

the quality of teacher preparation to Congress. In addition, states were required to develop criteria, procedures, and processes from which institutions at-risk of becoming low-performing and low-performing institutions could be identified. The following statement is an excerpt from the Title II “Reference and Reporting Guide for Preparing State and Institutional Reports on the Quality of Teacher Preparation,” April 19, 2000:

To receive funds under this act, a state, not later than two years after the date of Enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, shall have in place a procedure to identify, and assist, through the provision of technical assistance, low-performing programs of teacher preparation within institutions of higher education. Such state shall provide the U.S. Secretary an annual list of such low-performing institutions that includes an identification of those institutions at-risk of being placed on such list. Such levels of performance shall be determined solely by the state and may include criteria based upon information collected pursuant to this title. Such assessment shall be described in the report under section 207(b).

On September 26, 2001, the Board of Education approved Virginia’s definitions for low-performing and at-risk of becoming low-performing institutions of higher education with teacher preparation programs, beginning with approved program reviews on July 1, 2003. The designations of “approval, approval with stipulations, and denial of accreditation” were used in these definitions. The *Regulations Governing the Review and Approval of Education Programs in Virginia*, effective September 21, 2007, and amended January 19, 2011, separated the accreditation and program approval processes; therefore, revisions were needed in Virginia’s definitions for “low-performing” and “at-risk of becoming low-performing institutions.”

On November 20, 2008, the Board of Education approved the following revisions to the definitions to align with the accrediting bodies’ designations.

The three options for accreditation are as follows:

- Option I: National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE)
- Option II: Teacher Education Accreditation Council (TEAC)
- Option III: Board of Education (BOE) Approved Accreditation Process

Each accreditation review results in one of the following decisions:

Option I: National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education:

Accreditation Decisions After the first Visit:

- Accreditation
- Provisional Accreditation
- Denial of Accreditation
- Revocation of Accreditation

Continuing Accreditation Decisions:

- Continuing Accreditation
- Accreditation with Conditions
- Accreditation with Probation
- Revocation of Accreditation

Option II: Teacher Education Accreditation Council:

- Accreditation
- Provisional Accreditation
- Accreditation Denied

[An institution also may be initially awarded “preaccreditation” on a one-time basis.]

Option III: Board of Education (BOE) Approved Accreditation Process:

- Accredited
- Accredited with Stipulations
- Accreditation Denied

At-Risk of Becoming a Low-Performing Institution of Higher Education: At-risk of becoming a low-performing institution of higher education means an institution with teacher preparation programs that receives one of the following designations from the accreditation review:

NCATE: *Accreditation After First Visit:* Provisional Accreditation
 Continuing Accreditation: Accreditation with Probation

TEAC: Provisional Accreditation

BOE: Accredited with Stipulations

Low-Performing Institution of Higher Education: Low-performing institution of higher education means an institution with teacher preparation programs that has not made improvements by the end of the period designated by the accrediting body or not later than two years after receiving the designation of at-risk of receiving the designation of at-risk of becoming a low-performing institution of higher education.

When an institution receives one of the following designations, the low-performing designation will be removed:

NCATE: Accreditation, Continuing Accreditation, or Accredited with Conditions

TEAC: Accreditation

BOE: Accredited

If an institution’s accreditation is revoked or denied, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) will be notified for appropriate action. The *Regulations Governing the Review and Approval of Education Programs in Virginia*, (8VAC20-542-20), effective September 21, 2007, stipulate that “If a professional education program fails to maintain accreditation, enrolled candidates shall be permitted to complete their programs of study. Professional education programs shall not admit new candidates. Candidates shall be notified of program approval status.”

Title II HEA, was reauthorized on August 14, 2008. Section 205 of Title II of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) mandates that the Department of Education collect data on state assessments, other requirements, and standards for teacher certification and licensure, as well as data on the performance of teacher preparation programs. The law requires the Secretary to use these data in submitting an annual report on the quality of teacher preparation to the Congress.

Summary of Major Elements:

The *Regulations Governing the Review and Approval of Education Programs in Virginia*, effective September 21, 2007 and amended January 19, 2011, define the standards that must be met and the review options available for the accreditation of professional education programs required. Based on recent changes made to accrediting body designations by the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education and the Teacher Education Accreditation Council, there is a need to align the definitions for at-risk of becoming low-performing and low-performing institutions of higher education in Virginia.

The three options for accreditation are as follows:

Option I: National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE)

Option II: Teacher Education Accreditation Council (TEAC)

Option III: Board of Education (BOE) Approved Accreditation Process

Each accreditation review results in one of the following decisions:

Option I: National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education:

- Accreditation for five years¹
- Accreditation for seven years²
- Accreditation for two years with a focused visit
- Accreditation for two years with a full visit
- Defer decision [Accreditation decision is deferred for six months.]
- Deny accreditation
- Revoke accreditation

¹*All standards are met, no serious problems exist across standards, and the state retains a five-year cycle.*

²*All standards are met and no serious problems exist across standards. (Note: Virginia maintains a seven-year cycle.)*

Option II: Teacher Education Accreditation Council:

- Accreditation (ten years)
- Accreditation (five years)
- Accreditation (two years)
- Initial accreditation (five years)
- Initial accreditation (two years)
- Deny

Option III: Board of Education (BOE) Approved Accreditation Process:

- Accredited
- Accredited with Stipulations
- Accreditation Denied

The proposed revisions to the definitions of at-risk of becoming a low-performing institution of higher education and low-performing institution of higher education are as follows:

At-Risk of Becoming a Low-Performing Institution of Higher Education: An at-risk of becoming a low-performing institution of higher education means an institution with teacher preparation programs that receives one of the following designations from the accreditation review:

- NCATE: Accreditation for two years with a focused visit; or
Accreditation for two years with a full visit
- TEAC: Accreditation (two years)
Initial Accreditation (two years)
- BOE: Accredited with Stipulations

Low-Performing Institution of Higher Education: A low-performing institution of higher education means an institution with teacher preparation programs that has not made improvements by the end of the period designated by the accrediting body or not later than two years after receiving the designation of at-risk of receiving the designation of at-risk of becoming a low-performing institution of higher education.

When an institution receives one of the following designations, the low-performing designation will be removed:

- NCATE: Accreditation for seven years
- TEAC: Accreditation (ten or five years)³
- BOE: Accredited

³The Virginia/TEAC Partnership currently allows for seven-year accreditation. The partnership with TEAC expires June 30, 2013.

If an institution's accreditation is revoked or denied, the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV) will be notified for appropriate action. The *Regulations Governing the Review and Approval of Education Programs in Virginia*, (8VAC20-542-20), effective September 21, 2007 and amended January 19, 2011, stipulate that "If a professional education program fails to maintain accreditation, enrolled candidates shall be permitted to complete their programs of study. Professional education programs shall not admit new candidates. Candidates shall be notified of program approval status."

Federal reporting is required by states in October of each year. Institutions meeting these definitions at the end of the reporting year will be designated at-risk of becoming a low-performing institution of higher education or low-performing institution of higher education.

On March 21, 2011, the Advisory board on Teacher Education and Licensure unanimously recommended that the Board of Education approve the revised definitions of at-risk of becoming low-performing and low-performing institutions of higher education in Virginia.

Superintendent's Recommendation:

The Superintendent of Public Instruction recommends that the Board of Education approve the Advisory Board on Teacher Education and Licensure's recommendation to revise the definitions of at-risk of becoming low-performing and low-performing institutions of higher education in Virginia.

Impact on Resources:

There is minimal impact on resources.

Timetable for Further Review/Action:

This agenda item will be presented to the Board of Education for final approval on May 19, 2011. Upon approval by the Board, the Virginia Department of Education will submit the revised definitions to the Title II Office of the United States Department of Education and Virginia institutions of higher education.