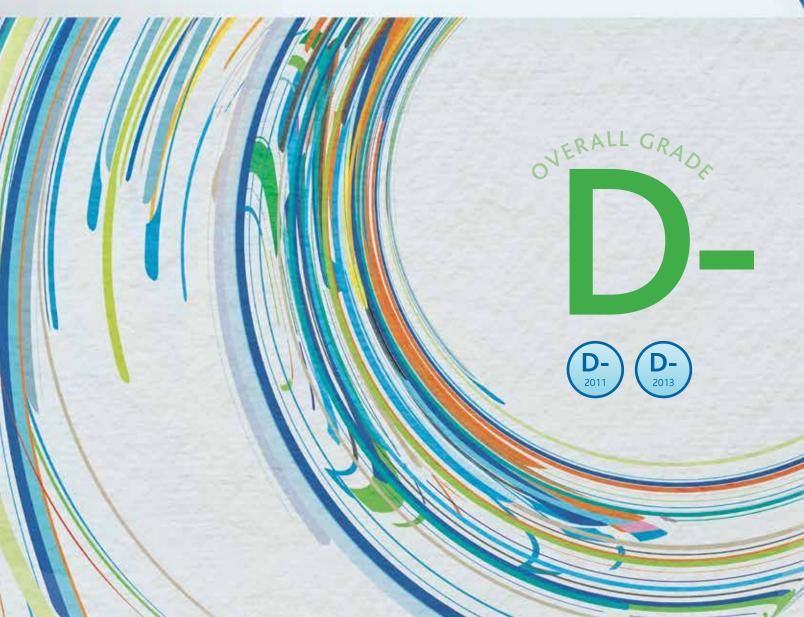
# 2015 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

# Vermont



## 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.

National Council on Teacher Quality

## **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.

## Vermont at a Glance



## 2015 Vermont Area Goal Scores

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	C-
Admission into Teacher Preparation	
Elementary Teacher Preparation	•
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	
Early Childhood Teacher Preparation	$\bigcirc$
Middle School Teacher Preparation	•
Secondary Teacher Preparation	
Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science and Social Studies	
Special Education Teacher Preparation	
Special Education Preparation in Reading	
Assessing Professional Knowledge	$\mathbf{O}$
Student Teaching	
Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool	F
Alternate Route Eligibility	
Alternate Route Preparation	
Alternate Route Usage and Providers	
Part-Time Teaching Licenses	
Licensure Reciprocity	

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

## **Goal Summary**

🚖 Best Practice: 0

Fully Meets: 1 Searly Meets: 3

Progress Decreased: 0

Partially Meets: 2

Meets Only a Small Part: 9

Does Not Meet: 17

## Progress on Goals Since 2013

Progress Increased: 0

## AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

## Admission into Teacher Preparation

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

## **Elementary Teacher Preparation**

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

## Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

### Secondary Teacher Preparation

- Require secondary science and social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.
- Ensure all new secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text and incorporating literacy into all content areas 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, as well as a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
- Ensure secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge for the grades and subjects they teach.
- Ensure that all new special education candidates are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

## Assessing Professional Knowledge

Require that all new teachers pass a pedagogy test.

## Student Teaching

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

## Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

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

## AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

## Alternate Routes to Certification

- 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.
- Allow a diversity of providers for alternate route programs.

### License Reciprocity

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

## AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

### State Data Systems

Ensure that the state longitudinal data system has the capacity to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness, including an appropriate definition of teacher of record and a strong data link between teachers and students. Publish data on teacher production.

### **Teacher Evaluation**

- Require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.
- Require annual evaluations for all teachers.

### Tenure

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

#### Licensure Advancement

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

#### Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

## **AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers**

#### New Teacher Induction

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

#### Professional Development

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

#### Compensation

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

## AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

#### Extending Emergency Licenses

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

#### Dismissal for Poor Performance

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

#### **Reductions in Force**

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

Figure A	+ Overall Star	+ Overall Star Grade 2013	B Overall Star Grade 2011	Overall Sta Grade 2005
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	ðË	ି ଓ ଓ	<i>ବିଞ୍ଚ</i>	05
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+	C	D
Georgia	B-	B-	C	C-
Massachusetts	B-	B-	C	D+
Ohio	B-	B-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	B-	B-	B-	D+
Rhode Island	B-	В	B-	D
Illinois	C+	C+	C	D+
Michigan	C+	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	C+	B-	D+	D+
Utah	C+	С	C-	D
Virginia	C+	C+	D+	D+
Colorado	С	C+	С	D+
Kentucky	С	С	D+	D+
Mississippi	С	С	D+	D+
New Mexico	С	D+	D+	D+
South Carolina	С	C-	C-	C-
Arizona	C-	C-	D+	D+
Idaho	C-	D+	D+	D-
Maine	C-	C-	D-	F
Minnesota	C-	C-	C-	D-
Missouri	C-	C-	D	D
Nevada	C-	C-	C-	D-
North Carolina	C-	С	D+	D+
Pennsylvania	C-	C-	D+	D
Texas	C-	C-	C-	C-
Washington	C-	C-	C-	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-	D+	D+
Alabama District of Columbia	D+	C-	C-	C-
District of Columbia	D+	D+	D	D-
Hawaii Kansas	D+	D+	D-	D-
	D+	D D+	D D+	D- D
Maryland California	D+ D	D+	D+	D D+
lowa	D	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

ate 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 1 1 5 0 9 1 9 1 9

Figure A

## How to Read the Yearbook

## **GOAL SCORE**

The extent to which each goal has been met:



#### **PROGRESS INDICATOR**

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

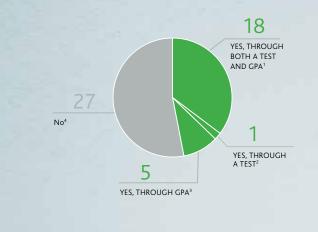
Goal progress has increased since 2013
Goal progress has decreased since 2013

## BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL

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

## **READING CHARTS AND TABLES:**

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



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

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



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

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



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

# AREA 1 GRADA

## Area 1 Summary

State Area Grades

## How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

B+ 2 2 Alaska, Montana Florida, Indiana B 1 D-New York 7 Hawaii, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, B-North Dakota, South Dakota, 10 Wyoming Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Rhode Island, Texas, HERAGE AREA CR 3 West Virginia Colorado, Maryland, Washington 8 Georgia, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia D+ 9 Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, 2 Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Kentucky, Utah New Mexico, Oregon 7 District of Columbia, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, VERMONT, Wisconsin

## 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

NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2015 | AREA 1 SUMMARY | VERMONT : 5

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

## Admission into Teacher Prep

## **VERMONT** Ratings

Admission into Teacher Prep Preparation programs only admit candidates with strong academic records.

Fully meets  Available Nearly meets	Partially meets  Meets only a small part  Does not meet
1 Progress increased since 2013	Lost ground since 2013

## VERMONT Snapshot Admission into Teacher Prep

No
 A minimum GPA of 3.0 is required for admission to a teacher preparation program.
 A test of academic proficiency normed to the college-bound population is required prior to admission to a teacher preparation program.

## **VERMONT** Admission into Teacher Prep Characteristics

Test Requirement	Not required	
GPA Requirement	Not required	

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN VERMONT

Require that teacher preparation programs screen candidates for academic proficiency prior to admission.

Vermont should require candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, mathematics and writing prior to program admission. Alternatively, the state could require a minimum grade point average to establish that candidates have a strong academic history.

 Require preparation programs to use a common test normed to the general college-bound population.

This would allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class, as well as facilitate program comparison.

 Consider requiring candidates to pass subject-matter tests as a condition of admission into teacher programs.

In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, Vermont 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

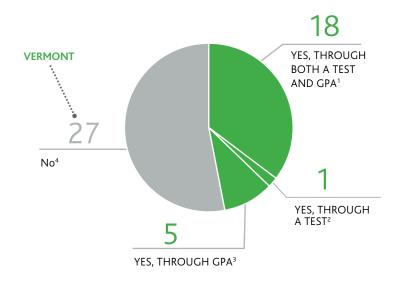
**Figure 1** Academic proficiency requirements

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

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



- Strong Practice: Alabama<sup>5</sup>, Arkansas<sup>5</sup>, Delaware<sup>6</sup>, District of Columbia<sup>5</sup>, Indiana<sup>5</sup>, Louisiana<sup>5</sup>, Michigan<sup>5</sup>, New Jersey<sup>7</sup>, New York<sup>3</sup>, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, Oklahoma<sup>5</sup>, Oregon<sup>5</sup>, Rhode Island, South Carolina<sup>5</sup>, Tennessee<sup>5</sup>, Utah<sup>6</sup>, Virginia<sup>5</sup>, West Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Texas
- 3. Strong Practice: Georgia, Hawaii<sup>8</sup>, Mississippi, Montana, Pennsylvania<sup>9</sup>
- 4. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 5. Requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population and cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 are based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- 6. Candidates can qualify for admission through the GPA or test requirement.
- 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.
- Requirement for cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not Hawaii's own admission standards. Hawaii exempts candidates with a bachelor's degree from admission testing requirements.
- 9. Candidates can also be admitted with a combination of a 2.8 GPA and qualifying scores on the basic skills test or SAT/ACT.

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

# **Elementary Teacher Preparation**

VERMONT Ratings	
<b>Content Knowledge</b> New elementary teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.	•
<b>Reading Instruction</b> New elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction and understand the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.	٠
Mathematics New elementary teachers have deep knowledge of the math content taught in elementary grades.	
<b>Early Childhood</b> Teachers who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license are appropriately prepared for the elementary classroom.	
<ul> <li>Fully meets</li> <li>Nearly meets</li> <li>Partially meets</li> <li>Meets only a small part</li> <li>Does not meet</li> <li>N/A Not Appli</li> <li>Progress increased since 2013</li> <li>Lost ground since 2013</li> <li>Bar raised for this goal</li> </ul>	cable

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

## **VERMONT** Elementary Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Elementary Licenses	K-6; Birth to grade 3
Content Tests	Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects (5001) K-6; not required for Birth to 3
Science of Reading Requirements	No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher preparation standards.
Academic Specialization	A major is required but there are no assurances it will be in an academic subject area.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Fully addressed (K-6); Not addressed (Birth to grade 3) Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed (K-6); Not addressed (Birth to grade 3) Struggling readers: Not addressed

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN VERMONT

Ensure that early childhood education teachers are adequately prepared to teach at the elementary level.

Vermont should require all early childhood teacher candidates who teach the elementary grades to pass a content test with separate passing scores for each of the core subject areas including reading/ language arts, mathematics, science and social studies.

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

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

## SUMMARY OF ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- **Figure 2** Content test requirements
- Figure 3 Science of reading tests
- **Figure 4** Instructional shifts associated with college-and careerreadiness 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 VERMONT'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.

Vermont is encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all early childhood education 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, Vermont 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.

#### Support struggling readers.

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

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

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

## **Examples of Best Practice**

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

Figure 2	PEST WITH SAR CONTENT	UBJECT - SCORE TOR EACH Elementary content test for some and passes test	.e. /	* /
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elementary teachers	O a	EFO.	s miter	ed Sco
know core content?	E E		10 10 10 10 10 10 10	<sup>e</sup> quii
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EL	E ES	BIE Vith Son	<sup>tlem</sup>	\$° <sup>7</sup>
	- 6	5/ -&/ □	Elementary Contract	
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Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia Florida				
Georgia				
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lowa				
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New Jersey				
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North Carolina			2	
North Dakota				
Ohio				3
Oklahoma Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee			4	
Texas				
Utah				
VERMONT Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	22	9	15	5

#### Figure 2

1. Alaska does not require testing for initial licensure.

2. 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.

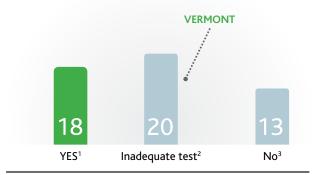
3. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.

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 4	d solution	INCORPORATING	SUPPORTING SUPERACY READERS NG STRUGGUING
Are states ensuring that new	/		
elementary teachers are pre	pared		215
for the instructional shifts	Į	12	
associated with college- and	d 🏅	APC A	18.8
career-readiness standards?			dan 10
	- Š /	~ 5	RF S
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
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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			
vyonning			
Fully addresses instructional component	Partially add	resses inst	ructional component

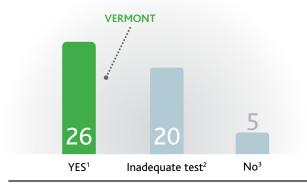
#### Figure 3

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



- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama<sup>4</sup>, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee<sup>6</sup>, 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.

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



- 1. 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
- 2. Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee<sup>4</sup>, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska<sup>5</sup>, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Ohio<sup>6</sup>
- 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

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

## Figure 6

What do states require of early childhood teachers who teach elementary grades?



For more information about VERMONT 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

nal

## **VERMONT** Ratings

Middle School Teacher Preparation 🕋

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

🔵 Fully meets 🛛 Nearly meets 🕕 Partially meets 🕒 Meets only a small part 🔵 Does not meet

- Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013

Bar raised for this goal

## VERMONT Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

## **VERMONT** Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Middle School Licenses	5-9
Content Tests	Praxis II Middle School single-subject tests
Academic Requirements	A subject area minor is 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 MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN VERMONT

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Although Vermont's English language arts content test for middle school teachers 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 middle school students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Vermont should include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

#### Support struggling readers.

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

#### Ensure meaningful content tests.

To ensure meaningful middle school content tests, Vermont should make certain that its passing scores reflect high levels of performance.

## **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 VERMONT's middle school teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
 http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 7	K-8 LICENSE NOT OFFE	K-8 license offerd for self. contained dasse	K-8 license offered
Do states distinguish	VO'	fered das	ffere
middle grade preparation from	ASE	se of, Whed	26 O)
elementary preparation?	[JCE]	icen	icen,
	K-8	K-81	4.8
Alabama	. ,		
Alaska			
Arizona			1
Arkansas			
California		2	
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota Ohio			1
Oklahoma			3
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
VERMONT			
Virginia Washington			
Washington West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	32	6	13
	52	0	5

1. Offers 1-8 license.

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

3. With the exception of mathematics.

<b>F</b> i 0		Subscores for all core such	£ 1	1.
Figure 8		to	No, K-8 license requires	No testing of all subjects
Do middle school teachers		rep.	, requi	ins II
have to pass an appropriate	/	ss nc	tary	ofa
content test in every core		5 Q	<sup>8</sup> lic	ting
subject they are licensed		s tes	ele, K	teg.
<i>to teach?</i>	YES	293	ZE /	jor Jor
Alabama				
Alaska				<b>1</b>
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				2
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho			3	
Illinois				4
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas	<u> </u>			
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine	5		-	
Maryland	<b></b>			
Massachusetts				
Michigan			-	
Minnesota				
Mississippi Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire			6	
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York	7			
North Carolina	8			
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee	9			
Texas				
Utah				
VERMONT				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				

26

2

14

9

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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 9. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

igure 9	USE OF NEORNAL	Suits NTD Suits The Text	SUPPORTING STRUGGUNG
Are states ensuring that new		MAN E	
niddle school teachers are	141		151
prepared for the instructional	,ð	12	
hifts associated with college-	F NI	AN CAR	See S
and career-readiness standards	3 45	KII I	tan 2
		· ~ .	~~~
Alabama			
Alaska Arizona			
Arizona Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
VERMONT			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

# Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

## **VERMONT** Ratings

Content Knowledge 🕋

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

## **General Science and Social Studies**

Secondary science and social studies teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach.

- Fully meets Nearly meets

Partially meets Areas only a small part Does not meet

- Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013
- Real Bar raised for this goal
- **/ERMONT** Snapshot Secondary Teacher Preparation Secondary teachers must pass a content test to teach any single core subject. 74 Yes Only single-subject science certifications are offered or general science license has appropriate 24 No requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject. Only single-subject social studies certifications are offered or general social studies license has **\*** No appropriate requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject. Somewhat A content test is required to add an endorsement to a license. Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for secondary school teachers include the Somewhat instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

## **VERMONT** Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Secondary Licenses	7-12
Content Tests	Praxis II single-subject content test required for initial licensure
General Science License and Testing Requirements	General science license offered; requires only general science test
General Social Studies License and Testing Requirements	General social studies license offered; requires only general social studies test
Endorsement Requirements	Content tests are required to add endorsements; general science and general social studies endorsements only require general content tests
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN VERMONT

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

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

## SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- **Figure 10** Content test requirements
- Figure 11 Instructional shifts associated with college-and careerreadiness 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 Vermont'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, Vermont should specifically include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

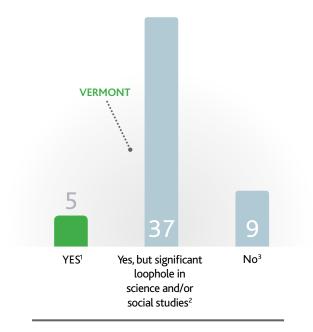
## **Examples of Best Practice**

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

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

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

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



- 1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Tennessee<sup>4</sup>
- 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 Carolina<sup>5</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- Alaska<sup>6</sup>, Arizona<sup>7</sup>, 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.

igure 11 Are states ensuring that		INCORPORATIONAL TEAT	SUPPORTING STRUGGUNG
new secondary teachers are prepared for the		47ING	LL SU
nstructional shifts associated	NFO.		SETTA ST
with college-and career- readiness standards?	SFOF	NCO,	Upp CADE
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Alabama Alaska			
Arizona			
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North Dakota Ohio			
Ohio Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
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South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
VERMONT			
Virginia Washington			
Washington West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
J			

Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component

# Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

## **VERMONT** 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

**1** Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

# VERMONT Snapshot Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

## **VERMONT** Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Special Education License(s)	K-12; Candidate must meet the requirements for K-8 and 7-12 special education certifications
Content Tests	Not required
Science of Reading Test	No test required, but science of reading is included in teacher prep standards.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN VERMONT

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

Vermont 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, Vermont'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**

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

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

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

Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Vermont 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.

Vermont 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.

## Prepare special education teachers to support struggling readers.

Vermont should articulate requirements ensuring that all special education teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling with reading. With reading difficulties generally representing the primary reason for special education placements, it is essential that all special education teachers have the knowledge and skills to diagnose and support students with literacy needs.

## **Examples of Best Practice**

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

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

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

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

Figure 12	DOESNOT OFFRA	Offers K. 12 and Brace-Specific and	lication(s)
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between elementary			, 4a, 1
and secondary special	N N N N	2 K. 1	s on atio
education teachers?		Her.	Offers only a K-12 Certification a K-12
education teachers:	54		9 U 8
Alabama			
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Arizona			
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California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
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Rhode Island			
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Utah			
VERMONT			3
Virginia			
Washington			_

14

16

21

Figure 12

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

3. Candidates must meet requirements for both the K-8 and 7-12 special education licenses.

Washington

West Virginia

Wisconsin

Wyoming

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

Elementa	ry Subject-Matter Test	
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri <sup>1</sup> , New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania <sup>2</sup> , Rhode Island, West Virginia <sup>3</sup> , Wisconsin	
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, North Carolina⁴	
Secondary Subject-Matter Test(s)		
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	Missouri¹, New York⁵, Wisconsin <sup>6</sup>	
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.

- 2. 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.
- 4. 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.
- 6. Wisconsin requires a middle school level content area test which does not report subscores for each area.

#### Figure 14

igure 14	USE OF INFORM	NCORDORATING	SUPPORTING STRUCCUNG
re states ensuring that new special			STRU,
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istructional shifts associated with college		1	182
nd career-readiness standards?	л б ж		
	- Š'	- S	5,2
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California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia Hawaii			
Hawaii Idaho			
Illinois			
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Kentucky			
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Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
VERMONT			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component

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

# Assessing Professional Knowledge

## **VERMONT** Ratings

**Pedagogy Test** Teachers are required to demonstrate professional knowledge of teaching and learning.

Fully meets
 Nearly meets
 Partially meets
 Meets only a small part
 Does not meet
 Progress increased since 2013
 Lost ground since 2013

## VERMONT Snapshot Pedagogy

No 💦

All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

## **VERMONT** Pedagogy Characteristics

Pedagogy Test	No test
Type of Test	None
Teachers Included	None

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN VERMONT

 Require that all new teachers pass a pedagogy test.

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

## **Examples of Best Practice**

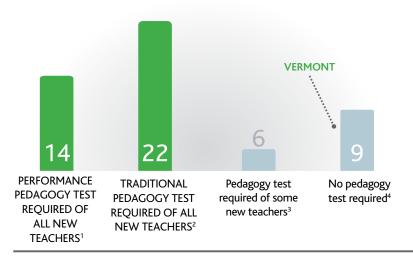
Although no state stands out for its pedagogy test policy, eight states are worthy of mention for the licensing test they require to verify that all new teachers meet state standards. **Arizona**, **Florida**, **Indiana**, **Minnesota**, **New Mexico**, **Ohio**, **Oklahoma** and **Texas** ensure that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

## SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

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

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



 Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois<sup>5</sup>, Iowa<sup>6</sup>, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee<sup>6</sup>, Washington, Wisconsin

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

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

# **Student Teaching**

1 Progress increased since 2013

# VERMONT Ratings Student Teaching Teacher candidates are provided with a high-quality clinical experience. Fully meets Nearly meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

Lost ground since 2013

# VERMONT Snapshot Student Teaching No Student teachers must be placed with an effective teacher, as measured by student learning. Yes Student teaching is at least 10 weeks in length. Yes Student teaching is full time.

## **VERMONT** Student Teaching Characteristics

Duration of Student Teaching	At least 13 weeks
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	No specific requirements
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	Must be trained in the strategies and methods being taught in the educator preparation program

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN VERMONT

## Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.

In addition to the ability to mentor an adult, cooperating teachers in Vermont should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement.

Explicitly require that student teaching be completed locally, thus prohibiting candidates from completing this requirement abroad.

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

## **Examples of Best Practice**

**Rhode Island** and **Tennessee** not only require teacher candidates to complete at least 10 weeks of 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 VERMONT's student teaching policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
 http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 16	HED.	STUDENT TEACHING LASTS AT LEAST TO WEEKS
8		
	KC'	ST I T
Do states ensure a	D BA	LEA LEA
high-quality student		SAI
teaching experience?	E E C C	LS A
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
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New Jersey		
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New York		
North Carolina		
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South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
VERMONT		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	13	34

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

# Teacher Prep Program Accountability

#### **VERMONT** Ratings **Program Accountability** The approval process for teacher preparation programs holds programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce. Meets only a small part Fully meets **Oracle Provide State** Fully meets Partially meets O Does not meet **1** Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013 ERMONT Snapshot Prep Program Accountability 24 No Data are collected that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.

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

### **VERMONT** Teacher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics

Use of Student Achievement Data	None
Other Data Collected	Capacity of program to maintain a formal system to collect information, such as evaluation forms from educators recommended for licensure and employers during candidates' first five years teaching
Performance Standards for Data Collected	None
Program Report Cards	None
Role of National Accreditation	State maintains authority over teacher preparation program approval

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN VERMONT

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

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

#### Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance.

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

# SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

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

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

National accreditation (p. 49)

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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

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

Vermont should produce an annual report card on individual teacher preparation programs, which should be published on the state's website at the program level and presented in a manner that clearly conveys whether programs have met performance standards.

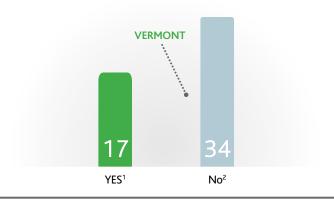
### **Examples of Best Practice**

**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

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

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROCRAM.	FOR PERFORMANCS RDS	DATA PUBLICLY 4VAILABLE ON WEBSITE
Do states hold teacher	0 0 2 2	STA P	
preparation programs	DA L	202	PUB
accountable?		R PE	414
accountable.	० दु	z 6	
Alabama		1	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			2
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			3
Kansas			
Kentucky			4
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland	5		
Massachusetts			
Michigan		1	1
Minnesota			
Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	1 1	1	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1		1
New Mexico New York			
New York North Carolina	6		6
North Dakota	∎°		
Ohio	1		1
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	1		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			3
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
VERMONT			
Virginia	1		
Washington			
West Virginia	1 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.

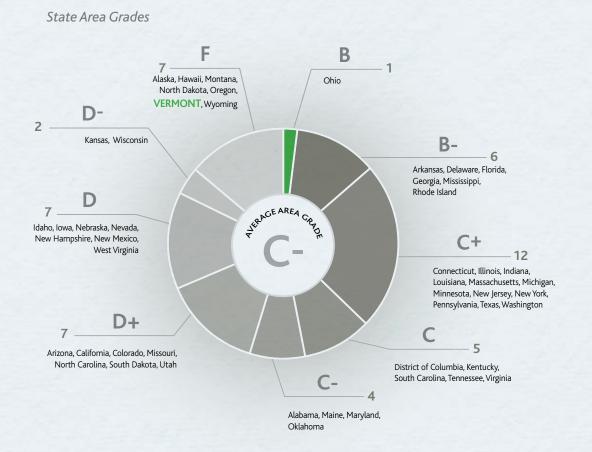
4. Non-university based alternate route programs are not included.

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



### **Topics Included In This Area**

- Alternate Routes to Certification
- Licensure Reciprocity

• Part-Time Teaching Licenses

2 GR

ERMON

# Alternate Routes to Certification

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

### **VERMONT** Ratings

#### Eligibility

Alternate route programs only admit candidates with strong academic records while also providing flexibility for nontraditional candidates.

#### Preparation

Alternate route programs provide efficient preparation that is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers, as well as adequate mentoring and support.

#### **Usage and Providers**

Alternate routes are free from limitations on usage, and a diversity of providers is allowed.

Fully meets Vearly meets

learly meets 🌒 Par

- Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet
- **1** Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013
- VERMONT Snapshot Alternate Routes to Certification A rigorous academic standard is required for program entry. 24 No Somewhat A subject-matter test is required for admission. \* No 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. Yes No Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers. \* No Coursework requirements are streamlined. 2 No Coursework requirements are limited to relevant topics. Alternate routes are offered without limitation by grades, subjects or geographic areas. Yes Somewhat Providers other than institutions of higher education are permitted.

### **VERMONT** Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics

Name of Route(s)	Peer Review program; Teacher Apprenticeship Program (TAP); Spark Teacher Education Institute
Academic Requirements for Entry	None
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Peer Review program: pass a subject-matter exam and have a major or background in intended teaching subject; TAP: have a major or background in intended teaching subject and pass the Praxis II but only for program completion; Spark Teacher Education Institute: no specific requirements
Coursework Requirements	Peer Review program: no specific coursework requirements. TAP: eight month full-time internship but no other coursework requirements. Spark Teacher Education Institute: master's program is a one-year, field-based program that offers seminars in subjects such as pedagogy, subject-specific best practices and literacy development; certification-only program lists no coursework requirements
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	Peer Review program: 12 consecutive weeks of student teaching or an equivalent learning experience; TAP: student teaching with a mentor teacher; Spark Teacher Education Institute: paired with a mentor and must spend 12 weeks student teaching full time
Usage	No limit with regard to subject, grade or geographic area
Eligible Providers	Peer Review is run through the Vermont Department of Education, while TAP and Spark Teacher Education Institute are both operated through institutions of higher education

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN VERMONT

- Screen candidates for academic ability. Vermont should require that candidates to its alternate routes provide some evidence of good academic performance, such as the GRE or a GPA of 3.0 or higher.
- 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. For more information about VERMONT's alternate routes to certification policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

# Offer flexibility in fulfilling coursework requirements.

Vermont should allow any candidate who already has the requisite knowledge and skills to demonstrate such by passing a rigorous test.

#### Establish coursework guidelines for alternate route preparation programs.

Vermont 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 Vermont requires all new teachers to work with a mentor and student teach, there are insufficient guidelines indicating that the mentoring program is structured for new teacher success. The state should consider strategies like intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school.

# Ensure program completion in less than two years.

Vermont 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.

#### Encourage diversity of alternate route providers.

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

# 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)

### **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.

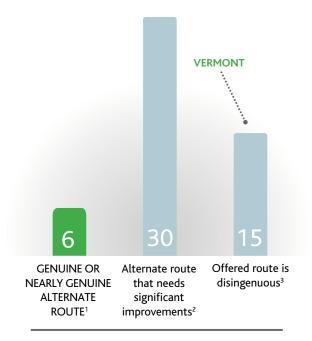
With regard to admissions into alternate routes, the **District of Columbia** and **Michigan** have established a high bar. Both require candidates to demonstrate strong academic performance as a condition of admission with a minimum 3.0 GPA. In addition, neither requires a content-specific major; subject-area 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?* 



<sup>1.</sup> Strong Practice: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island

- Alaska<sup>4</sup>, 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.

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

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Delaware				*	*	*	*		*
District of Columbia	*	*	*			*	*	*	*
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Georgia			*	*	*		*	*	*
Hawaii									
Idaho Illinois	*	✓						★	☑
				*				*	*
Indiana				*					
lowa Kansas		*							
Kentucky							*	*	*
Louisiana		*	*					*	*
Maine		*	*						
Maryland					*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts		*	*		<b>±</b>	<b>★</b>		<b>±</b>	*
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Nebraska				*		*			
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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									
									<u> </u>



🚷 No

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

# **VERMONT** Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics

Name of License	Not offered
Subject-Matter Requirements	Not applicable
Other Requirements	Not applicable

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN VERMONT

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

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

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### SUMMARY OF PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES FIGURES

**Figure 21** Part-time licenses

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

igure 21			
		/ 🦉	1
Do states offer a license		Jager,	
vith minimal requirements		dor d	/
hat allows content experts		offe	/
o teach part time?	(0	stri, nse	
o teach part time:	VES	lice, Re	2°
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Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
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			
	10	16	25

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

# Licensure Reciprocity

# **VERMONT** Ratings

**Reciprocity With** appropriate safeguards, licenses are fully portable across states, especially for effective teachers.

Fully meets  Nearly meets	Partially meets  Meets only a small part  Does not meet	
1 Progress increased since 2013	➡ Lost ground since 2013 💦 Bar raised for this goal	

#### VERMONT Snapshot Reciprocity Evidence of effective teaching is required in reciprocity policy. No \* Out-of-state teachers may apply for a comparable standard license. 2 Yes 2 No Out-of-state teachers must meet licensing test requirements. No other strings are attached for reciprocity, such as additional coursework or recency 2 No requirements. Transcript analysis is not explicitly required. $\mathbf{a}$ No No Alternate route teachers receive equal treatment.

# **VERMONT** Reciprocity Characteristics

License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	Professional
Effectiveness Requirements	None
Testing Requirements	Waiver available with three years of teaching experience within the last seven years.
Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	Routine transcript reviews of all teachers.
Additional Alternate Route Requirements	Transcript reviews likely to result in additional coursework.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN VERMONT

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

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

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

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

#### SUMMARY OF RECIPROCITY FIGURES

**Figure 22** Requirements for licensing teachers from other states

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

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

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

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

#### Offer a standard license to certified out-of-state teachers, absent unnecessary requirements.

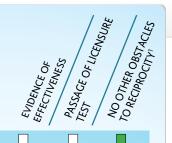
Vermont should consider discontinuing its requirement for the submission of transcripts, as transcript reviews are likely to result in additional coursework requirements, even for traditionally prepared teachers; alternate route teachers, on the other hand, may have to virtually begin anew.

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

Regardless of whether a teacher was prepared through a traditional or alternate route, all certified out-of-state teachers should receive equal treatment.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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



What do states require of teachers transferring from other states?

States?	EF E	~~~~/	< <sup>7</sup> 0
Alabama			
Alaska		2	
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee		3	
Texas			
Utah			
VERMONT			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	2	20	21

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

- 2. Alaska allows up to three years to meet testing requirements.
- 3. Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.



# Area 3 Summary

State Area Grades

1

6

# How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

F A Louisiana California, Iowa, Montana, South Dakota, VERMONT D-6 Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin

HERACE AREA CROD

Alaska, Missouri, North Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Wyoming

Alabama

D+

District of Columbia, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia 7 Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Mexico

**B+** 

B

Colorado, Connecticut,

Delaware, Tennessee

Florida, New York

B

Hawaii, Michigan,

C+

Georgia, Idaho, Indiana,

Oklahoma, Pennsylvania,

New Jersey, Ohio,

Rhode Island

North Carolina

2

3

8

### **Topics Included In This Area**

- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- Licensure Advancement
- Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

# State Data Systems

# **VERMONT** Ratings

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

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

 Progress increased since 2013
 Lost ground since 2013
 The state of this goal

### VERMONT Snapshot State Data Systems

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

# VERMONT 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	Ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	Not reported

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN VERMONT

#### Ensure that the longitudinal data system is connected to teacher effectiveness.

Although Vermont has a data system with the capacity to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness, the state should strengthen its policy and mandate the use of this system.

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

Vermont should articulate a definition of teacher of record that reflects instruction.

#### Strengthen data link between teachers and students.

Although Vermont's teacher-student data link can connect more than one educator to a particular student in a given course, the state should put in place a process for teacher roster verification. This is of particular importance for using the data system to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

#### Publish data on teacher production.

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

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

#### SUMMARY OF STATE DATA SYSTEMS FIGURES

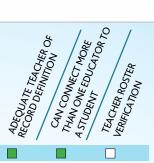
**Figure 23** Using data system elements to assess teacher effectiveness

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

Teacher production data (p. 77)

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

Do states' data systems include elements needed to assess teacher effectiveness?



Alaska       I         Arizona       I         Arkansas       I         California       I         Colorado       I         Connecticut       I         Delaware       I         District of Columbia       I         Florida       I         Hawaii       I         Idaho       I			
Alaska[Arizona[Arkansas[California[Colorado[Connecticut[Delaware[District of Columbia[Florida[Georgia[Hawaii[Idaho[			
Arkansas       I         California       I         Colorado       I         Connecticut       I         Delaware       I         District of Columbia       I         Florida       I         Georgia       I         Hawaii       I         Idaho       I			
Arkansas       I         California       I         Colorado       I         Connecticut       I         Delaware       I         District of Columbia       I         Florida       I         Georgia       I         Hawaii       I			
California [ Colorado [ Connecticut [ Delaware [ District of Columbia [ Florida [ Georgia [ Hawaii ] Idaho [			
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Louisiana			
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Maryland			
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Texas			
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VERMONT			
Virginia			
Wisconsin			
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1. Lacks capacity to connect student identifiers to teacher identifiers and match records over time.

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

# **Teacher Evaluation**

# **VERMONT** Ratings

**Evaluation of Effectiveness** 

Instructional effectiveness is the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.

**Frequency of Evaluations** All teachers receive annual evaluations.

1 Progress increased since 2013

Fully meets Searly meets

Lost ground since 2013

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

Partially meets A Meets only a small part Does not meet

# **VERMONT** Teacher Evaluation Characteristics

Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	None required
Types of Required Student Data	None required
Other Required Measures	None
Number of Rating Categories	2
Frequency of Evaluations	Annual evaluations not required
Number of Observations	None required
System Structure	State provides some guidelines for district-designed evaluation systems
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Student and parent surveys are explicitly allowed.
Evaluator Requirements	Training

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN VERMONT

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

Vermont should require a common evaluation instrument in which evidence of student learning is the most significant criterion by ensuring a teacher is unable to receive an effective rating if found to be ineffective in the classroom.

#### Require annual formal evaluations for all teachers.

All teachers in Vermont should be evaluated annually, as a means to reward good teachers, help average teachers improve and hold weak teachers accountable for poor performance.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

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

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

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

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

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

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

#### Base evaluations on multiple observations.

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

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

Vermont should not only require that its evaluations include classroom observations, but also the state should ensure that the primary component of a classroom observation be quality of instruction, as measured by student time on task, student grasp or mastery of the lesson objective and efficient use of class time.

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

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

#### SUMMARY OF TEACHER EVALUATION FIGURES

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

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

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

Figure 24	STUDENT	Requires that Student achievement student senticent cont Browth : defined cont Browth :	Requires that student scherenent student 'significanent grout	"Unout explicit eritor is a Requires some of the sources evidence some of the sources	or student earlier the student learning not required even days
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Wyoming					
			-	-	
	16	11	8	8	8

- 1. 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?



# Tenure

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

# **VERMONT** Ratings

#### Tenure

Tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Fully meets 🕘 Nearly meets	Partially meets	
1 Progress increased since 2013	Lost ground since 2013	

	VERMC Tenure	ONT Snapshot
X	No	Evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.
*	No	Tenure is not automatically awarded.
*	No	Probationary period is at least four years.

# **VERMONT** Tenure Characteristics

Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Evidence of effectiveness not considered.
Length of Probationary Period	2 years

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN VERMONT

#### End the automatic awarding of tenure.

The decision to grant tenure should be a deliberate one, based on consideration of a teacher's commitment and actual evidence of classroom effectiveness.

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

Vermont should make evidence of effectiveness, rather than number of years in the classroom, the most significant factor when determining this leap in professional standing.

#### Articulate a process that local districts must administer when deciding which teachers get tenure.

Vermont should require a clear process, such as a hearing, to ensure that the local district reviews a teacher's performance before making a determination regarding tenure.

#### Require a longer probationary period.

Vermont should extend its probationary period, ideally to five years. This would allow sufficient time to collect data that adequately reflect teacher performance.

### **Examples of Best Practice**

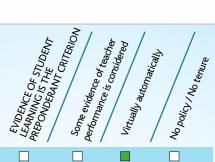
**Colorado**, **Connecticut** and **New York** appropriately base tenure decisions on evidence of teacher effectiveness. In Connecticut, tenure is awarded after four years and must be earned on the basis of effective practice as demonstrated in evaluation ratings. Colorado requires ratings of either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

#### SUMMARY OF TENURE FIGURES

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

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

How are tenure decisions made?



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Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
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Georgia				
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lowa				
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Kentucky				
Louisiana				
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Massachusetts				
Michigan				
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Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina		3		
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Rhode Island				
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South Dakota				
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Utah				
VERMONT				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
J '8				
	9	14	26	2

- 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?							æ
	No policy	1	10	5	4 YEARS	5 YEARS	No tenure
	No po	<sup>1</sup> Y <sub>ear</sub>	<sup>2</sup> Y <sub>ears</sub>	<sup>3</sup> Y <sub>ears</sub>	1	J.F.	So t
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VERMONT							
Virginia				7			
Washington				8			
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							
	2	1	3	31	5	6	3

1. Florida only awards annual contracts.

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

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

# Licensure Advancement

# **VERMONT** Ratings

Licensure Advancement Licensure advancement is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Fully meets
 Nearly meets
 Partially meets
 Meets only a small part
 Does not meet
 Progress increased since 2013
 Lost ground since 2013

# VERMONT Snapshot Licensure Advancement

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

### **VERMONT** Licensure Advancement Characteristics

Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	None
Other Requirements for Advancement	Must be recommended by the standards board; earn 3 credits or 45 hours of professional learning, with at least 1 credit/15 hours addressing standards of the advancing endorsement; and document a self-assessment in relation to the Core Teaching Standards.
Initial Certification Period	3 years
Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License	None
Other Requirements for Renewal	Must earn 6 credits or 90 hours in the endorsement area, and document a self-assessment in relation to the Core Teaching Standards.
Renewal Period	5 years

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN VERMONT

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

Vermont should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license.

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

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

#### SUMMARY OF LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT FIGURES

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

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

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

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

Do states require teachers to show evidence of effectiveness before conferring professional licensure?



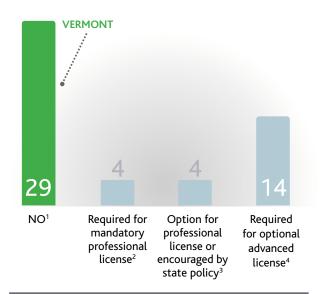
### **Examples of Best Practice**

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.

- 1. Georgia does not require evidence of effectiveness for each year of renewal period.
- 2. Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.
- 3. Uses objective evidence for advancement, not renewal.
- 4. An optional license requires evidence of effectiveness.
- 5. Teachers have the option of using evaluation ratings as a factor in license advancement or renewal.

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VERMONT				
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West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	6	4	12	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 VERMONT and other states' equitable distribution of teachers policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

# **VERMONT** 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

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

# VERMONT Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

# **VERMONT** Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Not reported
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Report percentage of teachers on emergency credentials and the percentage of highly qualified teachers for each school.

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN VERMONT

### Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

Vermont 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.

Vermont 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.

Providing comparative data for schools with similar poverty and minority populations would yield a more comprehensive picture of gaps in the equitable distribution of teachers in Vermont.

### Ensure that data are current.

It is important to keep data updated and current in order to provide the public with an accurate picture of teacher distribution across schools in districts.

# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

# SUMMARY OF EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS FIGURES

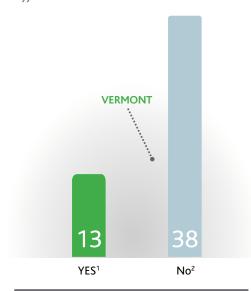
**Figure 30** Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

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

Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

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

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

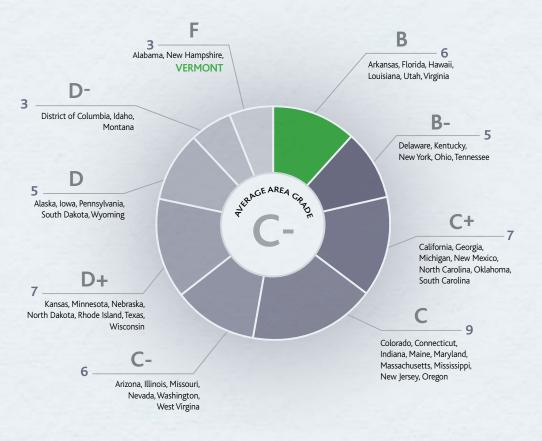


- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine,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

# Area 4 Summary



State Area Grades



# **Topics Included In This Area**

- New Teacher Induction
- Professional Development

Compensation

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

# New Teacher Induction

# **VERMONT** 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

Lost ground since 2013

Progress increased since 2013

# VERMONT Snapshot New Teacher Induction

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

# **VERMONT** New Teacher Induction Characteristics

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

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN VERMONT

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

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

### Set specific parameters.

To ensure that all teachers receive high-quality mentoring, the state should specify how long the program lasts for a new teacher, who selects the mentors and a method of performance evaluation.

#### Ensure high quality mentors.

Vermont should articulate minimum guidelines for the selection of high-quality mentors. Of particular importance is that mentors themselves are effective teachers. Teachers without evidence of effectiveness should not be able to serve as mentors.

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

Vermont 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

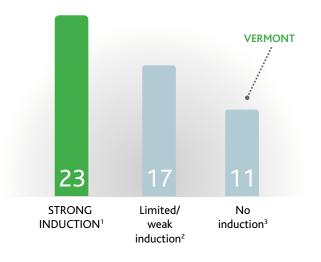
**Figure 31** Quality of induction policies

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

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

# **Professional Development**

# **VERMONT** 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

Lost ground since 2013

1 Progress increased since 2013

# VERMONT Snapshot Professional Development

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

# **VERMONT** Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	No connection
Evaluation Feedback	Not required
Improvement Plan	Not required

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN VERMONT

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

Vermont should require that evaluation systems provide teachers with feedback about their classroom performance.

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

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

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

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

Figure 32		EVALLATION INCORNE	MPROVEMENT PLANS WITH POOR RATINGS FERS
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evaluations are used to	ERS		25 DR 1
help teachers improve?	ACH FE	1 2 2 2	PC PC PC
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South Carolina South Dakota			
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Utah			
VERMONT			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	38	31	35

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

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

# Compensation

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

VERMONT Ratings	
<b>Pay Scales and Performance Pay</b> 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.	
<b>Differential Pay</b> Differential pay for effective teaching in shortage and high-need areas is supported.	•
<b>Compensation for Prior Work Experience</b> Districts are encouraged to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.	
<ul> <li>Fully meets</li> <li>Nearly meets</li> <li>Partially meets</li> <li>Meets only a small part</li> <li>Does not meet</li> <li>Progress increased since 2013</li> <li>Lost ground since 2013</li> <li>Bar Raised for this Goal</li> </ul>	

	VERM Comp	1ONT Snapshot Densation
4	Yes	Districts have flexibility to determine pay structure and scales.
¢	🔅 No	Effective teachers can receive performance pay.
¢	🔅 No	Districts are discouraged from tying compensation to advanced degrees.
¢	🔅 No	Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching shortage subjects.
¢	🔅 No	Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching in high-need schools.
4	No No	Districts are encouraged to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.

# **VERMONT** Compensation Characteristics

•	
Authority for Salary Schedule	Controlled by local districts
Performance Pay Initiatives	None
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Not explicitly discouraged
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	None; loan forgiveness offered
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	None
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN VERMONT

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

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

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

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

## SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FIGURES

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

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

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED**

Expand differential pay initiatives for teachers in subject-shortage areas.

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

Support differential pay for teachers in high-need schools.

Vermont should encourage districts to link compensation to district needs. Such policies can help districts achieve a more equitable distribution of teachers.

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

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

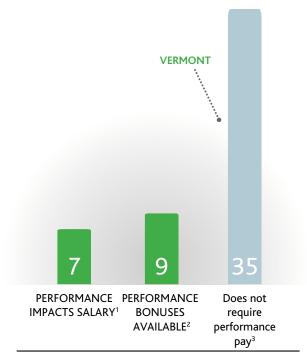
# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

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

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

Do states ensure pay is structured to account for performance?



- 1. Strong Practice: Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, Utah
- 2. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee4
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona<sup>5</sup>, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho<sup>6</sup>, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky<sup>7</sup>, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri<sup>8</sup>, Montana, Nebraska<sup>7</sup>, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon<sup>7</sup>, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia<sup>7</sup>, 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.
- 5. Arizona allocates funds for teacher compensation increases based on performance and employment related expenses; there is no clear requirement for compensation connected to evidence of effectiveness.
- 6. Idaho does offer a master teacher premium, but it is dependent on years of experience.
- 7. Performance bonuses are available, but not specifically tied to teacher effectiveness
- 8. Performance bonuses are available for teachers in schools deemed "academically deficient."

#### Figure 34

- 1. 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 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

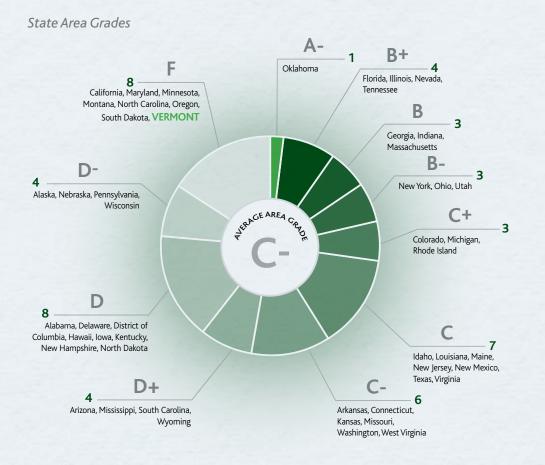
		44		
Figure 34			र्षे 🖉	7 for
Do states prevent districts	DRM.	LES I		atio,
from basing teacher pay on	LE E			ben joer
advanced degrees?	SE ST	19 29 29 29		de go
			es p	lires Iced
	ৼ৾৾৶ঀ৾৾৾	A C A	Lean Hiscre	Peq.
Alabama	D COURES PERFORMAL	PROVIBITS ADDITION	Leaves pay to district	Requires compensation for
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho Illinois				
Illinois Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana		1		
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota			2	
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina		3		
North Dakota Ohio				
Ohio Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island			4	
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas			5	
Utah				
VERMONT				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	3	2	31	15

Figure 35	~ ~ ~	H-NEED	/	HORTAGE	/
Do states provide	DIFFERENTIAL PAY		DIFFERENTIAL PAV	ADEAC	
incentives to teach in	47 Yay	1 53	rd y	1 53	
high-need schools	ATT A	iven	ATT A	iven	t t
or shortage subject	ERE	<sup>for</sup> g	ERE	<sup>6</sup>	Doda
areas?	DIFF	<sup>Loan</sup> forgiveness	DIFF	AREAS	No support
	_			~~~	
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					1
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland	2				
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					3
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah VERMONT					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	-				
Wyoming					
					26
	22	9	15	12	20

- 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
- Reductions in Force
- Dismissal for Poor Performance

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

# **Extended Emergency Licenses**

# **VERMONT** Ratings

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

Fully meets
 Nearly meets
 Partially meets
 Meets only a small part
 Does not meet
 Progress increased since 2013
 Lost ground since 2013

, r	VERMC Extende	ONT Snapshot ed Emergency Licenses
	No	Teachers are not granted a license if they do not pass all required subject-matter tests.
	No	If emergency licenses are offered, teachers are given no longer than one year to pass all subject- matter tests.

# **VERMONT** Extended Emergency License Characteristics

Emergency License	Provisional License; Emergency License
Minimum Requirements	Provisional License: Teachers must be licensed in another state, possess an expired Vermont teaching license, have a major in their teaching field or have passed a content assessment in their teaching field. Emergency License: Bachelor's degree
Duration	Provisional License: 2 years Emergency License: 1 year
Renewal Requirements	Provisional License: Nonrenewable Emergency License: Nonrenewable

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN VERMONT

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

Permitting individuals who have not yet passed state licensing tests to teach neglects the needs of students, instead extending personal consideration to adults who may not be able to meet minimal state standards.

### Limit exceptions to one year.

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

# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

### SUMMARY OF EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSES FIGURES

**Figure 36** Time to pass licensure tests

Other extended emergency licenses figures available in the Yearbook National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook Emergency licenses (p. 127)

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

How long can new teachers practice without passing licensing tests?	NO DEFERRAL	Up to <sub>7</sub> Jear	Up to 2 Jears	3 Veass or more for unspecified	
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida		1			
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho	2				
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee				3	
Texas					
Utah					
VERMONT					
Virginia					
Washington				_	
West Virginia	2				
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	9	18	6	18	

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

# **Dismissal for Poor Performance**

# **VERMONT** 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

Lost ground since 2013

1 Progress increased since 2013

 VERMONT Snapshot Dismissal

 No
 Teacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

 No
 Teacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

 No
 Terminated teachers have one opportunity to appeal.

 No
 Appeals process occurs within a reasonable timeframe.

 No
 The due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance are different from those facing license revocation.

# **VERMONT** Dismissal Characteristics

Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	Ineffectiveness not grounds for dismissal
Due Process Rights of Teachers	Process is the same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which are articulated vaguely as "just and sufficient cause"
Length of Appeals Process	At least one opportunity to appeal: After written notice, the teacher may, within 15 days, request a hearing. No specific time frame is specified. Unclear whether the decision of this hearing is final or if a second appeal is possible.

# RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN VERMONT

Specify that classroom ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Vermont should explicitly make teacher ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal so that districts do not feel they lack the legal basis for terminating consistently poor performers.

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

Vermont should ensure that the opportunity to appeal occurs only once and only at the district level so that a conclusion is reached within a reasonable time frame.

Distinguish the process and accompanying due process rights between dismissal for classroom ineffectiveness and dismissal for morality violations, felonies or dereliction of duty.

While nonprobationary teachers should have due process for any termination, Vermont should differentiate between loss of employment and issues with far-reaching consequences that could permanently affect a teacher's right to practice. Appeals related to effectiveness should only be decided by those with educational expertise.

# **Examples of Best Practice**

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

### SUMMARY OF DISMISSAL FIGURES

**Figure 37** Dismissal due to ineffectiveness

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

Dismissal appeals (p. 130)

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

Figure 37	YES THROUGH DISMISSALANDUGH EVALUATSALAND	. /
Do states articulate that	T	٥ <u>٦</u>
ineffectiveness is grounds	2 2 2 2 4	
for dismissal?	E ST	
jor distriissat:	ES, 1 SMIS ALUA	
	E D'A	/ %
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		1
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan Minnesota		
Miniesota Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		<b>2</b>
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		
	28	23

1. 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.

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

# **Reductions in Force**

# **VERMONT** 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 I Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

# VERMONT Snapshot Reductions in Force

*	No	Districts must consider classroom performance when determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.
	No	Seniority cannot be the only/primary factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

# **VERMONT** Reductions in Force Characteristics

Use of Teacher Performance	Consideration of performance not required
Use of Seniority	Determined by districts
Other Factors	Determined by districts

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN VERMONT

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

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

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

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

# **Examples of Best Practice**

**Colorado** and **Florida** specify that in determining which teachers to lay off during a reduction in force, classroom performance is the top criterion. These states also articulate that seniority can only be considered after a teacher's performance is taken into account.

### SUMMARY OF REDUCTIONS IN FORCE FIGURES

Figure 38 Layoff criteria

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

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

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

Do states prevent districts from basing layoffs solely on "last in, first out"?



Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas		
Alaska Arizona Arkansas		
Arizona Arkansas		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
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		
	19	22
	19	22



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

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