TITLE: Consideration of Provisional Approval for iteachHAWAII Education Preparation Provider Programs in Special Education, Elementary Education and Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL)

The Hawaii Teacher Standards Board approves the recommendations of its Educator Preparation Program (EPP) Review Teams to grant iteachHAWAII provisional approval to its Special Education, Elementary Education and Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL) Educator Preparation Programs, effective September 5, 2014 to December 31, 2018. The EPP met all areas of improvement that were recommended by the EPP Review Teams. The EPP may recommend candidates for licensure in:

Special Education PK-3, K-6, 6-8, 6-12, K-12, P-12 TESOL PK -3, K-6, 6-8, 6-12, K-12 Elementary Education K-6

The EPP must submit an annual report to the HTSB and obtain continuing national accreditation from an accrediting body recognized by the US Department of Education prior to December 31, 2018.

A letter shall be sent to the unit on behalf of the Board to communicate this decision.

**Submitted by:** Terry Lynn Holck

**Referred to:** Teacher Education Committee

## SUMMARY FOR iteachHAWAII SATEP REVIEW PROGRAM TEAM REPORT

## Teaching English as a Second Language June 26, 2014

PROGRAM	RECOMMENDATION	STRENGTHS	RECOMMENDED	RESPONSE
			AREAS for IMPROVEMENT	
Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL)	Met all Standards	1. There is a good alignment of the assessment rubrics with the TESOL standards.	1.There is limited information on how teacher candidates will learn, apply, and be assessed on their knowledge of Hawai'i culture, history, and language or how the candidate will impact student learning in this area.  2. Assessment #2, Summative Content Classroom Report Evaluation (CCARE) Form, has rubric categories that are not a clear match to the assessment components and there is target language listed on the rubric that is not found on the evaluation form.	1. Using resources developed by CREDE at the University of Hawaii Manoa and the Kamehameha Schools, iteachHAWAII can ensure that ESL teachers enrolled in our program receive in-depth instruction Hawaii culture, history and language. Additionally, iteachHAWAII is planning to incorporate Professional Development resources for Hawaiian teachers provided by the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum into the iteachHAWAII curriculum.  The attached assessment and corresponding rubric
				will be an additional evaluation instrument during the field experience to assess student learning.  2. The CCARE form has been revised so that the assessment instrument and the rubric are completely aligned. The revised CCARE form and rubric are attached.

#### Hawaiian Culture in the Classroom Rubric

Standard	Emerging (1)	Target (2)	Exemplary (3)
Language & Literacy Development Nānā ka maka. (The eye sees.) The teacher models all instruction. Ho'olohe a pepeiao (The ear listens.) The teacher ensures that the students to listen to all sounds that clarify the instruction.	The teacher designs and enacts an activity where children engage in brief, repetitive, or drill-like reading, writing, or speaking activities (e.g.: flashcards).	The teacher designs and enacts an activity where one of the goals* is to generate language expression and/or literacy development. The teacher develops language expression and/or literacy development using multiple forms of assistance.	The teacher designs and enacts an activity with a clear goal*. These activities are designed using developmentally appropriate pre-literacy* methods that focus on developing language within the topic of the activity. The teacher develops language expression and/or literacy development using multiple forms of assistance and adjusts his/her forms of assistance based on children's feedback.
Contextualization Pa'a ka waha (Secure/shut/fasten the mouth.) The teacher allows the student to think and reflect on seeing and hearing instruction.	The teacher (a) connects classroom activities by theme or builds on current unit, OR (b) includes parents or community members in activities, OR (c) uses familiar items during lesson but may not explicitly connect the items to home, school, or community.	The teacher designs and enacts instructional activities that integrate* the new activity/information with what children know from home, school or community AND assists children in making a connection to their personal experiences.	The teacher integrates* the new activity/information with what children already know from home, school or community AND assists children in making a connection to their personal experiences. The goal is to help children reach a conceptual understanding.
Instructional Conversation Hana ka lima (Put the hands to work.) The teacher observes the students learn by doing or mimicking the teacher's work. Ninau. (Question.) The teacher encourages questions after the students have learned by doing, and encourages students to self-correct.	The teacher converses with a child or the whole class AND uses questioning, listening, or rephrasing to elicit communication.	The teacher designs and enacts an instructional conversation (IC) with a small group of children on a clear learning goal*. The teacher listens carefully to assess and assist understanding toward the goal. The verbal and non-verbal communication ratio of teacher-child turn-taking is approx. 1 to 1.	The teacher designs and enacts an instructional conversation (IC) with a clear learning goal*; listens carefully to assess and assist understanding toward the goal AND questions children on their views*, judgments or rationales in reaching the goal.  The verbal and non-verbal communication ratio of teacher-child turn-taking is approx. 1 to 1.

Adapted from CREDE Early Childhood Standards Rubric, used with permission; with information from Hawaii Alive Professional Development.

## SUMMARY FOR iteachHAWAII SATEP REVIEW PROGRAM TEAM REPORT

### Special Education July 2, 2014

PROGRAM	RECOMMENDATION	STRENGTHS	RECOMMENDED	RESPONSE
			AREAS for	
			IMPROVEMENT	
Special Education	Met all Standards	The program is field based and accessible to all islands.     There is a clear alignment with the CEC standards.	1. There is limited information on how teacher candidates will learn, apply, and be assessed on their knowledge of Hawai'i culture, history, and language or how the candidate will impact student learning in this area.  2. The program has developed course outlines that address general information. The reviewers were unable to determine where the special education assessments were addressed throughout the coursework.	1. Using resources developed by CREDE at the University of Hawaii Manoa and the Kamehameha Schools, iteachHAWAII can ensure that special education teachers enrolled in our program receive in-depth instruction Hawaii culture, history and language. Additionally, iteachHAWAII is planning to incorporate Professional Development resources for Hawaiian teachers provided by the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum into the iteachHAWAII curriculum.

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			The attached
			assessment and
			corresponding rubric
			will be an additional
			evaluation
			instrument during
			the field experience
			to assess student
			learning.
			g.
			2. Multiple
			assessments of the
			CEC standards.
			These assessments
			are located in the
			following areas:
			EDTG 5200 PI '
			EDTC 5300: Planning Instruction and Assessment
			Lesson Plan – developed
			using Special Education
			standards and submitted
			as a required assignment
			EDTC 5600: Special
			Education, Multiculturalism,
			and Diversity
			Assessment 1 in this course
			covers the history of Special
			Education and Special

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			Education law in the U.S.
			Assignment 1 in this
			course asks candidates
			to reflect on which type
			of special education
			student teachers would
			find most challenging,
			and why.
			Assignment 2 in this course
			asks candidates to
			recommend differentiated
			teaching strategies and
			accommodations for
			students based on example
			scenarios.
			EDTC 5700: Field
			Experience
			Summative Content
			Classroom Report
			Evaluation (CCARE) form
			This assessment is
			completely aligned to the identified standards for
			Special
			Education.
			EDTC 6354: Special
			Education Comprehensive
			Course
			This comprehensive
			multiple choice exam is a
			program requirement.

#### Hawaiian Culture in the Classroom Rubric

Standard	Emerging (1)	Target (2)	Exemplary (3)
Language & Literacy Development Nāṇā ka maka. (The eye sees.) The teacher models all instruction. Ho'olohe a pepeiao (The ear listens.) The teacher ensures that the students to listen to all sounds that clarify the instruction.	The teacher designs and enacts an activity where children engage in brief, repetitive, or drill-like reading, writing, or speaking activities (e.g.: flashcards).	The teacher designs and enacts an activity where one of the goals* is to generate language expression and/or literacy development. The teacher develops language expression and/or literacy development using multiple forms of assistance.	The teacher designs and enacts an activity with a clear goal*. These activities are designed using developmentally appropriate pre-literacy* methods that focus on developing language within the topic of the activity. The teacher develops language expression and/or literacy development using multiple forms of assistance and adjusts his/her forms of assistance based on children's feedback.
Contextualization Pa'a ka waha (Secure/shut/fasten the mouth.) The teacher allows the student to think and reflect on seeing and hearing instruction.	The teacher (a) connects classroom activities by theme or builds on current unit, OR (b) includes parents or community members in activities, OR (c) uses familiar items during lesson but may not explicitly connect the items to home, school, or community.	The teacher designs and enacts instructional activities that integrate* the new activity/information with what children know from home, school or community AND assists children in making a connection to their personal experiences.	The teacher integrates* the new activity/information with what children already know from home, school or community AND assists children in making a connection to their personal experiences. The goal is to help children reach a conceptual understanding.
Instructional Conversation Hana ka lima (Put the hands to work.) The teacher observes the students learn by doing or mimicking the teacher's work. Nīnau. (Question.) The teacher encourages questions after the students have learned by doing, and encourages students to self-correct.	The teacher converses with a child or the whole class AND uses questioning, listening, or rephrasing to elicit communication.	The teacher designs and enacts an instructional conversation (IC) with a small group of children on a clear learning goal*. The teacher listens carefully to assess and assist understanding toward the goal. The verbal and non-verbal communication ratio of teacher-child turn-taking is approx. 1 to 1.	The teacher designs and enacts an instructional conversation (IC) with a clear learning goal*; listens carefully to assess and assist understanding toward the goal AND questions children on their views*, judgments or rationales in reaching the goal.  The verbal and non-verbal communication ratio of teacher-child turn-taking is approx. 1 to 1.

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# SUMMARY FOR iteachHAWAII SATEP REVIEW PROGRAM TEAM REPORT

### Elementary Education June 27, 2014

PROGRAM	RECOMMENDATION	STRENGTHS	RECOMMENDED AREAS for IMPROVEMENT	RESPONSE
Elementary Education	Met all Standards	1. Elements of the program are clearly structured to provide a clear path of growth and progress for participants within the program.  2. Opportunities for reflection begin during preservice and continue throughout the program.  3. There is a strong emphasis on pedagogy and classroom application for classroom preparedness.	1. There is limited information on how teacher candidates will learn, apply, and be assessed on their knowledge of Hawai'i culture, history, and language or how the candidate will impact student learning in this area.	Using resources developed by CREDE at the University of Hawaii Manoa and the Kamehameha Schools, iteachHAWAII can ensure that elementary teachers enrolled in our program receive in-depth instruction Hawaii culture, history and language.  Additionally, iteachHAWAII is planning to incorporate Professional Development resources for Hawaiian teachers provided by the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum into the iteachHAWAII curriculum.  The attached assessment and corresponding rubric will be an additional evaluation instrument during the field experience to assess student learning.

#### Hawaiian Culture in the Classroom Rubric

Standard	Emerging (1)	Target (2)	Exemplary (3)
Language & Literacy Development Nāṇā ka maka. (The eye sees.) The teacher models all instruction. Ho'olohe a pepeiao (The ear listens.) The teacher ensures that the students to listen to all sounds that clarify the instruction.	The teacher designs and enacts an activity where children engage in brief, repetitive, or drill-like reading, writing, or speaking activities (e.g.: flashcards).	The teacher designs and enacts an activity where one of the goals* is to generate language expression and/or literacy development. The teacher develops language expression and/or literacy development using multiple forms of assistance.	The teacher designs and enacts an activity with a clear goal*. These activities are designed using developmentally appropriate pre-literacy* methods that focus on developing language within the topic of the activity. The teacher develops language expression and/or literacy development using multiple forms of assistance and adjusts his/her forms of assistance based on children's feedback.
Contextualization Pa'a ka waha (Secure/shut/fasten the mouth.) The teacher allows the student to think and reflect on seeing and hearing instruction.	The teacher (a) connects classroom activities by theme or builds on current unit, OR (b) includes parents or community members in activities, OR (c) uses familiar items during lesson but may not explicitly connect the items to home, school, or community.	The teacher designs and enacts instructional activities that integrate* the new activity/information with what children know from home, school or community AND assists children in making a connection to their personal experiences.	The teacher integrates* the new activity/information with what children already know from home, school or community AND assists children in making a connection to their personal experiences. The goal is to help children reach a conceptual understanding.
Instructional Conversation Hana ka lima (Put the hands to work.) The teacher observes the students learn by doing or mimicking the teacher's work. Ninau. (Question.) The teacher encourages questions after the students have learned by doing, and encourages students to self-correct.	The teacher converses with a child or the whole class AND uses questioning, listening, or rephrasing to elicit communication.	The teacher designs and enacts an instructional conversation (IC) with a small group of children on a clear learning goal*. The teacher listens carefully to assess and assist understanding toward the goal. The verbal and non-verbal communication ratio of teacher-child turn-taking is approx. 1 to 1.	The teacher designs and enacts an instructional conversation (IC) with a clear learning goal*; listens carefully to assess and assist understanding toward the goal AND questions children on their views*, judgments or rationales in reaching the goal.  The verbal and non-verbal communication ratio of teacher-child turn-taking is approx. 1 to 1.

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