

# Draft

## Title II Statewide Meeting

February 18, 2021

### Facilitators:

Jeanne Kenney, Pearson  
Carrie Murray, Westat

### EPP Attendees:

Bushnell: Kathy DiTommaso Owen  
EOU: Rae Ette Newman  
GFU: Becky Jensen  
L&C: Esme Miller  
Linfield: Carrie Kondor and Grace Tissell  
PSU: Steve Micke  
SOU: Anita Caster  
UO: Julie Wren and Rachael Latimer  
UP: Hillary Merk (joining at 11 a.m.) and Jackie Waggoner  
WPU: Kevin Spooner  
WOU: Mark Robertson

### TSPC attendees:

Dr. Anthony Rosilez  
Candace Robbecke

### Requested recording:

OSU: Kristin Kinman  
Pacific: Jennifer Bridgewater  
UP: Hillary Merk

### Data support: *Jeanne Kenney*

Jeanne presented on the items in her section of the agenda:

- Second year of the edReport platform
- Overview of the data collect schedule
- Current reporting status
- Reminders of supporting documentation
- Q & A
- Notes:
  - Pearson sends an email that has to be accepted. It only lasts two weeks (not sure).
  - Pearson will re-open around February 24.
  - Title II contact information updates:
    - Candace: Pearson, Westat, and TSPC all need any contact changes so Candace would like changes sent through TSPC, who will update Pearson and Westat.
    - Jeanne: When someone notifies TSPC (Candace), they can also cc Pearson at [es-titleii@pearson.com](mailto:es-titleii@pearson.com).

### Reporting requirements for EPPs: *Carrie Murthy*

Carrie presented on the items in her section of the agenda:

- Overview of the IPRC data collection  
*IPRC = Institutional and Program Report Card, aka state report card*
- Demo of the IPRC system, highlighting changes for 2021 reporting

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- Uniform reporting questions?
- Q & A
- Notes:
  - COVID-19 guidance:
    - What sections does it apply to?
    - Could be impacted:
      - Supervised clinical experience requirements;
      - Possibly entry or exit requirements;
      - There are different terms and differing ways states handle things. Some call them waivers, some deferments. The USDOE's goal is to be able to understand what happened in ed prep when COVID hit. If something was waived or deferred, to reflect that to say it was not required during that certain year. If something had to be waived without a thing that was not normally required, you would say "not required," so they can see over time what happens and how programs adapted.
    - The guidance walks through some examples.
    - Theme 1: Reflect as much as possible what happened.
    - Theme 2: Use the contextual section to make it clear what happened to deal with COVID-19.

## Definition of completer:

- Q. Does Title II require passage of exams for a candidate to be considered a completer?

## Background information:

*Excerpt from Title II Instruction Manual:*

- **Code 1 - Enrolled, Completed all Nonclinical Coursework (about to begin or is student teaching):** All enrolled students who have completed all nonclinical coursework.  
**Nonclinical coursework:** *Any course in the teacher preparation program curriculum that focuses on content, such as academic subject matter, and does not require students to participate in the activities of supervised clinical experience as described in the Westat glossary definition may be counted as nonclinical coursework. The curriculum policies of each state and its institutions will identify coursework that is nonclinical or clinical.*
- **Code 2 - Other Enrolled:** Students who are enrolled but have not yet completed all nonclinical coursework.
- **Code 3 - Program completer:** A person who has met all the requirements of a state-approved teacher preparation program. Program completers include all those who are documented as having met such requirements. Documentation may take the form of a degree, institutional certificate, program credential, transcript or other written proof of having met the program's requirements. In applying this definition, the fact that an individual has or has not been recommended to the state for initial certification or licensure may not be used as a criterion for determining who is a program completer. <https://title2.ed.gov/TA/Glossary.pdf>  
The following candidates must be included in the data submitted:
  - those who have completed 50% or more of a programs' requirements
  - those subject to specific tests for the licensure field
  - those subject to the TPA requirement for the licensure program
  - those who successfully complete a student teaching placement

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*Interpretation that exams are not necessarily required for a candidate to be considered to be a completer by Title II includes:*

Code 3 – Program completer: A person who has met all the requirements of a state-approved teacher preparation program. Program completers include all those who are documented as having met such requirements. Documentation may take the form of a degree, institutional certificate, program credential, transcript or other written proof of having met the program's requirements. In applying this definition, the fact that an individual has or has not been recommended to the state for initial certification or licensure may not be used as a criterion for determining who is a program completer.

- In Oregon, candidates can get degrees without being required to pass examinations. The Oregon Department of Education has oversight authority for degrees, while TSPC has oversight authority for credentials.
- The definition of completer also specifically says the fact that an individual has or has not been recommended to the state for initial certification or licensure may not be used as a criterion for determining who is a program completer.

**Note:** If this definition holds, EPPs will have a mix of 2019-20 candidates who are completers (anyone who got a degree) and others who wouldn't have received any of those things (degrees, certificates, credentials, etc.) until their exam is complete, for the reasons covered below.

*Interpretation that exams are required for a candidate to be considered to be a completer by Title II includes:*

Code 3 – Program completer: A person who has met all the requirements of a state-approved teacher preparation program.

- In Oregon, TSPC has approval authority for teacher preparation programs (aka educator preparation providers [EPPs]).
- TSPC requires submission of a Program Completion Report (PCR) to consider a candidate a completer.
- Candidates must complete all required exams in order for an EPP to submit a PCR.

[OAR 584-005-0004 \(11\)](#) – Definitions:

(11) "**Completion of Approved Program:**" The applicant has met the institution's academic requirements and any additional state or federal requirements and has obtained the institution's recommendation for licensure, as provided in 584-400-0160, *Candidate Program Completion and Recommendations*.

[OAR 584-400-0160](#) – Candidate Program Completion and Recommendation:

(2) **Candidate Recommendations:** To recommend a candidate for a license, endorsement, or specialization, an EPP must verify, through submission of a program completion report that the candidate has:

(a) Been admitted to and completed the state-recognized program, including all required:

(A) Coursework;

(B) Clinical practices; and

(C) Commission-adopted examinations, assessments, and requirements as specified in the Program Review and Standards Handbook, including completion of:

(i) Requirements for civil rights and ethics;

(ii) Subject matter examinations and other assessments, if required; and

(iii) Teacher performance assessment, if required.

(b) Complied with the Standards for Competent and Ethical Performance of Oregon Educators, as provided in Chapter 584, Division 20; and

(c) Demonstrated the skills, knowledge, disposition and competencies required for teaching or serving in the licensure, endorsement or specialization area.

**Notes:**

- Candace:
  - There are two different ways to interpret the Title II definition of completer. With one definition, completion of examinations is not necessarily required. With the other, completion of examinations is required.
  - This is particularly important this year because TSPC allowed some candidates to obtain Restricted or Emergency licenses until they complete the exam requirements, then they can get their Preliminary Teaching Licenses.
  - In Oregon, completion of exams is required for EPPs to submit Program Completion Reports (PCRs) and submission of PCRs is required to consider someone a completer.
- Carrie:
  - The main part for the federal definition is that recommendation for licensure cannot be a criteria. It doesn't mention assessments at all. Part of it also mentions documentation related to being a program completer. Simple example: That's the degree, when you've completed a course or study, you get a degree and that's the documentation the definition is intended to refer to. It's intended to be simple. It's intended to be the program's requirement to graduate or complete.
- Tony: The federal requirement can decide its definition for Title II and the states can have the same or more stringent requirements. For Oregon's purpose, to be considered a completer, you

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need to include examinations. This makes sense in terms of reducing barriers. The main way to help candidates truly become teachers and get through the testing requirements is the test support they get in their EPPs. It would be counter-intuitive to say we're developing multiple measures and help candidates on these exams but, by the way, you don't have to consider that to be a completer. It won't be a challenge for TSPC because, where we've relied on the Title II data to say we'll use that, that won't necessarily be the case with the duality going on here. The Commission's position would be the exam's perspective is the culmination. Another example is, under our COVID flexibilities, we've allowed candidates who didn't complete testing to get a restricted license. That is a provisional license. That's why we need to have this discussion, to get provider opinions on this.

- Either the Commission will have to re-visit this understanding of what a completer is or we'll have to create different ways of encapsulating these two different definitions of what's going on. It's quite common that a state can have requirements that are more stringent than the federal government.
- Carrie: Yes, the Title II definition only applies to Title II.
- Julie Wren: Historically, they've followed TSPC guidelines, which includes exams. They have licensure and non-licensure students in the same programs.
- Carrie: Individuals in programs not working for a preliminary teaching license wouldn't be reported. (If they're in a program that doesn't lead to a license.)
- JW: The same programs have a mix of students.
- Candace: Under this definition, EPPs will need to figure out how to track:
  - If someone is in a program and gets a degree but doesn't meet all exam requirements, they are a completer.
  - If someone is in a program and either isn't working for a degree or doesn't yet have the degree and doesn't meet all exam requirements, they are not a completer.
- Esme: Their systems are built around complying with TSPC's definitions. It will take some time to re-build their systems. Feels squishy.
- Carrie: Doesn't think there's a conflict because OARs cover requires exams and assessments.
- Esme: If what she's saying is the way we're doing things, to be considered a completer requires a recommendation and to get a recommendation requires an exam, that wouldn't be a problem but there's conflicting information.
- Carrie: It is a bit messy. Looking at OAR 584-400-0160: "(a) Been admitted to and completing the state-recognized program, including all required..." and then: "(C) Commission-adopted exams and assessments..." That is referring to program completion. She'll take all of this to the Department so we can get a firm definition.
- CR: So then, if someone gets the degree but doesn't meet the examination requirements, would they be a completer for Title II?
- Esme: Or would they be Code 1: Enrolled, Completed all Nonclinical Coursework (about to begin or is student teaching)?
- Carrie: Yes, thinks they would be Code 1.
- Tony:
  - (ii): "Subject matter examinations and other assessments, if required..." is how we operationalize the second OAR (OAR 584-400-0160 – Candidate Program Completion and Recommendation).
  - The second OAR determines if they can give a recommendation. If we go by the second definition, you can't give a PCR unless they meet what the second definition is.
  - Thinks we're probably doing it okay.
  - A broader concern and something we need to discuss with partners is, this makes sense for us and how we're doing it but there can be other states that don't have this kind of language. They could let exam passage not influence whether they can submit a PCR, so some of these institutions could have an artificially higher completion rate than in Oregon. He doesn't want to make our EPP data sets look not as good as what they

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could be in comparison with other states. He needs to work with other states on that. People say why are Oregon's completion rates lower? Because we want to include the whole kit and caboodle.

- Carrie: Agreed. If you require it for program completion, your programs always have 100% pass rates. Enrolled might look different. On the flip side, if you don't require it, your program completer pass rates might look higher but we could have lower scores on test scores. They caution states in making those types of comparisons.
- Tony: Pass rate versus completion rate. This comes back to how we define it. More important is we need to make sure across EPPs we are defining it consistently.
- **Summary: For now, we will operate as though passage of exams is required for the Title II definition of completer in Oregon due to Oregon's inclusion in rule that exam completion is required for EPPs to submit recommendations and recommendations are required to consider a candidate a completer. Carrie will confirm this with the Department and notify TSPC.**

***Update note subsequent to the meeting: It was later confirmed that Oregon candidates must complete exams for Title II to consider them completers.***

## Q & A:

- Julie: Asked if Title II includes this question: Does your state require a certified asmt to become a teacher. Oregon no longer has an assessment required because we now have multiple measures. So if we get that question, we have to say no.
- Carrie: IPRC has entry and exit requirements. Radio buttons. Some of those line items refer to assessments..
- Julie: They wouldn't be required anymore because you don't have to take the ORELA. Some institutions may require 100% but the state doesn't anymore.
- Tony: TSPC changed the rules to allow for multiple measures and we said the multiple measures themselves becomes an assessments. It's an assessment with a little "a."
- Esme: Thinks this is on the IPRC.
- Steve: Is edTPA considered a required assessment?
- Julie: You're required to take it but not required to pass it because of multiple measures.
- Esme: Under teachers prepared on academic major for MAT they're now providing graduate academic major. In the past, they were asked to provide undergrad academic major. Wanted to tell the group b/c it's still hard to part out.
- Carrie: Previously, there was that weird, if you had grad programs you had to report the UG major. Now, under teachers prepared by academic major, now it asks if teachers prepared earn an academic degree. If no, you don't fill out that table. If yes, you complete that table.

*Adjourned: 11:45 a.m.*