

FAQs: Student Teacher Permits & Advanced Student Teacher Permits

Note: FAQ's associated with HB 1092, Student Teacher Stipends, begin on page 5.

Q1: If a student utilizes the student teaching permit, and then completes their required student teaching days, what happens for the last few days of the experience? For example, we require 70 days for elementary education student teaching, but there will be approximately 2-3 weeks left of K-12 classes after that. Does the student teaching permit still cover the student for compensation purposes within the district, or would they need to move to substitute teacher pay?

A1: Payment under the student teacher permit is optional. The amount if any is determined by the district. If they chose to sub the last few days that were not part of their assigned experience, that would be for sub pay and that amount is up to the district. Payment under the Advanced student teacher permit is not optional if they are serving as a teacher of record, but the amount is up to the district. The assumption associated with the advanced student teacher permit is that if the student teacher is acting as teacher of record, it would be for the whole semester or year, and that amount would remain the same for the whole time. Regardless of the scenario, payment by a district is a matter of local control.

Q2: If the student teacher holds the advanced student teacher permit, would the student teacher HAVE to be the teacher of record?

A2: No. While this permit would allow a student teacher to accept a position as a teacher of record, it is not required for a student teacher holding this permit to be serving as a teacher of record.

Q3: How is it determined that a student teacher has either a student teacher permit or advanced student teacher permit?

A3: There are specific coursework, tests, and expectations identified for a student teacher to hold an advanced student teacher permit. See ARSD 24:28:09 The educator prep program (EPP) is still in charge of the student teaching arrangement.

Q4: Will all student teachers have either a student teacher permit or advanced student teacher permit?

A4: No. Both student teacher permits are optional. However, holding either of the permits allows a school district to pay the student teacher during their student teaching experience.

Q5: When a teacher candidate is K12 (such as PE, special education, art education, music education, etc.), they complete six weeks of student teaching in the elementary level and six weeks of student teaching in the secondary level. If they received an advanced student teacher permit, how would these K12 candidates complete both grade level experiences for certification purposes?

A5: While the advanced permit offers both opportunity and flexibility, a teacher candidate is still a student teacher and has expectations and regulations that they are bound by through the educational preparation program. ARSD 24:53:06:03 provides further guidance regarding requirements:

- Student teachers must demonstrate competency in the job responsibilities required by their chosen program. They shall participate in professional development through self, peer, and supervisory reflection on the student teaching experience;
- Student teachers must complete a minimum of 10 weeks of supervised experiences. The student teachers must spend the majority of the 10 weeks in the subject area and age or grade span for which they are prepared;
- Student teachers who teach at least 15 weeks may earn preparation in two subject areas or grade spans if the student teaching placement meets the required balance of time in each of the subject areas or grade spans;
- Student teachers in K-12 programs must complete experiences at two levels; and
- Student teachers in birth through grade three special education programs must complete experiences at both the preschool and elementary levels.

Q6: What can a student teacher do for compensation during their student teaching experience?

A6: What a student teacher can do at a district will in part relate to what permit (s)he would qualify for. The traditional student teacher permit provides the opportunity for districts to provide monetary compensation (perhaps as a stipend) to the student teacher, but expectations and requirements are basically the same as the traditional student teaching experience that does not require a permit. It is recognized that districts have been paying student teachers for subbing, but the expectation has been that the subbing hours don't count toward their student teaching experience. The advanced student teacher permit has specific expectations and requirements to be met – and it is anticipated that not every student teacher would qualify or be a good candidate for this permit. This permit would allow a district to hire a student teacher with an advanced permit to serve as a teacher of record. However, the student teacher that holds an advanced permit is still a student teacher and bound by the guidelines, expectations, and requirements associated with their university as the final student teaching experience is still necessary for the completion of their educational program – regardless of whether they are serving as a teacher of record or not.

Q7: How should we proceed if a student teacher holding an advanced permit and serving as a teacher of record needs to be removed from the site or from the position of teacher of record? For example, what if a student teacher, who is already issued an advanced student teacher permit and has also signed a contract with a school after a period of time is no longer meeting degree program expectations and after an improvement plan has not demonstrated that they are not making adequate progress and we need to remove them from the placement in the school. Do they continue teaching in the school with whom they have a contract?

A7: The educator preparation program (EPP) is in control of the placement for a student teaching experience and the EPP provides the approval for a student teacher to receive an advanced permit. As the teacher candidate is still working toward the completion of their education program, (s)he is still a student. To cover issues such as this, it is recommended to address this in the agreement between the EPP and the school partner.

Q8: What if the student teacher recognizes they are struggling and agrees that they need to be removed so that they can better meet their degree requirements. Is that student able to break the contract with the school and would there be a penalty or negative consequence for them either from the State or the school district? If so, what would that consequence be?

A8: The educator preparation program (EPP) is in control of the placement for a student teaching experience and the EPP provides the approval for a student teacher to receive an advanced permit. As the teacher candidate is still working toward the completion of their education program, (s)he is still a student. To cover issues such as this, it is recommended to address this in the agreement between the educator prep program and the school partner.

Q9: How much should a student teacher holding a student teacher permit or advanced student teacher permit be paid?

A9: Monetary compensation of a student teacher is local control. It may be appropriate for a school district to pay a stipend to a student teacher holding a student teacher permit or advanced student teacher permit who is not serving as a teacher of record. However, it is expected that a student teacher holding an advanced permit and serving as a teacher of record is compensated commensurately. What that stipend amount is remains a matter of local control; However, there is the need to acknowledge the level of responsibility and work associated with serving as a teacher of record.

Q10: Why were the two different versions of the student teacher permit developed?

A10: The two types of student teacher permits acknowledge a difference in skills and abilities as well as completion of specific requirements in preparation of student teaching. The permits are intended to allow for paid student teaching experiences to help offset living expenses during a time when the student teacher may not have the ability to maintain a part-time job. The advanced student teacher permit also recognizes the challenges the state and national teacher shortage has created and is an option given to individuals who have met very specific criteria to serve as a teacher of record in a school that was unable to hire a fully certified teacher for a vacant position.

Q11: How do I apply for one of the student teacher permits?

A11: With the new certification system, initially there are two separate sign-ins.

1. Go to <https://mysd.sd.gov/> and create an account using a personal email address. Do not use your school email.
2. Upon successful creation of this account (Consumer Profile), then go to <https://www.sd.gov/educator>
3. Here you will need to create an account using that same email address.
4. Upon successful completion, you will need to create your educator profile.
 - a. On the Qualification Information screen, you must indicate your highest degree as Bachelor's to activate the option for university signoff.
 - b. You will also need to "Add" your degree information as anticipated at graduation, with a "Yes" answer to "Does your transcript reflect a student teaching, practicum, or supervised internship related to education?"
5. Once that is done, you will be able to select from the different applications by selecting the apply in the red ribbon at the top of the screen OR the red "select application" button.
 - a. Select the "Initial Educator Application" You will notice that the information from the profile has been pre-populated.
 - b. On the State Designated Tests Screen, you will need to select the tests that you have already completed and passed.
 - c. On the Certificate Types and Options Screen, click the "add" button and select:
 - i. Certificate Type: "Educator Permit"
 - ii. Preparations: "Student Teacher" or "Advanced Student Teacher"
 - iii. Endorsements: ONLY IF applying for the Advanced Student Teacher permit are endorsements required and should reflect the content area(s) that match your passed Praxis exams. After all are selected then click the "add" button.
 - d. Complete the remaining questions and make payment on the application.

University may: ○ Submit electronic transcript directly to certification@state.sd.us ○ Mail official/original paper transcripts	Applicant may: ○ Mail official/original transcripts (transcripts may be removed from the sealed envelope) <i>Transcripts may NOT be submitted as a PDF or attached to an email.</i>
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FAQs connected with [HB 1092](#):

Q12. Are deductions such as taxes taken out of the stipend?

A12: Yes. This payment would be run through the district or accredited school's payroll system.

Q13. What should this payment be considered?

A13. This payment is a stipend. It cannot be used to supplant any wages.

Q14. When should the stipend be paid?

A14. The district or accredited school will determine the time of payment to the student teacher holding an advanced student teacher permit or a student teacher permit. Caution should be noted, that if a payment is made to a student teacher who does not hold either of the above permits, the district or accredited school will not be reimbursed.

Q15. How is the district or accredited school reimbursed?

A15. The district or accredited school will submit proof of payment to the student teacher with an invoice along with the completed Student Teacher Stipend Reimbursement Form to the Department of Education. Submission to the Department of Education must be made no later than June 1 but can be submitted earlier. Specifics will be provided in the grant agreement.

Q16. What funding code should be used by the Business Manager?

A16. The funding for this program is awarded using state funds appropriated by the legislature. School districts receiving funds through this program would code the revenue to account 3129.

Q17. How much can the district or accredited school pay their student teachers if there is more than one?

A17. In cases with more than one student teacher in an accredited school district or school, local control will determine how this funding will be dispersed. The program allows the district or accredited school to receive \$5,000 to pay stipends for student teachers holding the Student Teacher permit or Advanced Student Teacher permit. The maximum amount that can be received by the accredited school or school district is \$5,000 regardless of the number of qualifying student teachers hosted during this time period.

Q18. When does the district or accredited school need to make the application to be considered for this program?

A18. Applications must be submitted between **July 1, 2026 and 5:00 PM August 15, 2026** for SY 2026-2027.

Q19. What student teachers will qualify for payment under HB 1092?

A19. Any student teacher that is placed in a district or accredited school by their educator preparation program to fulfill their student teaching requirement who also holds either the Student Teacher Permit or Advanced Student Teacher permit during SY 2026-2027.

Q20. What districts or schools qualify under HB 1092?

A20. Only accredited schools and school districts are eligible to apply for the funding. A list of qualifying districts can be found at the [Accredited K12 Districts/Schools](#) webpage.

Q21. Is the \$5,000 in addition to what districts or accredited schools pay a student teacher with either a Student Teacher Permit or Advanced Student Teacher Permit?

A21. The \$5,000 is a stipend to be paid to the student teacher holding either of the permits. Payment of student teachers holding such permits is a matter of local control. As such, the allotted stipend can be split amongst student teachers as determined locally and can be used to support their payment in part or in full. This is a stipend and cannot be used to supplant any wages.

Q22. Can a school district or accredited school identify a student teacher on the application that may not have their permit yet?

A 22. Yes. Student teachers must be listed on the application to be considered even if they do not hold a permit at the time the application was made. However, at the point of reimbursement of the stipend paid to the student teacher, the student teacher must hold either the Student Teacher permit or the Advanced Student Teacher permit.

Q23. Does a student teacher holding an Advanced Student Teacher permit and serving as a Teacher of Record under contract qualify for this program?

A23. Yes, but the stipend is not to be used to supplant wages or salaries earned.

Division of Accreditation and Certification, Office of Educator Certification
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Q24. Does a student teacher in the SD TAP qualify for this program?

A24 As long as an individual is completing student teaching in a qualifying school or district, and holds one of the student teacher permits, an individual in the SD TAP program would qualify for this program. See Q19 and Q21 for more information.