

Acknowledgments

STATES

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

FUNDERS

The primary funders for the 2015 Yearbook were:

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

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

NCTQ PROJECT TEAM

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



Executive Summary

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

Tennessee at a Glance



Overall 2015 Yearbook Grade

2013

2011

2009







2015 Tennessee Area Goal Scores

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers Admission into 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 Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science and Social Studies Special Education Teacher Preparation Special Education Preparation in Reading Assessing Professional Knowledge Student Teaching Teacher Preparation Program Accountability AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool C Alternate Route Eligibility Alternate Route Usage and Providers Part-Time Teaching Licenses Licensure Reciprocity		
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 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 Alternate Route Eligibility Alternate Route Usage and Providers Part-Time Teaching Licenses	AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	C+
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Assessing Professional Knowledge Student Teaching Teacher Preparation Program Accountability AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool C Alternate Route Eligibility Alternate Route Preparation Alternate Route Usage and Providers Part-Time Teaching Licenses	Special Education Teacher Preparation	•
Student Teaching Teacher Preparation Program Accountability AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool Alternate Route Eligibility Alternate Route Preparation Alternate Route Usage and Providers Part-Time Teaching Licenses	Special Education Preparation in Reading	•
Teacher Preparation Program Accountability AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool C Alternate Route Eligibility Alternate Route Preparation Alternate Route Usage and Providers Part-Time Teaching Licenses	Assessing Professional Knowledge	
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool Alternate Route Eligibility Alternate Route Preparation Alternate Route Usage and Providers Part-Time Teaching Licenses	Student Teaching	*
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Alternate Route Usage and Providers Part-Time Teaching Licenses	Alternate Route Eligibility	• •
Part-Time Teaching Licenses	Alternate Route Preparation	•
	Alternate Route Usage and Providers	
Licensure Reciprocity	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	B-
Induction	
Professional Development	
Pay Scales and Performance Pay	
Differential Pay	
Compensation for Prior Work Experience	
AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	B+
Extended Emergency Licenses	
Dismissal for Poor Performance	
Reductions in Force	

Goal Summary



Fully Meets: 7





Meets Only a Small Part: 5

Does Not Meet: 3

Progress on Goals Since 2013



Progress Increased: 1



Progress Decreased: 5

Teacher Policy Priorities for Tennessee

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

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.
- 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.

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

Special Education Teacher Preparation

- Require elementary special education candidates to pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure.
- 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 and incorporating literacy into all content areas associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Alternate Routes to Certification

- Increase admission requirements to alternate route programs, including a high bar for academic proficiency and passage of a subject-matter test.
- 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.

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

State Data Systems

■ Develop a definition of teacher of record that can be used to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Licensure Advancement

■ Base licensure renewal on evidence of effectiveness.

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

New Teacher Induction

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

Professional Development

■ Place teachers with less than effective evaluation ratings on structured improvement plans.

Figure A	State	Overall State	Overall State	Overall State Grade 2009
	Overall State	Overall Grade 2	Overall Grade 2	Overal Grade
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-	С	C-
Massachusetts	B-	B-	С	D+
Ohio	B-	B-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	B-	B-	B-	D+
Rhode Island	B-	В	B-	D
Illinois	C+	C+	С	D+
Michigan	C+	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	C+	B-	D+	D+
Utah	C+	С	C-	D
Virginia	C+	C+	D+	D+
Colorado	С	C+	С	D+
Kentucky	С	С	D+	D+
Mississippi	С	С	D+	D+
New Mexico	С	D+	D+	D+
South Carolina	С	C-	C-	C-
Arizona	C-	C-	D+	D+
Idaho	C-	D+	D+	D-
Maine	C-	C-	D-	F
Minnesota	C-	C-	C-	D-
Missouri Nevada	C-	C-	D C-	D D-
North Carolina	C-		D+	D- D+
Pennsylvania	C-	C C-	D+	D+
Texas	C-	C-	C-	C-
Washington	C-	C-	C-	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-	D+	D+
Alabama	D+	C-	C-	C-
District of Columbia	D+	D+	D	D-
Hawaii	D+	D+	D-	D-
Kansas	D+	D	D	D-
Maryland	D+	D+	D+	D
California	D	D+	D+	D+
lowa	D	D	D	D
Nebraska	D	D-	D-	D-
New Hampshire	D	D	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D	D	D-
Oregon	D	D	D-	D-
Wisconsin	D	D+	D	D
Wyoming	D	D	D	D-
Alaska	D-	D	D	D
South Dakota	D-	D-	D	D
Vermont	D-	D-	D-	F
Montana	F	F	F	F

How to Read the Yearbook

GOAL SCORE

The extent to which each goal has been met:



Best Practice



Fully Meets



Nearly Meets



Partially Meets



Meets Only a Small Part



Does Not Meet

PROGRESS INDICATOR

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



Goal progress has increased since 2013



Goal progress has decreased since 2013

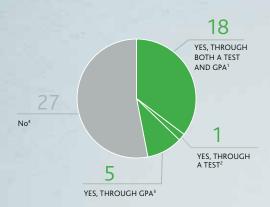
BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



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

READING CHARTS AND TABLES:

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



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

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



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

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



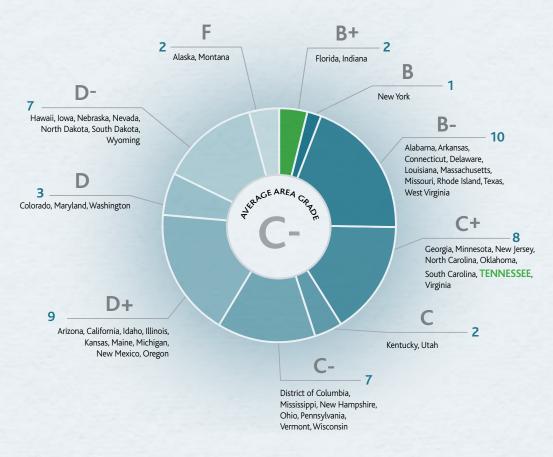
as a comprehensive set of tables and graphs that provide a national overview of the teacher policy landscape.

Area 1 Summary



How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



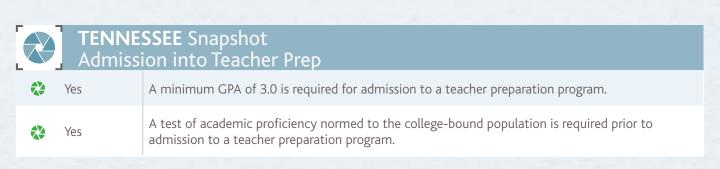
Topics Included In This Area

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

Admission into Teacher Prep

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

TENNESSEE Ratings **Admission into Teacher Prep** Preparation programs only admit candidates with strong academic records. Fully meets Nearly meets Lost ground since 2013 ♠ Progress increased since 2013



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

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

- Establish rigorous admission criteria independent of accreditation process. While the CAEP standards set an admirably high bar for admission to teacher preparation programs, Tennessee should enact its own policy articulating rigorous criteria for admission. Clear state policy would send an unequivocal message to programs about the state's expectations.
- Consider requiring candidates to pass subject-matter tests as a condition of admission into teacher programs.
 In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, Tennessee 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

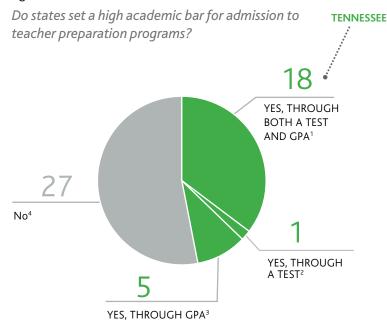
Figure 1 Academic proficiency requirements

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

Figure 1

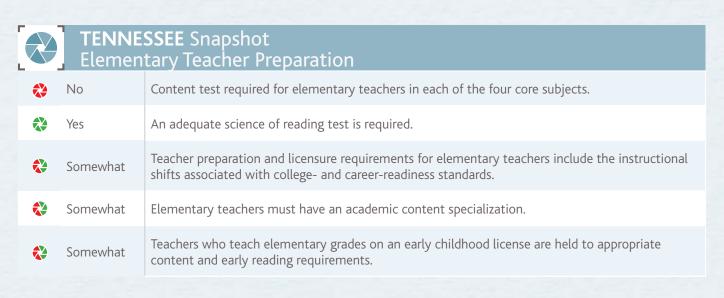


- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama⁵, Arkansas⁵, Delaware⁶, District of Columbia⁵, Indiana⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, New Jersey⁷, New York³, North Carolina⁵, Oklahoma⁵, Oregon⁵, Rhode Island, South Carolina⁵, Tennessee⁵, Utah⁶, Virginia⁵, West Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Texas
- 3. Strong Practice: Georgia, 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
TENNESSEE and other states'
elementary teacher preparation
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Elementary Teacher Preparation

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



TENNESSEE Elem	entary Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Elementary Licenses	K-5; PreK-3
Content Tests	Praxis II Elementary Education Curriculum, Instruction and Assessment (5017) and Elementary Education: Content Knowledge (5018) K-5; Praxis II Education of Young Children (5024) and Elementary Education: Content Knowledge (5018) PreK-3. Tennessee now allows teachers up to three years to pass content tests.
Science of Reading Requirements	Praxis II (5204) Teaching Reading: Elementary Education K-5; PreK-3
Academic Specialization	A major is required but there is no assurance it is an academic subject area
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed (K-5); Fully addressed (PreK-3) Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

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

Tennessee 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. While a degree may be generally indicative of background in a particular subject area, only a subject-matter test ensures that teachers know the specific content they will need to teach.

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 TENNESSEE'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.

Tennessee 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, Tenneesse 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.

Tennessee's policy requiring elementary candidates to earn an academic major is undermined because it may be met with an interdisciplinary major. Unlike an academic major, an interdisciplinary major will not necessarily enhance teachers' content knowledge or ensure that prospective teachers have taken higher-level academic coursework.

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.

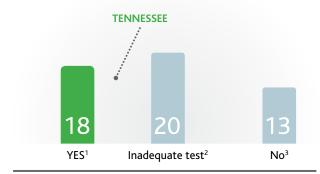
EEMENTARY CONTENT PASSING SCORE FOR EACH Elementary content test for some subjects Elementary content test Figure 2 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama Alaska 1 Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia П П П Florida Georgia Hawaii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

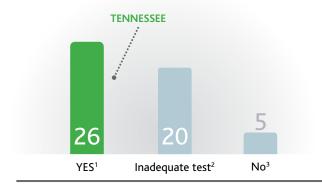


- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, 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	ppared Wagner	1821	SUPPORTING STRUGGING
Are states ensuring that new	,	<i>\</i> [₩]	13 / 33 / 35 / 35 / 35 / 35 / 35 / 35 /
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elementary teachers are pre	pared	₹ / <u>\$</u>	4K
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career-readiness standards?			1 2 3
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Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
TENNESSEE			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
Fully addresses instructional component	Partially add	dresses inst	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.
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Figure 6		/
What do states require	<i>重</i> <u></u>	/ 44
of early childhood	7 X	\ \S_\ \Z_\ \Z_\ \Z_\ \Z_\ \Z_\ \Z_\ \Z_
teachers who teach	77.7 55.75	7 7 2 Z
elementary grades?		\ \frac{1}{2}\delta \delta \de
eternentary grades:	CONTENT TEST WITH SUBJECT OF FOR EACH	ADEQUATE SCIENCE OF READING TEST
Alabama		
Alaska ¹		
Arizona		
Arkansas ¹		
California ¹		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida	2	
Georgia ¹		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa Kansas		
Kentucky ¹		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan ¹		
Minnesota		
Mississippi ¹		
Missouri		
Montana ¹		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina ¹		
North Dakota		
Ohio ¹		
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Rhode Island	3	
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
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Utah	3	
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	7	13

For more information about **TENNESSEE** 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**

TENNESSEE 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









♠ Progress increased since 2013





Bar raised for this goal



TENNESSEE Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

	Somewhat	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

4	TENNESSEE Midd	lle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics
	Middle School Licenses	6-8
	Content Tests	Praxis II Middle School single-subject tests; New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
	Academic Requirements	Candidates must complete one of the following: an interdisciplinary major that includes study in English, mathematics, science and social studies; an interdisciplinary major in two disciplines from the arts and sciences; or a major in a single discipline from the arts and sciences with an area of emphasis in at least one additional discipline outside the major.
	Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Fully addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

Eliminate the test exemption.

While a degree may be generally indicative of background in a particular subject area, only a subject-matter test ensures that teachers know the specific content they will need to teach.

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 7	m K-8 L(CENSENC)	K-8 license office of for	Supp
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^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

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

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

middle school teachers are prepared for the instructiona shifts associated with college and career-readiness standar	ol Service of the ser	1 2	
shifts associated with college	* >	7 6.0	
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and career-readiness standal	rds? \$ /	MCORPORATMELTER SKILLS NYTO	SUPPORTIVE REAL SUBJECTS
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TENNESSEE			
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Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington West Virginia			
West Virginia Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

TENNESSEE 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 Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013 Bar raised for this goal

TENNESSEE Snapshot Secondary Teacher Preparation Somewhat Secondary teachers must pass a content test to teach any single core subject. Yes Only single-subject science certifications are offered or general science license has appropriate requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject. Yes Only single-subject social studies certifications are offered or general social studies license has appropriate requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject. Yes A content test is required to add an endorsement to a license. Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for secondary school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

TENNESSEE Seco	ndary Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Secondary Licenses	6-12
Content Tests	Praxis II single-subject content test required for initial licensure. However, candidates may delay passage of content tests for up to two years if they have a content area major.
General Science License and Testing Requirements	Not offered
General Social Studies License and Testing Requirements	Not offered
Endorsement Requirements	Content test required
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Partially addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

■ Eliminate test exemption.

While a degree may be generally indicative of background in a particular subject area, only a subject-matter test ensures that teachers know the specific content they will need to teach.

■ Ensure meaningful content tests.

Tennessee should reevaluate its passing scores so that all tests reflect high levels of performance. For example, the passing score for the Praxis II World and U.S. History: Content Knowledge test is set just above the 9th percentile.

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

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

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

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

Support struggling readers.

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

Examples of Best Practice

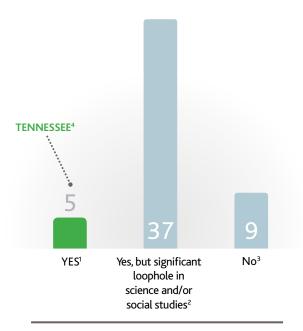
Missouri requires that secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects. Of particular note, Missouri ensures that its secondary science teachers know the content they teach by taking a dual approach to general secondary science certification. The state offers general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

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

For more information about TENNESSEE'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?



- ${\bf 1.\ Strong\ Practice: Indiana,\ Minnesota,\ Missouri,\ South\ Dakota,\ Tennessee^4}$
- 2. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska⁶, Arizona⁷, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Washington, Wyoming
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Teachers may also have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 6. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
- 7. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.

Figure 11		$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{L}}$	\$ \ \
Are states ensuring that		Ž / 5	
new secondary teachers			
are prepared for the	70	Z / Z	¥ / Ş
instructional shifts associate	d ≱	\ \Q \ \\ \Q \ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	5 / 18 5
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Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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

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

TENNESSEE Spec	ial Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Special Education License(s)	PreK-3; K-8; 6-12
Content Tests	Not required
Science of Reading Test	Praxis II Teaching Reading: Elementary Education Test
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

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

Tennessee 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.

 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, Tennessee's current policy of requiring no subject-matter testing is problematic and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards.

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

Science of reading tests (p. 39)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

 Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Tennessee should specifically address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students.
- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.
 - Tennessee should also include specific requirements regarding literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

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

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

Figure 12	DOSSNOT OFFRA	Offers K-12 and	iation(s)
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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?

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	Missouri ¹ , New York ⁵ , Wisconsin ⁶		
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³		
Required for a K-12 special education license	None		

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

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Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

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

Assessing Professional Knowledge





Ye:

All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

TENNESSEE Pedagogy Characteristics	
Pedagogy Test	Praxis II or edTPA
Type of Test	Praxis II: multiple choice; edTPA: performance assessment
Teachers Included	All new teachers

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

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

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

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

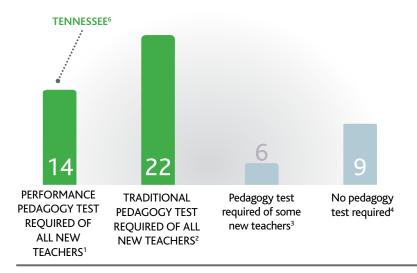
Although no state stands out for its pedagogy test policy, eight states are worthy of mention for the licensing test they require to verify that all new teachers meet state standards. Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas ensure that all new teachers take a pedagogy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

SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

 For more information about TENNESSEE'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?



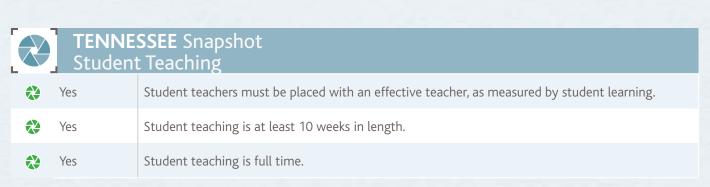
- 1. Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois⁵, Iowa⁶, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee⁶, Washington, Wisconsin
- 2. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, 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.
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{6}}.\ensuremath{\mathsf{Teachers}}$ 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

TENNESSEE and other states' student
teaching policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





TENNESSEE Stud	ent Teaching Characteristics
Duration of Student Teaching	At least 15 weeks
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	Cooperating teachers must be rated highly effective on a state-approved teacher evaluation
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	Must be licensed and endorsed in the area where they will be supervising the candidate

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN **TENNESSEE**

As a result of Tennessee's strong student teaching policies, no recommendations are provided.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF STUDENT TEACHING FIGURES

Figure 16 Student teaching requirements

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

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

For more information about TENNESSEE's student teaching policies, including detailed and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 16	TEACHER.	STUDENT TEACHING
Do states ensure a	ASE, TWC	
high-quality student	\$ 50 E	
teaching experience?		25.5
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Arizona		
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Colorado		
Connecticut		
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New Hampshire		
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	13	34

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

↑ Progress increased since 2013

Teacher Prep Program Accountability

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

Lost ground since 2013

	TENNESSEE Snapshot Teacher Prep Program Accountability						
•	X	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.				
•	X	No	Minimum standards for program performance have been established.				
	X	Yes	Report cards showing program performance are available to the public.				
•	X	Yes	The state maintains full authority over program approval.				

TENNESSEE Teacher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics						
Use of Student Achievement Data	Program performance based in part on institutions' graduates and teacher effect data					
Other Data Collected	Recruitment, selection, graduation, placement and retention rates; academic measures of teacher education graduates including GPA, test scores and first time pass rights on content assessments; school system feedback on the performance of graduates during apprentice years using results from local evaluations; and feedback from graduates using a common instrument					
Performance Standards for Data Collected	None					
Program Report Cards	Publicly accessible report card					
Role of National Accreditation	State maintains authority over teacher preparation program approval					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

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

Tennessee 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 TENNESSEE's teacher prep program accountability policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

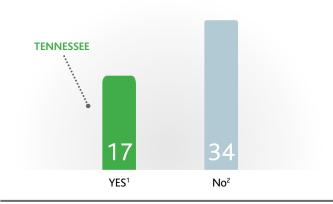
Examples of Best Practice

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

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New Jersey	1		1
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New York			
North Carolina	6		6
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Ohio	1		1
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Oregon			
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TENNESSEE			
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Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	1		
Washington			
West Virginia	1		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	37	10	25

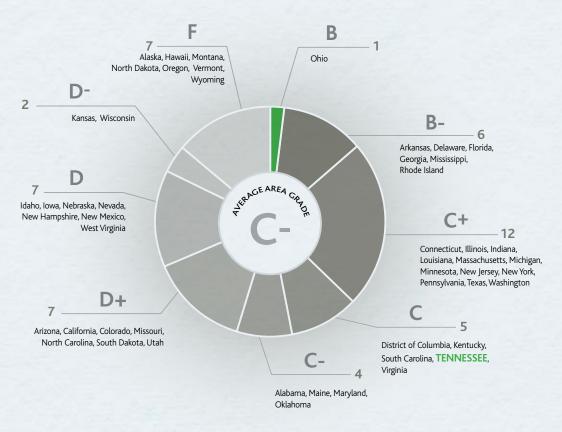
- $1. \ For \ traditional \ preparation \ programs \ only.$
- 2. Report cards only include limited data.
- 3. Report cards are at the institution rather than the program level.
- ${\it 4. Non-university based alternate route programs are not included.}$
- $5. \ For \ alternate \ route \ programs \ only.$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

Area 2 Summary



How States are Faring in Expanding the Pool of Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- · Alternate Routes to Certification
- Part-Time Teaching Licenses

Licensure Reciprocity

Alternate Routes to Certification

For more information about
TENNESSEE and other states'
alternate routes to certification
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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

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

TENNESSEE Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics					
Name of Route(s)	Practitioner Licenses are issued to candidates in alternative preparation programs.				
Academic Requirements for Entry	Minimum 2.75 GPA with a minimum 3.0 GPA in the last 60 credit hours of the degree				
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	A major in the intended teaching subject or a subject-matter exam				
Coursework Requirements	Programs are encouraged to offer 120 credit hours of core curriculum; coursework must cover knowledge and skills pertaining to all areas (i.e., basic problem solving, understanding the interdependence among fields of study), communication, humanities and arts, social science and technology and mathematical concepts and applications; programs must align to InTASC standards				
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	Candidates must be assigned mentors and participate in a clinical practice experience; an orientation must take place within the first three months of a candidate's job-embedded clinical practice				
Usage	No limit with regard to subject, grade or geographic area				
Eligible Providers	Institutions of higher education, local school districts and organizations in partnership with local school districts				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

Increase academic requirements for admission.

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Require applicants to pass a subjectmatter test for admission.

The concept behind alternate routes is that the nontraditional candidate is able to concentrate on acquiring professional knowledge and skills because he or she has strong subject-area knowledge.

 Establish coursework guidelines for alternate route preparation programs.

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

Strengthen the induction experience for new teachers.

Although Tennessee 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.

■ Ensure program completion in less than two years.

Tennessee should consider shortening the length of time it takes an alternate route teacher to earn standard certification to no later than the end of the second year of teaching.

Examples of Best Practice

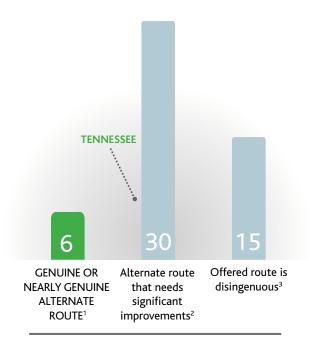
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

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?



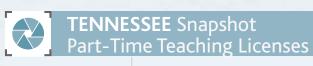
- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island
- Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New 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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Pennsylvania		*						*	*
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West Virginia		*			*				*
Wisconsin									*
Wyoming									
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For more information about
TENNESSEE 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





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

TENNESSEE Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics					
Name of License	Adjunct License, for critical shortage areas				
Subject-Matter Requirements	Bachelor's degree and "verified knowledge of the teaching content area."				
Other Requirements	Complete a preservice preparation program approved by the state				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

Require applicants to pass a subjectmatter test.

Although Tennessee offers a license designed to enable individuals who have significant content knowledge to teach, the state should require that these candidates pass a subject-matter test to ensure expertise in a content area. Only a subject-matter test ensures that teachers on the Adjunct License know the specific content they will need to teach.

 Ensure that preservice training addresses the immediate needs of an adjunct teacher.

While Tennessee is commended for providing teachers on this license with training before they enter the classroom, the state should ensure that this training is streamlined and geared toward immediate needs, such as classroom management.

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

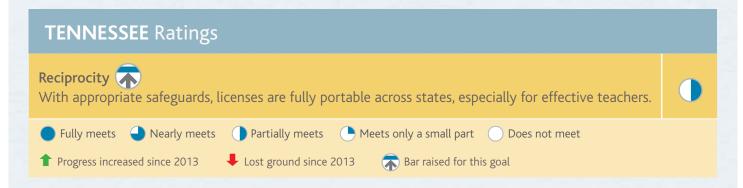
■ Figure 21 Part-time licenses

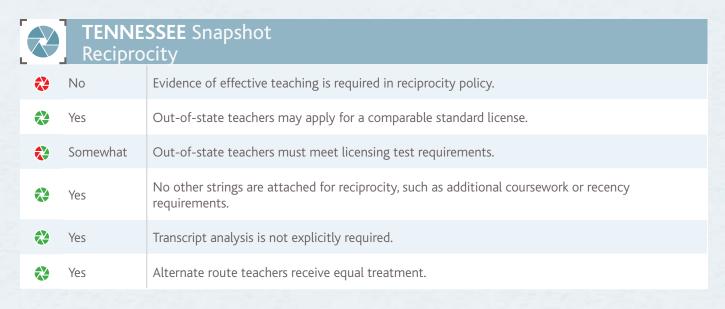
For more information about TENNESSEE's part-time teaching licenses policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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Licensure Reciprocity

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





TENNESSEE Reciprocity Characteristics License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Practitioner license Teachers **Effectiveness Requirements** None Required to submit qualifying scores on required content assessments, but the practitioner license has a three-year validity period, and allows the submission of these scores prior to **Testing Requirements** renewing or advancing this initial license. Coursework and/or Recency None Requirements Additional Alternate Route None Requirements

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

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

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

Ensure out-of-state teachers meet testing requirements in a timely manner.

Although Tennessee requires out-of-state teachers to meet its own testing standards, the state allows up to three years for this important requirement to be met. Tennessee should strengthen its policy and not allow a teacher to be in a classroom more than one year without having met its testing 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 TENNESSEE's
reciprocity policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative analysis
and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 22		/.	SURE CLES
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West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
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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.

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.

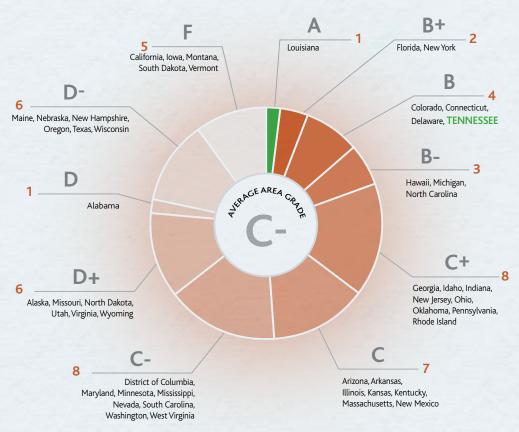
^{3.} Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.

Area 3 Summary



How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

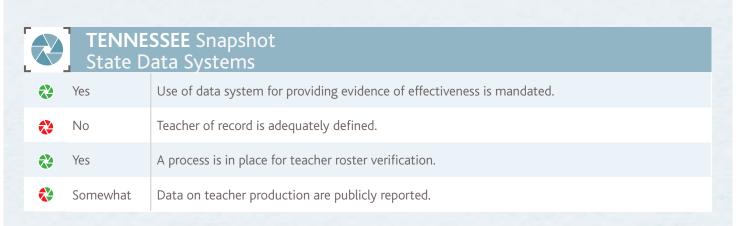
- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- · Licensure Advancement
- · Equitable Distribution of Teachers

State Data Systems

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

TENNESSEE Ratings State Data Systems The state's data system contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness. Partially meets Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013 Bar raised for this goal



TENNESSEE 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	Not adequately connected to providers of instruction.					
Other Characteristics	Roster verification; 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 TENNESSEE

- Develop a definition of "teacher of record" that can be used to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.
 Tennessee should articulate a definition of teacher of record that reflects instruction.
- Connect supply data to district hiring statistics.
 Tennessee should strengthen its data

Tennessee should strengthen its data collection practices by using the data to inform policy decisions and connect program completion and licensure rates to district hiring statistics.

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)

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

Figure 23		0 /	28
Do states' data systems		1 S S	\$ /
include elements needed	Ä		
to assess teacher	47		
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North Dakota			
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Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota ¹			
TENNESSEE			
Texas			
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

TENNESSEE Ratings	
Evaluation of Effectiveness Instructional effectiveness is the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.	
Frequency of Evaluations All teachers receive annual evaluations.	*
Best Practice Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet	
↑ Progress increased since 2013	

		TENNE: Teacher	SSEE Snapshot · Evaluation
	×	Yes	Objective student data is the preponderant or a significant criterion of teacher evaluations.
	X	Yes	All teachers are evaluated annually.
		Yes	Multiple observations are required for all teachers.
•	X	Yes	More than two rating categories are used.
		Yes	New teachers receive feedback early in the school year.
	X	Yes	Surveys (student, parent, peer) are explicitly required or allowed.

TENNESSEE Teacher Evaluation Characteristics				
Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	Preponderant criterion. Tested grades and subjects: 50 percent Nontested grades and subjects: 30 percent			
Types of Required Student Data	Tested grades and subjects: assessments (35 percent), other measures (15 percent)			
Other Required Measures	Observations			
Number of Rating Categories	5			
Frequency of Evaluations	Annual for all teachers			
Number of Observations	All teachers have multiple observations; the number of required observations is differentiated based on the prior year's performance as well as license type.			
System Structure	State provides presumptive evaluation model for districts; approval required to use alternate district-designed system.			
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Student perception surveys are explicitly allowed.			
Evaluator Requirements	Training; certification			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

 As a result of Tennessee's strong evaluation policies, no recommendations are provided.

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

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)

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.

Figure 24	REQUIRES THAT STUDENT	Requires that student senticentent growth	Requires that student	richout explicit guidelines Requires some pri	Student achievem
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EQ. NICTO STATE TEACHER ROLLOV VEARROOK 2015 TEACHER EVALUATION LITENING

 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.

Do states require districts to evaluate all teachers each year? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut	AWUALEVALUATIO	AWVALEVALUATI
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Tenure

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





TENNESSEE Tenure Characteristics			
Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Must earn an overall performance effectiveness rating of above expectations or significantly above expectations during the last 2 years of the probationary period.		
Length of Probationary Period	5 years		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

 Ensure that sufficient evidence is considered in tenure decisions.

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

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

Figure 26	Į.	: 0/	, yet	_ /
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- 1. 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.

Figure 27 How long before a teacher earns tenure? 3 Years 1 Year Alabama Alaska П Arizona Arkansas П П California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida 1 Georgia П П П П Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana П П П Iowa Kansas 3 Kentucky Louisiana Maine П Maryland Massachusetts П П П П П П Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri П Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey П New Mexico **New York** П П П П П 4 North Carolina North Dakota Ohio 5 Oklahoma П **6** П П П Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota **TENNESSEE** Texas П П П П Utah Vermont Virginia Washington П 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.
- 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

No

Yes

Renewal Period

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

TENNESSEE 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 TENNESSEE Snapshot Licensure Advancement No Advancement from a probationary to a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness. Somewhat Renewal of a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Other advancement/renewal requirements have a direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

TENNESSEE Licensure Advancement Characteristics Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary None to Professional License Must have recommendation of the Director of Schools, or documentation of 30 professional development points (PDPs). May earn PDP points by achieving overall scores Other Requirements for Advancement of 3 to 5 on the evaluation; points may also be accrued through training (academy, institute, seminar, conference) and college/university coursework. Initial Certification Period 3 years Must have documentation of 60 PDPs. May earn PDP points by achieving overall scores of Performance Requirements to 3 to 5 on the evaluation; points may also be accrued through training (academy, institute, Renew a Professional License seminar, conference) and college/university coursework. Other Requirements for None Renewal

An advanced degree is not a requirement for license advancement.

6 years

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

- Require evidence of effectiveness as a part of teacher licensing policy.
 - Tennessee should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license.
- Discontinue license requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

While targeted requirements may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, Tennessee's allowance of general, nonspecific coursework requirements for license advancement and 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 TENNESSEE's
licensure advancement policies, including
detailed recommendations, full narrative
analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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

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

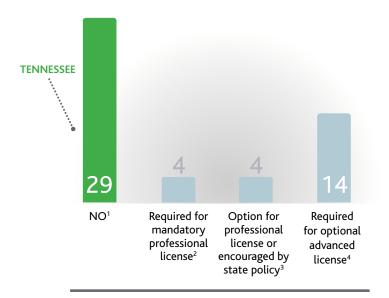
^{3.} Uses objective evidence for advancement, not renewal.

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

^{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 **TENNESSEE** and other states' equitable distribution of teachers policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

TENNESSEE Ratings

Equitable Distribution

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







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



♠ Progress increased since 2013





TENNESSEE Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

TENNESSEE Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Not reported
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Reports percentage of highly qualified teachers for each school.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

 Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

Tennessee should make aggregate school-level data about teacher performance—from an evaluation system based on instructional effectiveness—publicly available.

Publish other data that facilitate comparisons across schools.

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

Provide comparative data based on school demographics.

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

Ensure that ideas outlined in the Equity Plan evolve into state policy.

Tennessee's 2015 Equity Plan outlines the state's intention to further report on the equitable distribution of its teachers throughout the state. However, because adherence is voluntary, Tennessee is strongly encouraged to follow through with its public reporting plan.

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

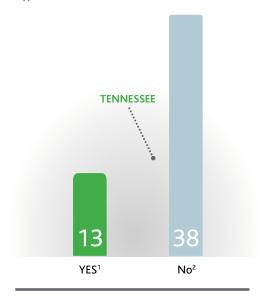
Other equitable distribution of teachers figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

equitable distribution about TENNESSEE'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?



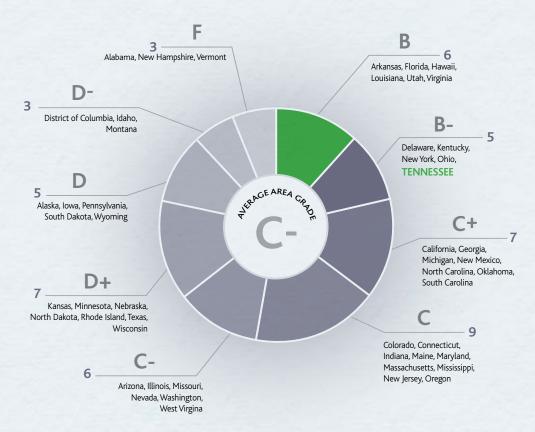
- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland,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

TENNESSEE 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





TENNESSEE Snapshot New Teacher Induction

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

TENNESSEE New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	All teachers receive mentoring.
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	New teachers must be provided with "regular and frequent contact with teacher mentors throughout the school year."
Selection Criteria for Mentors	Not specified
Other Mentor Requirements	Not specified
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	Classroom observations and in-service seminars

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

Ensure high-quality mentoring.

Tennessee statute requires "regular and frequent contact" between new teachers and their mentors throughout the year. The state could strengthen its mentoring program by specify the amount and frequency of contacts between mentors and teachers. Tennessee 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.

Set more specific parameters.

To ensure that all teachers receive high-quality mentoring, Tennesse should set a timeline in which mentors are assigned to all new teachers throughout the state, soon after the commencing of teaching, to offer support during those first critical weeks of school.

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

Tennessee should make certain that induction includes strategies such as intensive mentoring, seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area and a reduced teaching load and/or frequent release time to observe other teachers.

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

SUMMARY OF NEW TEACHER INDUCTION FIGURES

Figure 31 Quality of induction policies

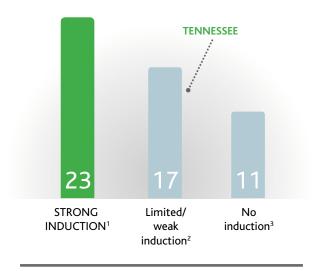
Other new teacher induction figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Elements of induction (p. 104)

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

Figure 31

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



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

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

Professional Development

TENNESSEE Ratings

Professional Development

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



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

♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



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

TENNESSEE Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	Evaluations are used "to inform individual and group professional development plans."
Evaluation Feedback	Provides written feedback after each observation; in-person debrief conferences to discuss strengths and weaknesses
Improvement Plan	Not required

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FIGURES

Figure 32 Connecting teacher evaluation to continuous improvement

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

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

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

Do states ensure that evaluations are used to help teachers improve? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota TENNESSEE Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia West Virginia	EVALUATON INCORNS EVALUATON INCORNS TEACHERS INPROVEMENT PANS WITH POOR RATING CHES
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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
TENNESSEE and other states'
compensation policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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

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

TENNESSEE Compensation Characteristics					
Authority for Salary Schedule	State provides a minimum salary schedule				
Performance Pay Initiatives	Districts must differentiate teacher compensation based on at least one of the following criterion: additional roles or responsibilities, hard-to-staff schools or subject areas, and performance based on teacher evaluations. If a district chooses to include a performance component, it must be "based on effectiveness as recognized byteacherevaluation criteria" and "be criterion-based so that everyone meeting a previously agreed-upon standard earns the additional compensation."				
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Minimum salary schedule is based on years of experience and type of degree.				
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	Each district must implement a differentiated pay plan, which may include pay based on hard-to-staff subjects or schools, criteria for which is determined at the local level.				
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	Each district must implement a differentiated pay plan, which may include pay based on hard-to-staff subjects or schools, criteria for which is determined at the local level.				
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

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

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

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

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



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.

SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FIGURES

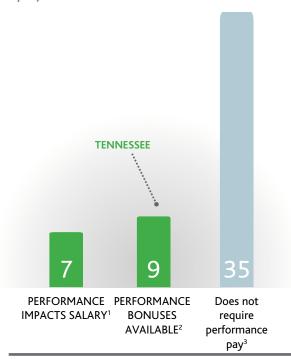
- Figure 33 Compensation for performance
- Figure 34 Compensation for advanced degrees
- Figure 35 Differential pay

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)

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 affectiveness
- 8. Performance bonuses are available for teachers in schools deemed "academically deficient."

Figure 34

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

Figure 34		<i>y</i> ≥≥ /	/ _~ /	Requires compensation
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Figure 35	_	HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT AREAS Solubles Jello Jell	/
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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.

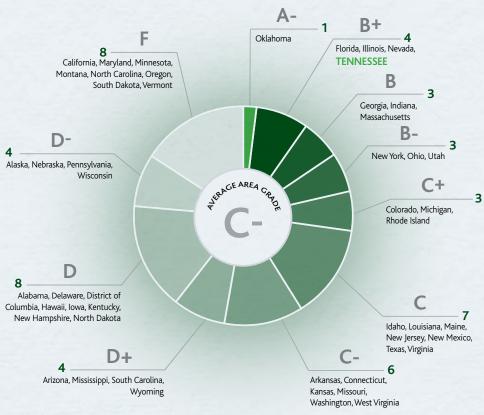
^{3.} South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in highneed schools.

Area 5 Summary



How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers





Topics Included In This Area

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

Extended Emergency Licenses

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

TENNESSEE 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	



TENNESSEE Extended Emergency License Characteristics					
Tennessee's initial license (the Practitioner License) requires admission to or completic of a preparation program, a bachelor's degree and passage of all required content and pedagogy tests. However, candidates with a bachelor's degree in a core content area of delay passage of licensure tests for up to three years.					
Minimum Requirements	No emergency license; however initial license allows up to three years to pass licensure tests				
Duration	Not applicable				
Renewal Requirements	Not applicable				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

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

While Tennessee is commended for not allowing teachers in the classroom on an emergency license, the state's new provisional license is problematic in that teachers may potentially teach for up to three years without having passed a content test. The state should require all teachers to meet subject-matter licensure requirements prior to entering the classroom regardless of whether or not they possess a content area major.

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

Figure 36		/	/	/
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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 **TENNESSEE** and other states' dismissal policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Dismissal for Poor Performance

TENNESSEE 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





TENNESSEE Snapshot Dismissal

	*	Yes	Teacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.
•		Somewhat	Terminated teachers have one opportunity to appeal.
		Somewhat	Appeals process occurs within a reasonable timeframe.
•	*	Somewhat	The due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance are different from those facing license revocation.

TENNESSEE Dismissal Characteristics

Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	Inefficiency is grounds for dismissal, which is defined as "having evaluations demonstrating an overall performance effectiveness level that is 'below expectations' or 'significantly below expectations'." Tenured teachers must return to probationary status if they receive two consecutive years of "below expectations" or "significantly below expectations" performance ratings.			
Due Process Rights of Teachers	Although the issues of due process and dismissal are somewhat addressed by reverting ineffective teachers to nonprobationary status, there is no distinction between the due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance from those facing other charges commonly associated with license revocation, such as a felony and/or morality violations.			
Length of Appeals Process	Because teachers revert to probationary status following ineffective evaluation ratings, multiple appeals are allowed only for teachers dismissed for reasons other than ineffectiveness.			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

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

Tennessee should differentiate between loss of employment and issues with far-reaching consequences that could permanently affect a teacher's right to practice, and ensure that the opportunity to appeal occurs only once and only at the district level.

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)

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

Figure 37		. /
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Kansas has repealed the law that gave tenured teachers who faced dismissal the right to an independent review of their cases.

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

Reductions in Force

For more information about **TENNESSEE** and other states' reductions in force policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

TENNESSEE Ratings

Reductions in Force

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



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





♠ Progress increased since 2013





TENNESSEE 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.

TENNESSEE Reductions in Force Characteristics Use of Teacher Performance Must consider level of effectiveness as determined by evaluation system Use of Seniority May be considered; not sole factor Other Factors Tenure status; not sole factor

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN TENNESSEE

 As a result of Tennessee'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 TENNESSEE's reductions in force policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 38	5	SEWORITY CAME
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NCTQ is available to work with individual states to improve teacher policies.

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