

**Sec. 1. REQUIREMENTS UNDER TITLE III OF ESSA**

Life School shall comply with the statutory requirements regarding emergent bilingual students<sup>1</sup> and immigrant students upon receipt of funds under Title III of the Every Student Succeeds Act. *20 U.S.C. 6801–7014.*

**Sec. 2. STATE POLICY**

It is the policy of the state that every student who has a primary language other than English and who is identified as an emergent bilingual student shall be provided a full opportunity to participate in a bilingual education or English as a second language (ESL) program.

**Sec. 3. LIFESCHOOL OF DALLAS RESPONSIBILITIES**

Life School shall:

1. Identify emergent bilingual students based on criteria established by the state;
2. Provide bilingual education and ESL programs, as integral parts of its regular program;
3. Seek certified teaching personnel to ensure that emergent bilingual students are afforded full opportunity to master the essential skills and knowledge required by the state; and
4. Assess achievement for essential knowledge and skills in accordance with Chapter 29, Education Code to ensure accountability for emergent bilingual students and the schools that serve them.

*19 TAC 89.1201(a).*

**Sec. 4. IDENTIFYING EMERGENT BILINGUAL STUDENTS**

Within the first four weeks following the first day of school, the language proficiency assessment committee (LPAC) shall determine and report to the Board the number of emergent bilingual students at each campus and shall classify each student according to the language in which the student possesses primary proficiency. The Board shall report that information to the Texas Education Agency (“TEA”) before November 1 every year. *Education Code 29.053(b).*

**Sec. 5. LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY ASSESSMENT COMMITTEES**

Life School shall establish and operate a sufficient number of LPACs to enable them to discharge their duties within four weeks of the enrollment of emergent bilingual students.

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<sup>1</sup> In this policy, the term “emergent bilingual student” is synonymous with “English learner” or “limited English proficiency” student, as those terms are used in the Texas Administrative Code.

**a) *LPAC Membership***

Each LPAC shall include:

1. An appropriately certified bilingual educator (for students served through bilingual education);
2. An appropriately certified English as a second language (ESL) educator (for students served through an ESL program);
3. A parent of an emergent bilingual student participating in a bilingual or ESL program; and
4. A campus administrator.

Life School may add other trained members to the committee in any of the required categories. If Life School does not have an individual in one or more of the job classifications required, another professional staff member shall be designated to serve on the LPAC.

No parent serving on the LPAC shall be an employee of Life School.

All members of the LPAC, including parents, shall observe all laws and guidelines concerning student confidentiality. Life School will provide orientation and training for all members of the LPAC, including parents.

*Education Code 29.063; 19 TAC 89.1220(a)-(f).*

**b) *Duties of LPAC***

The LPAC shall have the duties set forth at Education Code 29.063(c) and 19 TAC 89.1220(g)–(j), (l).

**c) *Home Language Survey***

For each new student enrolling for the first time in a Texas public school in any grade through Grade 12, the TEA-developed home language survey shall be administered. This home language survey will serve as the original and only home language survey throughout the student's educational experience in Texas public schools. Life School shall require that the survey be signed by the student's parent for each student in Kindergarten through Grade 8 or by the student in Grades 9-12. It is Life School's responsibility to ensure that the student's parent understands the language used in the survey and its implications. The original copy of the survey shall be kept in the student's permanent record and transferred to any subsequent Texas public school in which the student enrolls.

Life School shall conduct only one home language survey of each student.

The home language survey shall be administered in English and a language that the parents can understand. The home language survey utilized by Life School shall conform with guidance issued by the Texas Education Agency.

If the response on the home language survey indicates that a language other than English is or was used for communication, the student shall be tested in accordance with 19 Texas Administrative Code § 89.1226.

If a parent determines an error was made when completing the original home language survey, the parent may request a correction only if:

1. The student has not yet been assessed for English proficiency; or
2. Corrections are made within two calendar weeks of the student's initial enrollment date in a Texas public school.

*19 TAC 89.1215.*

**d) *Classification as an emergent bilingual student***

The LPAC may classify a student as an emergent bilingual student if:

1. The student's ability in English is so limited or the student's disabilities are so severe that assessment procedures cannot be administered;
2. The student's score or relative degree of achievement on the TEA-approved English proficiency test is below the levels established by TEA as indicative of reasonable proficiency;
3. The student's primary language proficiency score as measured by a TEA-approved test is greater than the student's proficiency in English; or
4. The LPAC determines, based on other information, including a teacher evaluation, parental viewpoint, or student interview, that the student's primary language proficiency is greater than the student's proficiency in English or that the student is not reasonably proficient in English.

*Education Code 29.056(c).*

**e) *Parent Notice and Consent***

Not later than the 10th day after the LPAC's classification of a student as an emergent bilingual student, the LPAC shall give written notice of the classification to the student's parent. The notice must be in English and in the parent's primary language. The parents of students eligible to participate in the required bilingual education program shall be informed of the benefits of the bilingual education or special language program and that it is an integral part of the school program.

Placement of a student in the bilingual education or ESL program must be approved in writing by the student's parent.

*Education Code 29.056(a); 19 TAC 89.1040(a).*

Pending parent approval, Life School shall place the student in the recommended program, but may count only emergent bilingual students with parental approval for bilingual education allotment. *Education Code 29.056(a), (d); 19 TAC 89.1220(j).*

Life School may identify, exit, or place a student in a program without written parent approval if:

1. The student is 18 years of age or has had the disabilities of minority removed;
2. The parent provides approval by telephone or email that is documented in writing and retained; or
3. An adult recognized by Life School as standing in parental relation to the student provides written approval. This may include a foster parent, or employee of a state or governmental agency with temporary possession or control of the student.

*19 TAC 89.1220(j), (m), .1240(a).*

**f) *Participation of Non-Emergent Bilingual Students***

With the approval of Life School and a student's parent, a student who is not an emergent bilingual student may participate in a bilingual education program. The number of participating students who are not emergent bilingual students may not exceed 40% of the number of students enrolled in the program.

*Education Code 29.058; 19 TAC 89.1233(c).*

**g) *Students with Disabilities***

Life School shall implement assessment procedures that differentiate between language proficiency and disabling conditions in accordance with 19 Administrative Code Chapter 89, Subchapter AA, and shall establish placement procedures that ensure that placement in a bilingual education or ESL program is not refused solely because a student has a disability.

LPAC members shall meet in conjunction with admission, review, and dismissal committee members to review and provide recommendations with regard to the educational needs of each emergent bilingual student who qualifies for services in the special education program.

*19 TAC 89.1230.*

**Sec. 6. BILINGUAL AND ESL PROGRAMS**

Upon the enrollment of 20 or more emergent bilingual students in any language classification in the same grade, Life School shall offer a bilingual education or special language program as follows:

1. Bilingual education in prekindergarten through the elementary grades.
2. Bilingual education, instruction in English as a second language, or other TEA-approved transitional language instruction in post-elementary grades through 8th grade.
3. Instruction in English as a second language in grades 9–12.

If a program other than bilingual education must be used in prekindergarten through the elementary grades, documentation for the exception must be filed with and approved by TEA.

*Education Code 29.053(c)-(d), 29.054(a).*

**a) *Program Content***

Life School’s bilingual education program shall be a full-time program of dual-language instruction that provides for learning basic skills in the primary language of the students enrolled in the program and for carefully structured and sequenced mastery of English language skills. An ESL program shall be an intensive program of instruction in English from teachers trained in recognizing and dealing with language differences. The bilingual or ESL program shall be designed to consider the students’ learning experiences and shall incorporate the cultural aspects of the students’ backgrounds.

Emergent bilingual students shall participate fully with English-speaking students in regular classes provided in subjects such as art, music, and physical education. Life School shall provide students enrolled in the bilingual or ESL program a meaningful opportunity to participate fully with other students in all extracurricular activities. Elective courses may be taught in a language other than English.

*Education Code 29.055, .057(b); 19 TAC 89.1210(f).*

**b) *Classes and Facilities***

Students enrolled in the bilingual or ESL programs shall be placed in classes with other students of approximately the same age and level of educational attainment. Life School shall ensure that each student’s instruction is appropriate to the student’s level of educational attainment, and Life School shall keep adequate records of the educational level and progress of each student enrolled in the program.

Bilingual education and special language programs shall be located in each regular Life School campus rather than in separate facilities. Life School may concentrate the programs at a limited number of schools. Recent immigrant emergent bilingual students shall not remain enrolled in newcomer centers for longer than two years.

*Education Code 29.057; 19 TAC 89.1235.*

**Sec. 7. COOPERATION AMONG DISTRICTS**

Life School may join with one or more other public schools to provide the required bilingual and special language programs. The availability of the programs shall be publicized throughout the schools involved.

Life School may allow a nonresident emergent bilingual student to enroll in or attend its bilingual education or special language program if the student's district of residence does not provide an appropriate program. The district of residence shall pay the tuition for the student. *Education Code 29.059; 19 TAC 89.1205(e).*

**Sec. 8. SUMMER PROGRAM**

If Life School is required to offer a bilingual education or special language program, it shall offer a voluntary summer school program for emergent bilingual students who will be eligible for admission to kindergarten or first grade at the beginning of the next school year.

The program must be an intensive bilingual education or special language program that meets the standards set by TEA, and the student/teacher ratio may not exceed 18:1. Life School shall comply with the requirements of 19 TAC 89.1250 in providing such a program.

**a) *Other Programs***

Life School may establish on a full- or part-time basis other summer school, extended day, or extended week bilingual or special language programs for emergent bilingual students and may join with other districts in establishing such programs. Neither the summer program nor the other

programs may substitute for the program to be provided during the regular school year.

*Education Code 29.060.*

**Sec. 9. PERSONNEL**

Teachers assigned to bilingual education and ESL programs must be appropriately certified in bilingual education or ESL, respectively. *Education Code 29.061(b), (c).*

If Life School is unable to hire a sufficient number of teachers with bilingual teaching or ESL certificates, Life School may file an application for exception with TEA in accordance with 19 TAC 89.1207.

*Education Code 29.054; 19 TAC 89.1207.*

**Sec. 10. EMERGENT BILINGUAL STUDENTS AND STATE ASSESSMENTS**

In kindergarten through grade 12, an emergent bilingual student shall participate in state assessments in accordance with Commissioner’s rules at 19 TAC Chapter 101, subchapter AA.

**Sec. 11. PROGRAM EXIT**

Life School may transfer an emergent bilingual student out of a bilingual education or special language program for the first time or a subsequent time if the student is able to participate equally in a regular all-English instructional program as determined by:

1. TEA-approved tests administered at the end of each school year to determine the extent to which the student has developed oral and written language proficiency and specific language skills in English;
2. Satisfactory performance on the reading assessment instrument under Education Code 39.023(a) or an English language arts assessment instrument under Education Code 39.023(c), as applicable, with the assessment instrument administered in English, or, if the student is enrolled in the first or second grade, an achievement score at or above the 40th percentile in the reading and language arts sections of an English standardized test approved by the TEA; and
3. TEA-approved criterion-referenced tests and the results of a subjective teacher evaluation.

*Education Code 29.056(g).*

**a) *Notice to Parents***

Life School shall notify the student’s parent in writing of the student’s reclassification as English proficient and his or her exit from the bilingual education or English as a second language program and acquire written approval as required under Education Code 29.056(a). Students meeting exit requirements may continue in the bilingual or English as a second language program with parental approval but are not eligible for inclusion in Life School’s bilingual education allotment. *19 TAC 89.1240(b).*

**b) *Evaluation of Transferred Students and Reenrollment***

The LPAC shall reevaluate a student who is transferred out of a bilingual education or special language program if the student earns a failing grade in a subject in the foundation curriculum

during any grading period in the first two school years after the student is transferred to determine whether the student should be reenrolled in a bilingual education or special language program.

During the first two school years after a student is transferred out of a bilingual education or special language program, the LPAC shall review the student’s performance and consider:

1. The total amount of time the student was enrolled in bilingual education or special language programs;
2. The student’s grades each grading period in each subject in the foundation curriculum;
3. The student’s performance on state assessment instruments;
4. The number of credits the student has earned toward high school graduation, if applicable; and
5. Any disciplinary actions taken against the student under the Student Code of Conduct.

After the evaluation, the LPAC may require intensive instruction for the student or reenroll the student in a bilingual education or special language program. *Education Code 29.0561.*

### **Sec. 12. PEIMS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

If required to offer bilingual education or special language programs, Life School shall include the following information in its PEIMS report as required by Education Code 29.006(a):

1. Demographic information on students enrolled in Life School’s bilingual education or special language programs;
2. The number and percentage of students enrolled in each instructional model of a bilingual education or special language program offered by Life School; and
3. The number and percentage of students identified as emergent bilingual students who do not receive specialized instruction.

### **Sec. 13. PROGRAM EVALUATION**

If Life School is required to conduct a bilingual education or ESL program, it shall conduct an annual evaluation in accordance with Education Code 29.053, collecting a full range of data to determine program effectiveness to ensure student academic success. The annual evaluation report shall be presented to the Board before November 1 of each school year, and the report shall be retained at the administrative level in accordance with Education Code 29.062.

Life School shall report to parents the progress of their child in acquiring English as a result of participation in the program offered to emergent bilingual students.

*19 TAC 89.1265.*