professional, if candidate holds a comparable certificate and has at least three years of Certified Out-of-State "continuous, successful, evaluated experience" Teachers Candidates must have "successful, evaluated experience" but no specific requirement for **Effectiveness Requirements** evidence of effectiveness **Testing Requirements** Waiver available to out-of-state teachers with three years of teaching experience. Coursework and/or Recency None Requirements Must submit a letter from the organization through which they completed the alternate Additional Alternate Route route program, listing all requirements that the applicant had to meet to qualify for a Requirements license.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN COLORADO

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF RECIPROCITY FIGURES

Figure 22 Requirements for licensing teachers from other states

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

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

For more information about COLORADO'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.

Rather than rely on what amounts to transcript analysis for alternate route teachers, Colorado should instead require evidence of effective performance for all its out-of-state teachers, regardless of their preparation route.

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.

Figure 22		PASSAGE OF LICE.	NO OTHER OBSYACES
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teachers transferring from	DE.	5/8/	100 V
other states?	EVI	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	/ \$ \&
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Virginia			
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West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
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	2	20	21

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

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

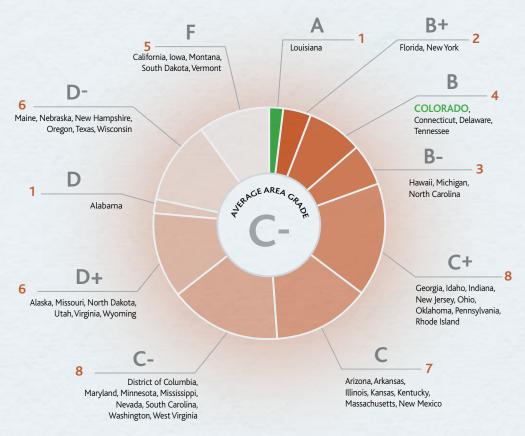
^{3.} Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.

Area 3 Summary



How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

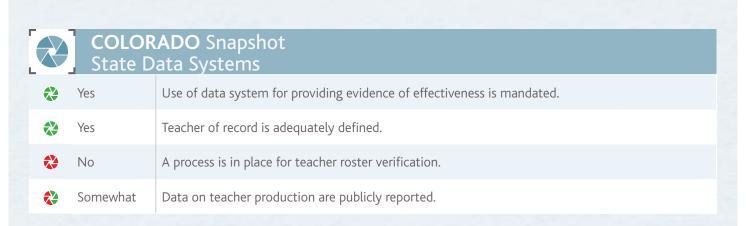
- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- · Licensure Advancement
- · Equitable Distribution of Teachers

State Data Systems

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

COLORADO 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 Bar raised for this goal



COLORADO 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	An individual who has been assigned responsibility for a student's learning in a subject/course with aligned performance measures; explicitly linked to evaluation policy.				
Other Characteristics	Ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student				
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	Publishes an annual report that includes some information on teacher production, but no connection is made between these data and district-level hiring statistics.				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN COLORADO

Strengthen data link between teachers and students.

Although Colorado's teacher-student data link can connect more than one educator to a particular student in a given course, the state 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.

Connect supply data to district hiring statistics.

Colorado should strengthen its data collection practices by connecting program completion and licensure rates to district hiring statistics and using these data to inform policy decisions.

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)

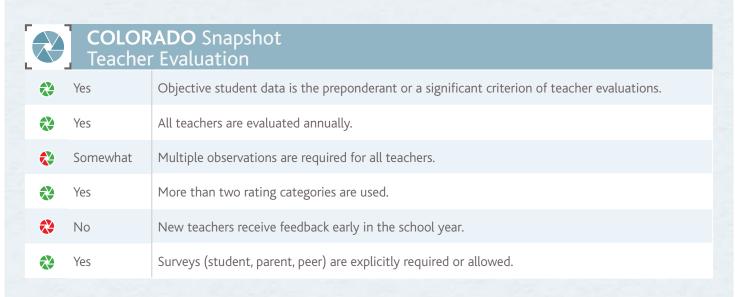
: For more information about COLORADO's state data system policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 23		o /	# & /
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Oregon			
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South Carolina			
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Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	29	34	26

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

Teacher Evaluation

COLORADO Ratings			
Evaluation of Effectiveness Instructional effectiveness is the preponderant criterion of any teacher	valuation.		
Frequency of Evaluations All teachers receive annual evaluations.			
Fully meets • Nearly meets • Partially meets • Meets only a small par	Opes not meet		
↑ Progress increased since 2013			



COLORADO Teacher Evaluation Characteristics					
Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	Preponderant criterion. Must comprise 50 percent of evaluation score				
Types of Required Student Data	Must include a measure of individually attributed student academic growth; a measure of collectively attributed student academic growth; statewide summative assessment results, when available, and for subjects with annual statewide summative assessment results in two consecutive grades, results from the Colorado Growth Model.				
Other Required Measures	Observations and at least one of the following measures: student perception measures (surveys); peer feedback; feedback from parents or guardians; or review of lesson plans or student work samples.				
Number of Rating Categories	4				
Frequency of Evaluations	Annual for all teachers				
Number of Observations	New teachers: 2 per year; Veteran teachers: not specified				
System Structure	State provides the Colorado Model Evaluation System; districts may adopt this system or develop their own if it meets or exceeds state criteria.				
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Student, parent and peer surveys are explicitly allowed.				
Evaluator Requirements	Training				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN COLORADO

Base evaluations on multiple observations.

To guarantee that annual evaluations are based on an adequate collection of information, Colorado should require multiple observations for all teachers, even those who have nonprobationary status.

teacher evaluation policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

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

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	Requires that student sent of the sent of	Requires that student	Acquires some one	Student achieven
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Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
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Vermont					
Virginia		3			
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	16	11	0	0	8
	10	1.1	8	8	0

^{60 :} NCTO STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2015 | TEACHER EVALUATION | COLORADO

 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	AMWALENALUATION	WOULE EVALUATION
Do states require districts	22	
to evaluate all teachers	Z 2	\$ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
each year?	42	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
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New Jersey		
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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		

Tenure

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





COLORADO Tenure Characteristics					
Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Probationary teachers must have evaluation ratings of either effective or highly effective for three consecutive years to earn nonprobationary status. A rating of ineffective or partially effective does not count toward the accrual of years toward nonprobationary status.				
Length of Probationary Period	3 years; nonprobationary status can be lost with two consecutive years of ineffective performance				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN COLORADO

As a result of Colorado's strong tenure policies, no recommendations are provided.

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

Figure 26	<i>\$</i>	. %/ //	bed /	. /
How are tenure	2			rically
decisions made?	27.2	(<u>1</u> / 8		ter /
decisions made:	EVDENCE OF STUDENT	Some evidence of *	Virtually, automos	No polisy/No tenure
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Alaska				
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Arkansas				
California				
COLORADO				
Connecticut				
Delaware District of Columbia				
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West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	9	14	26	2

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

low long before a teacher							
arns tenure?							
	<i>.</i> j	/ .	/ "	/ 5	/ %	/ 5	/ Julie
	No policy	7 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 YEARS	SYEARS	No tenure
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COLORADO							
Connecticut						П	
Delaware						П	
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Hawaii							
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Virginia				7			
Washington				8			
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							
	2	1	3	31	5	6	3

- 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
COLORADO and other states'
ilicensure advancement policies,
including full narrative analyses,
recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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

	COLORADO Snapshot Licensure Advancement						
•	Ş	No	Advancement from a probationary to a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.				
•	Ž	No	Renewal of a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.				
•	A	No	Other advancement/renewal requirements have a direct connection to classroom effectiveness.				
•	S	Yes	An advanced degree is not a requirement for license advancement.				

COLORADO Lice	COLORADO Licensure Advancement Characteristics				
Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	None				
Other Requirements for Advancement	Must successfully complete an approved induction program.				
Initital Certification Period	3 years				
Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License	None				
Other Requirements for Renewal	Must complete 6 semester hours of college/university credit or 90 clock hours of professional development.				
Renewal Period	5 years; master's certificates, 7 years				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN COLORADO

- Require evidence of effectiveness as a part of teacher licensing policy.
 - Colorado should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license.
- Discontinue license renewal requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.
 - While targeted requirements may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, Colorado's general, nonspecific coursework requirements for license renewal do not correlate with teacher effectiveness.

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.

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 COLORADO's licensure advancement policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 28		5 E	ر بع	dassroom effective but Performance not consist
Do states require teachers	OBJECTIVE EVDENCE	Some objective evid	Consideration Biven to	classion mance in mance but control of the properties of the prope
to show evidence of	Q. S.	, / s		
effectiveness before	K EL		o / etic	Fe /s P.C.
conferring professional	1	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		
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icerisure:	Q.F.	Some objective	Pe, te	Class Per
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Wisconsin				
Wyoming				

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

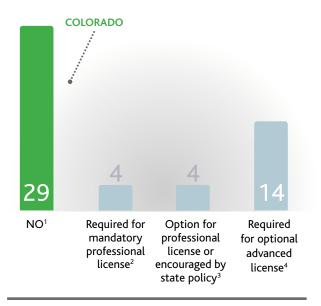
^{2.} Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.

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

 $^{{\}bf 4.}\,{\bf An}\,\,{\bf optional}\,\,{\bf license}\,\,{\bf requires}\,\,{\bf evidence}\,\,{\bf of}\,\,{\bf effectiveness}.$

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

Figure 29
Do states require teachers to earn advanced degrees before conferring professional licenses?



Strong Practice: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

- 2. Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, New York
- 3. Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Oregon
- 4. Alabama, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

For more information about COLORADO and other states' equitable distribution of teachers policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

COLORADO 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









♠ Progress increased since 2013





COLORADO Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

*	Yes	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.
*	No	School-level data on percentage of teachers with emergency credentials are reported.

COLORADO Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data

Reports teacher effectiveness data in the aggregate at the school, district and state levels, including the number of teachers assigned to each rating and how those numbers change over time; information concerning teacher and principal retention; and perception surveys of teachers, parents and students.

Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution

Reports percentage of highly qualified teachers at the school level. Compares the percentage of highly qualified teachers and novice teachers at high- and low-poverty schools at the district level; reports a similar comparison across minority populations.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN COLORADO

As a result of Colorado's strong equitable distribution policies, no recommendations are provided.

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

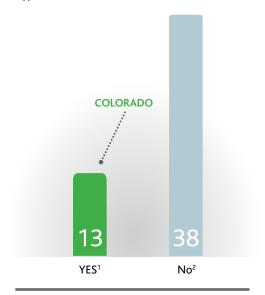
Other equitable distribution of teachers figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

For more information about COLORADO'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?



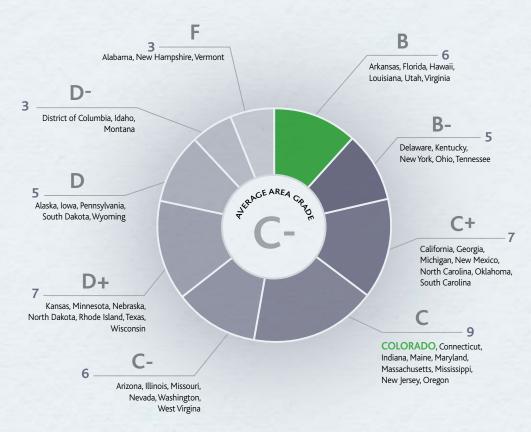
- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland,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

COLORADO 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





COLORADO Snapshot New Teacher Induction

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

COLORADO New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	All new teachers participate in a three-year induction program that includes mentoring in the first year.
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	Not specified
Selection Criteria for Mentors	Criteria determined at the local level
Other Mentor Requirements	Pairing mentors and new teachers by subject area, teaching assignment and proximity is encouraged.
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	"Opportunities for ongoing growth and development"

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN COLORADO

 Expand mentoring guidelines to include other key areas.

Colorado should articulate minimum guidelines for a high-quality induction experience. The state should ensure that new teachers receive support during the critical first few weeks of school and that the mentor's performance is evaluated.

Ensure high quality mentors.

Colorado should also establish criteria 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.

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

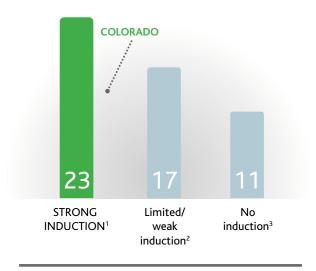
Other new teacher induction figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Elements of induction (p. 104)

: For more information about COLORADO'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
- 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 **COLORADO** and other states' professional development policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

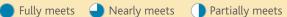
Professional Development

COLORADO Ratings

Professional Development

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





Meets only a small part Does not meet

♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



COLORADO Snapshot Professional Development

Yes	Teachers must receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations.
Yes	Professional development must be aligned with evaluation results.

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

COLORADO Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	All evaluations, regardless of rating, must include "what improvements, if any, are needed in the performance of the licensed personnel and shall clearly set forth recommendations for improvements, including recommendations for additional education and training." Professional development activities must be linked to evaluation and performance standards.
Evaluation Feedback	Copies of evaluation are provided; conference with evaluator.
Improvement Plan	Required for all teachers given a rating of less than effective.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN COLORADO

As a result of Colorado's strong professional development policies, no recommendations are provided.

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)

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

Figure 32		FVALUATON INFORMS TEACHERSTONAL	MPROVENENT PLANS WITH POOR RATH
Do states ensure that			
evaluations are used to	IFRS DR.		1 1 2 2 2
help teachers improve?	4. A.	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	8 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
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Louisiana Maine			
Maryland			1
Massachusetts			
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Pennsylvania			
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South Carolina			
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Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			

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
COLORADO and other states'
compensation policies, including full
narrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

	COLORADO Ratings	
١	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	

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

COLORADO Com	pensation Characteristics
Authority for Salary Schedule	Districts have the option of a salary schedule, a performance pay policy or a combination of both.
Performance Pay Initiatives	Districts may offer performance pay
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	If a districts adopts a salary schedule, it must place each teacher "at a level at least commensurate with, but not limited to, each teacher's education, prior experience, and experience in the district as provided in the salary schedule."
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	None; loan forgiveness offered for up to \$2,000 for each of the first four years of teaching
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	Teachers who are National Board Certified are eligible to receive an increased stipend for teaching in low-performing schools; loan forgiveness offered for up to \$2,000 for each of the first four years of teaching in high poverty and rural schools.
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN COLORADO

 Discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees and/or experience.

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

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

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

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

 Expand differential pay initiatives for teachers in subject-shortage areas and high-need schools.

Colorado should expand its loan repayment program to include those who are already part of the teaching pool, as a salary differential is an attractive incentive for every teacher, not just those with education debt.

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

Colorado should encourage districts to incorporate mechanisms such as starting these teachers at a higher salary than other new teachers. Such policies would be attractive to career changers with related work experience, such as in the STEM subjects.

Examples of Best Practice

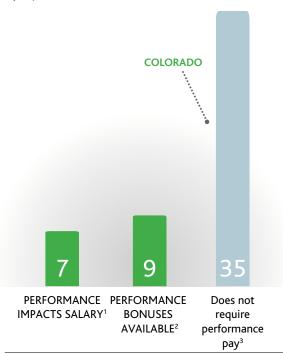
Florida allows local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. Local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment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

In addition, **Indiana** and **Utah** both articulate compensation policies that reward effective teachers by requiring performance to be the most important factor in deciding a teacher's salary. **Louisiana** supports differential pay by offering up to \$3,000 per year, for four years, to teach math, biology, chemistry, physics and special education, and up to an additional \$6,000 per year, up to four years, to teach in low-performing schools. **North Carolina** compensates new teachers with relevant prior-work experience by awarding them one year of experience credit for every year of full-time work after earning a bachelor's degree that is related to their area of licensure and work assignment.

For more information about COLORADO'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 effectiveness
- 8. Performance bonuses are available for teachers in schools deemed "academically deficient."

Figure 34

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

Figure 34	_	β	/ ¥ /	Requires compenses:
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Figure 35		HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	/
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^{1.} Iowa provides state assistance to supplement salaries of teachers in high-need schools.

Maryland offers tuition reimbursement for teacher retraining in specified shortage subject areas and offers a stipend for alternate route candidates teaching in shortage subject areas.

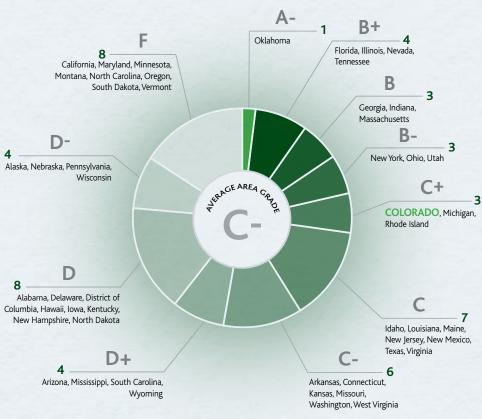
^{3.} South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in highneed schools.

Area 5 Summary



How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

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

Extended Emergency Licenses

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

COLORADO Ratings Emergency Licenses Teachers who have not met licensure requirements may not continue teaching. Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013



COLORADO Extended Emergency License Characteristics						
Emergency License Emergency authorization						
Minimum Requirements	Emergency authorization requires program enrollment					
Duration	1 year					
Renewal Requirements	Can be renewed for up to one year when the employing school district can demonstrate "continued existence of the hardship circumstances."					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN COLORADO

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

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.

■ Limit exceptions to one year.

There might be limited and exceptional circumstances under which conditional or emergency licenses need to be granted. Colorado's current policy puts students at risk by allowing teachers to teach on emergency certificates for one year without clear policy on whether the authorization can be renewed and how often.

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

Dismissal for Poor Performance

COLORADO 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



COLORADO Snapshot

_					
*	Yes	Teacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.			
*	Somewhat	Terminated teachers have one opportunity to appeal.			
*	Somewhat	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.			

COLORADO Dismissal Characteristics A rating of ineffective makes a teacher eligible for dismissal. A teacher reverts to Dismissal for Ineffectiveness probationary status after two consecutive years of ineffective evaluations. Same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which include "physical or mental disability, incompetency, neglect of duty, immorality, unsatisfactory performance, Due Process Rights of Teachers insubordination, the conviction of a felony or the acceptance of a guilty plea, a plea of nolo contendere, or a deferred sentence for a felony, or other good and just cause." Teachers who revert to probationary status following ineffective evaluation ratings no longer have right to multiple appeals. Teacher terminated for other reasons retain rights to **Length of Appeals Process** multiple appeals.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN COLORADO

 Align dismissal statute to support evaluation policy.

Colorado should ensure that its dismissal policies are in step with the state's rigorous evaluation requirements. It should be clear that classroom ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal for any teacher, regardless of tenure status.

Ensure that the appeals process occurs within a reasonable time frame, and that due process rights are distinguished between dismissal for classroom ineffectiveness and dismissal for morality violations, felonies, or dereliction of duty.

Colorado should do more to distinguish the due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance from those facing license revocation for dereliction of duty or felony and/or morality violations. In addition, the opportunity to appeal should occur only once and only at the district level. 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 COLORADO's dismissal policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 37	FES THROUGH EVALUATION	. /
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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 COLORADO and other states' reductions in force policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

COLORADO 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 ONearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet



♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



COLORADO 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.

COLORADO Reductions in Force Characteristics Use of Teacher Performance Must be top criterion Use of Seniority May only be considered after performance is taken into account Other Factors Probationary/nonprobationary status, but only after performance is considered

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN COLORADO

As a result of Colorado's strong reductions in force policies, no recommendations are provided.

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 COLORADO'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
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West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	19	22





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

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