Language Proficiency Assessment Committee

End-of-Year Training



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Texas Education Agency

Susie Coultress State Director, Bilingual/ESL/Title III/Migrant Curriculum Division Texas Education Agency

Content Objectives

- Identify critical points related to 19 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 89, Subchapter BB related to End-of-Year LPAC activities
- Explore significant points related to LPAC Annual Review

Language Objectives

- Engage in discussion about 19 TAC Chapter 89 related to End-of-Year LPAC activities
- Share and collaborate with the entire group on specific activities related to End-of-Year LPAC activities and Annual Review

Introduction

19 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 89 Adaptations for Special Populations, Subchapter BB The Commissioner's Rules concerning the state plan for educating English language learners (ELLs) state that all school districts that are required to provide bilingual education and/or English as a Second Language (ESL) programs establish and operate an Language Proficiency Assessment Committee (LPAC).

LPAC Framework Website

The Framework for the LPAC Process Manual can be accessed through the Education Service Center, Region 20 LPAC portal located at:

www.esc20.net/lpac

LPAC Framework Website

The LPAC website components:

- Home
- LPAC Framework
- Parent Resources
- Video Vignettes



- Frequently Used Resources
- Decision Making Manual

LPAC Responsibilities

Goal of Bilingual Education

The goal of bilingual education programs shall be to:

- Enable ELLs to become competent in listening, speaking, reading and writing of English through the development of literacy and academic skills in the primary language and English
- Emphasize mastery of English language skills, as well as mathematics, science and social studies
- Use instructional approaches designed to meet the needs of ELLs
- Be an integral part of the total school program
- Utilize the essential knowledge and skills required by the state as the curriculum

Goal of ESL Programs

The goal of ESL programs shall be to:

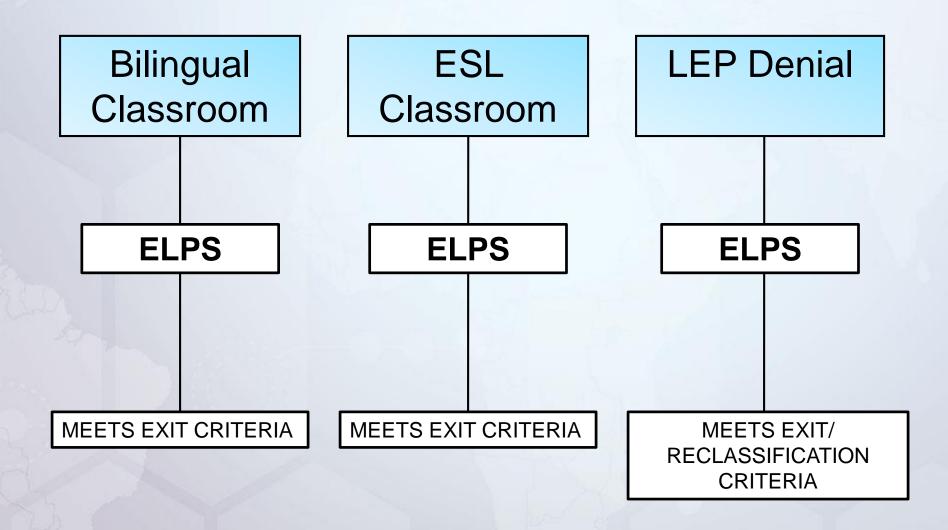
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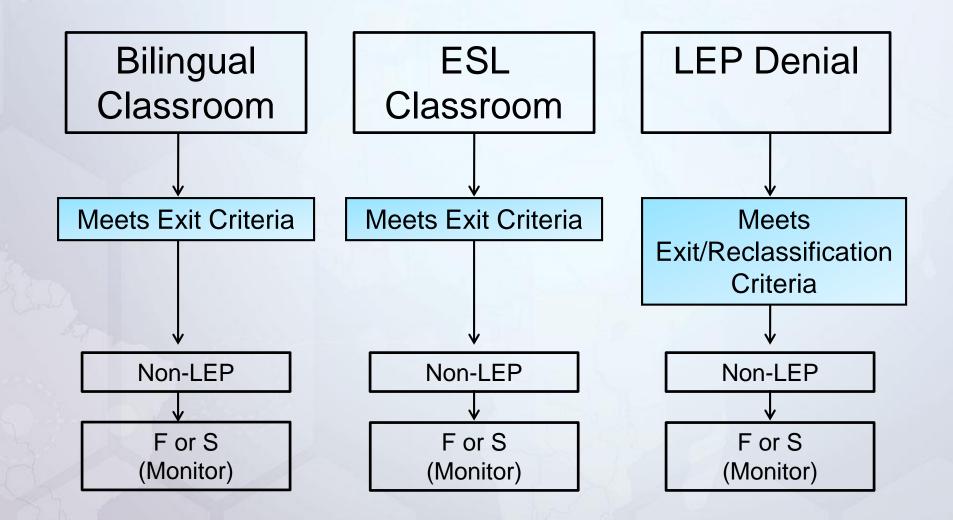
19 TAC §89.1201

Required LPAC Meetings

- Upon *initial enrollment* within the student's first 20 school days
- In the *spring* to determine appropriate assessments, immediately prior to state assessments
- At the end of the year for annual review and for the following year's placement decisions, which may include the use of linguistic accommodations, as appropriate
- As needed to discuss student progress

State Assessments





LPAC Responsibilities

- Identification of ELLs
- Assessment and documentation review
- Placement
- Instructional methodologies and/or interventions
- Instructional linguistics accommodations or accommodations for assessment
- Coordination
- Parental Approval
- Annual Review (linguistic and academic progress)

LPAC Responsibilities

- What other types of responsibilities may the LPAC do?
- How does the LPAC coordinate with other programs?
- How often are instructional interventions reviewed for progress monitoring?

Documentation

Name:

	Name.						
	ELL INSTRUCTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS						
	Beginning of Year (BOY) Date: / /				BOY)	Middle of Year (MOY) End of Year (EOY) Date: //	
r: Grade: Campus:	ges sim visu writ pre- sho pro repl wai extr non wor car orgi data clar tiera clar tran reau drat writ	ten words teach vocab rt sentences vide phrases nrase, repea time a time for co -participation d bank of ke del pronunci- ed sentence anize readin pted text(s) ification of w translation gual dictions ify directions slate word(s d and model wing or picto ing on famili fold writing	ded emphase ations (word erbal cues i oulary and single or simple s t, or slow d omplex mate n in simple y vocabula ation stems g in chunks vord(s) or pl ary or gloss b), phrase(s think aloud rial represe ar, concrete assignment	sis ds/phrases) to reinforce words sentence fra own erial and/or conversation ry hrase(s) sary), or sentence intation e topics ts	mes assignments 15	 peer and native language support gestures for added emphasis simple conversations (words/phrases) visuals and/or verbal cues to reinforce spoken or written words pre-teach vocabulary short sentences and single words provide phrases or simple sentence frames rephrase, repeat, or slow down wait time extra time for complex material and/or assignments non-participation in simple conversations word bank of key vocabulary model pronunciation tiered sentence stems organize reading in chunks adapted text(s) clarification of word(s), phrase(s), or sentence(s) read and model think aloud drawing or pictorial representation writing on familiar, concrete topics scaffold writing assignments 	
Yea	Prior Year TELPAS:						
Academic Year:	S	ΒB	DI.			TEA	
	R	🗖 B		🗖 A	🗖 AH	TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY Copyright © 2014 Texas Agency	
Ac	W	🗖 B		🗖 A	🗖 AH		

Annual Documentation

Annual Documentation

End-of-Year (EOY) Documentation Reminders:

Oral Language Proficiency Test (OLPT)

State Assessment Results

TELPAS Individual Student Profile

Linguistic Accommodations (Instructional/Assessment) provided to teacher(s) the

following year

Notification of Exit

LPAC Annual Review

Required Documentation

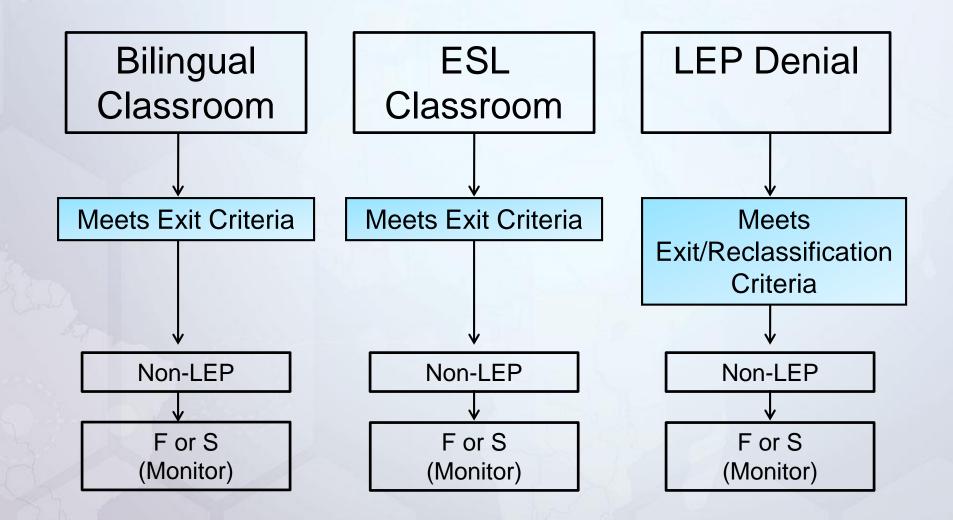
The student's record shall contain: Documentation of all actions impacting the ELL ✓ Identification of the student Designation of the students level of proficiency Recommendations of program placement Parent approval for entry or placement ☑ The dates of entry into, and placement within, the program within, the program

Required Documentation

The student's record shall contain:
☑ Assessment
☑ Additional interventions
☑ The date of exit from program and parent approval
☑ Results of monitoring

Required Documentation

- Where is the required documentation maintained?
- What is the transition process as a student moves from:
 - grade level to grade level
 - campus to campus



At the end of the year, the Committee reviews every child:

- identified in PEIMS as ELL, being served in a bilingual or ESL program
- identified in PEIMS as a ELL parental denial
- that has met criteria for bilingual/ESL program exit, is no longer classified as ELL in PEIMS, and is in his or her first (F) or second (S) year of monitoring



The LPAC should review:

- Benchmarks
- Classroom Tests
- State Criterion-Referenced Test Data
- Norm-referenced English and Spanish (when applicable) Standardized Achievement Test Data
- Oral Language Proficiency Test Data
- TELPAS, TPRI, Tejas LEE, etc.
- Passing grades in all subjects and courses taken
- Any input that will give a well-rounded picture of the student's growth and progress

LPAC Decisions about End-of-Year (EOY)

LPACs shall conduct EOY LPAC meetings for all ELLs, including those who are possible candidates for exit from the bilingual or ESL program, even though results from the spring STAAR administration will not yet be available.

- For students being considered for exit, the LPAC will document that all the necessary criteria have been met and that they are awaiting the necessary STAAR results in order to make a final exit decision.
- The LPAC must have a follow up process as soon as scores are received by the district.
- Once scores are received, a member of the LPAC will enter the scores into the documentation and complete the exiting process for eligible students without the need for another LPAC meeting.

LPAC Decisions about End-of-Year cont.

- Please remember that this process applies to students who have met all other exit criteria and are solely pending STAAR Reading and/or STAAR Writing scores.
- Students for whom the LPAC recommended any linguistic accommodations on reading or writing tests are **not** eligible for exit.
- Please be sure that an LPAC representative that will be in the district or on the campus knows about this process so that it can be completed.
- Once the LPAC documents have been completed, the district can then follow up with letters of exit approval to parents whose students met exit criteria.

The LPAC should

- discuss and plan linguistic accommodations for the current and following year,
- discuss, develop, and execute an EOY process,
- discuss ELPS implementation and student support, and
- determine the needs for professional development to ensure student success.

Reclassification (Exiting) of ELLs

A student may only be considered for reclassification, as Non-ELL, at the end of the school year based on the following criteria:

- proficiency in oral English language;
- at or above the 40th percentile in <u>both</u> the reading and language arts sections of the TEA-approved norm-referenced measure; and
- consideration of subjective teacher evaluation.

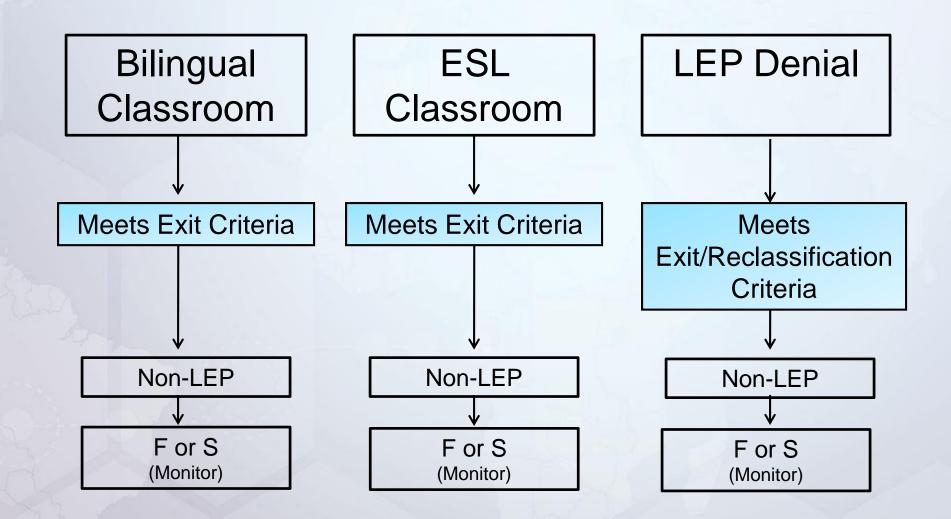
See Exit Criteria Chart for grade-specific requirements. 19 TAC §89.1225 (h-j)

Reclassification of ELLs

- Students in Pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten <u>may not</u> be exited from a bilingual education or English as a second language program.
- An annual review is still conducted by the LPAC for all students identified as ELL in order to assess and document progress.

19 TAC §89.1225 (i)

Parental Notification/Approval



Parental Notification/Approval

- Once the LPAC reclassifies a student as Non-ELL, parents must be notified that the student has met state criteria for exit and will be monitored for two years.
- Parent **approval** of the student's exit must be present in the student's record.
- Sample letters are found under Suggested Forms.

Reclassifying ELLs with Disabilities

- The ARD committee, in conjunction with the LPAC, shall determine an appropriate assessment instrument and performance standard requirement for exit.
- The decision to exit a student is determined by the key members of the ARD in conjunction with the key members of LPAC.

http://tea.texas.gov/index2.aspx?id=4098

19 TAC §*89.1225 (k)* §*89.1230*

Evaluation of Reclassified Students

The LPAC shall reevaluate a student who is transferred out of a bilingual education or special language program under Section 29.056(g) if the student earns a failing grade in a subject in the foundation curriculum under Section 29.002(a) 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.

Reclassified Students

During the first two school years after a student is transferred out of a bilingual education or special language program under Section 29.0561 (b), the LPAC shall review student's performance and consider:

- The total amount of time the student was enrolled in a bilingual education or special language program;
- (2) The student's grades each grading period in each subject in the foundation curriculum under Section 29.002 (a) (1);

Reclassified Students

- (3) The student's performance on each assessment instrument administered under Section 39.023(a) or (c);
- (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 Subchapter A, Chapter 37.

TEC §29.0561(b)

Reclassified Students

(c) After an evaluation under this section, the LPAC may require intensive instruction for the student or reenroll the student in a bilingual education or special language program.

TEC §29.0561(c)

End-of-Year Requirements

Required Summer School Programs

- 19 TAC §89.1250 Required Summer School Programs
- TEA Correspondence/Summer School Program for ELLs who will be eligible for admission to kindergarten and Grade 1
- If a student's parent has denied bilingual/ESL services and the only summer school program available is a bilingual education/ESL summer school program, then the student is not eligible to generate bilingual/ESL ADA in the summer school program.
- <u>Sample</u> of Summer Program Parent Survey included in the LPAC Manual under the Forms section,





Commissioner Mike Morath

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April 29, 2016

TO THE ADMINISTRATOR ADDRESSED:

Subject: 2016 Summer School Program for English Language Learners (ELLs) in Kindergarten and First Grade

Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Section 89.1250, Required Summer School Programs, requires districts to provide a summer school program for English language learners who will be eligible for admission to kindergarten or first grade at the beginning of the next school year. This letter is to inform school districts that funds have been appropriated for the 2015-2016 school year to reimburse school districts for operating a summer school program in accordance with TAC §89.1250.

This information is provided to help districts prepare and coordinate building services, transportation, calendars, and instruction with other state and federal programs. Districts required to offer a bilingual education or special language program during the 2015-2016 school year, including those with approved exceptions, must offer the summer school program. Reimbursement for costs of enrolling English language learners will be processed in the fall of 2016 through the Division of Grants Administration.

In accordance with TAC §89.1250(3)(b), districts operating a two-semester system are required to offer the program for one-half day for eight weeks while school is recessed for the summer or for a total of 120 hours of instruction on a schedule established by the board of trustees. Districts operating year-round schools are required to offer a program during intercessions for a total of 120 hours of instruction.

For students who have not attended school previously and need to be identified as an English language learner, TAC §89.1225 rules related to testing and classification of students must be followed. The List of Approved Tests for Assessment of English Language Learners is required for the identification process and can be found on the Bilingual/ESL webpage at http://tea.texas.gov/bilingual/esl/education/ under the Documents section.

Funding for the program will be on a teaching unit basis with 18 students or a fraction thereof constituting a unit. Since the appropriation for this program is a fixed amount, it will be necessary to prorate unit allotments if enrollment exceeds projections. Based on 2015 program costs, it is suggested that districts plan for reimbursement of approximately \$1,100 per unit. Business managers should be informed that the fund code is 289 and that payment to the district will be provided through direct deposit.

Please note that data will be collected through the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) for summer school 2016. "THE-BILINGUAL/ESL-SUMMER-SCHOOL-INDICATOR-CODE" is included in the 101 Student Demographic Record of the 2015-2016 PEIMS Data Standards to identify students participating in the Bilingual/ESL Summer School Program. This indicator code is collected in Submission 4 only, and the due date to TEA is September 1, 2016.

If you have any program questions, please contact Susie Coultress, State Director of Bilingual/English as a Second Language/Title III/Migrant Education, at (512) 463-9581. If you have PEIMS questions, please contact the PEIMS Division at peimscustomersupport@tea.texas.gov. Funding questions may be submitted to the TEA Help DESK.

Sincerely,

All school districts/campuses required to conduct a bilingual education or ESL program shall:

- Conduct periodic assessment in the languages of instruction to determine program impact and student outcomes in all subject areas.
- Annually report (and retain the report) the academic progress in either language of the ELLs, the extent to which they are becoming proficient in English, the number of students who have been exited from the bilingual education and English as a second language programs, and the number of teachers and aides trained and the frequency, scope, and results of the training (TEC §7.028).

- Report to parents the progress of their child as a result of participation in the program is offered to ELLs in English and the home language at least annually.
- Develop, review, and revise the campus improvement plan described in the Texas Education Code §11.253, for the purpose of improving student performance for ELLs.

- §89.1267. Standards for Evaluation of Dual Language Immersion Program Models.
- (a) A school district implementing a dual language immersion program must conduct annual formative and summative evaluations collecting a full range of data to determine program impact on student academic success.

19 TAC §89.1267

 (b) The success of a dual language immersion program is evident by students in the program demonstrating high levels of language proficiency in English and the other language and mastery of the Texas essential knowledge and skills for the foundation and enrichment areas. Indicators of success may include scores on statewide student assessments in English, statewide student assessments in Spanish (if appropriate), normreferenced standardized achievement tests in both languages, and/or language proficiency tests in both languages.

End-of-Year Requirements

 How does the district ensure End-of-Year LPACs are complete?

• Who completes the Program evaluation?

 What other items are important for End-of-Year activities?

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For More Information

Contact your local Education Service Center.