

DEXTER COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

English Learners Handbook



DEXTER
DREADNAUGHTS

EL Handbook
Table of Contents

I.	Introduction.....	4
II.	Definition of EL.....	5
III.	Legal Responsibilities	
	A. Title I & Title III Requirements.....	5-7
	B. Federal Law	8
IV.	Procedures	
	A. Registration/Identification of ELs.....	9
	B. Initial Assessment of ELs	9-10
	C. Eligibility for EL.....	10
	D. Early Childhood Transition Students.....	10
	E. Exiting from Title III/EL.	10-11
	F. Monitoring FEL Students	11
	G. Placement in EL Program.....	11-12
	H. Parent Notification	12-13
	I. ELs who are Struggling Learners	13
	J. Provision of Services	13
	K. Student Folder Content and CA-60.....	13
V.	Staff	
	A. Role of EL Teachers	14
	B. Role of EL Paraprofessionals.....	14
	C. Role of Mainstream General Education Teacher.....	15
	D. Role of Special Services Staff.....	15
	E. Professional Learning for Staff.....	16
VI.	Parental Involvement	
	Parental Communications/Interpreter Services.....	16-17
VII.	Program Evaluation	18
APPENDIX A	Title III Funds.....	19
APPENDIX B	Home Language Survey	20

APPENDIX C	Descriptions of English Language Proficiency Levels	21-23
APPENDIX D	Parental Notification Letter & Parent Waiver.....	24-27
APPENDIX E	Definitions	28-31
APPENDIX F	Guidelines	32-33
APPENDIX G	Non-discrimination Practices	34
APPENDIX H	Program Entry and Exit Summary Chart	35

I. INTRODUCTION

Dexter Community Schools Mission Statement

We will encourage and develop each student's individual abilities, skills, and character, to shape tomorrow's world through positive relationships, best practices, and a shared sense of purpose.

The Dexter Community School District seeks to provide every child, regardless of national origin or native language, quality, and meaningful educational instruction. Consequently, students who are English Learners (ELs) are provided instructional services through an English Learner (EL) program which is designed to meet their unique needs.

Dexter Community School District has prepared this handbook of program policies and procedures to ensure that the Title III program or the ESL/ELL program in the district is consistent throughout the district.

The information contained herein has been compiled using the following sources:

Michigan Department of Education
Office of School Improvement
Title III Handbook

The following staff members are acknowledged for their efforts in developing this handbook:

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II. DEFINITION OF ENGLISH LEARNERS (ELs)

ESSA Definition of an "English Learner" Student

The term "English learner," when used with respect to an individual, means an individual:

- (A) who is aged 3 through 21;
- (B) who is enrolled or preparing to enroll in an elementary school or secondary school;
- (C)(i) who was not born in the United States or whose native language is a language other than English;
 - (ii)(I) who is a Native American or Alaska Native, or a native resident of the outlying areas; and
 - (II) who comes from an environment where a language other than English has had a significant impact on the individual's level of English language proficiency; or
 - (iii) who is migratory, whose native language is a language other than English, and who comes from an environment where a language other than English is dominant; and
- (D) whose difficulties in speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language may be sufficient to deny the individual —
 - (i) the ability to meet the challenging State academic standards;
 - (ii) the ability to successfully achieve in classrooms where the language of instruction is English; or
 - (iii) the opportunity to participate fully in society. (ESEA Section 8101(20))

To be classified as EL, an individual must meet the criteria of A, B, C and D in the definition above. To meet the criteria for C, an individual can meet the criteria of any of i, ii or iii. If the criterion to meet C is ii, then the individual must meet the criteria of both I and II. To meet the criteria for D, an individual must be denied one of the three listed (i or ii or iii).

III. LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Title I & Title III

PROGRAMS OF ENGLISH LEARNERS

Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the EEOA, all States and LEAs must ensure that ELs can participate meaningfully and equally in educational programs and services. Students who meet the protocol requirements as English Learners (ELs) must be provided a language assistance program services, in addition to the basic/core education services (adopted by the local board of education) that all students in the LEA receive. This language assistance program services must provide meaningful access to the core curriculum and provide direct English language instruction. The intensity of language assistance program services provided is directly related to the individual student's level of proficiency. The less English proficiency a student has, the more intense his or her program of language assistance program services should be. The language assistance program services could include research-based models such as bilingual education, ESL/ELD programs, and/or sheltered instruction. These federally required language assistance program services ensure that ELs have equitable access to the basic, local board of education-adopted curriculum provided to all students, and acquire English language proficiency.

To meet their obligations under Title VI and the EEOA, LEAs must, for example:

- Identify and assess all potential EL students in a timely, valid, and reliable manner;
- Provide EL students with a language assistance program that is educationally sound and proven successful, consistent with *Castañeda v. Pickard* and the Supreme Court decision in *Lau v. Nichols*;

- Provide sufficiently well prepared and trained staff and support the language assistance programs for EL students;
- Ensure that EL students have equal opportunities to meaningfully participate in all curricular and extracurricular activities;
- Avoid unnecessary segregation of EL students;
- Ensure that EL students who have or are suspected of having a disability under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 are identified, located, and evaluated in a timely manner and that the language needs of students who need special education and disability related services because of their disability are considered in evaluations and delivery of services;
- Monitor and evaluate EL students in language assistance programs to ensure their progress with respect to acquiring English proficiency and grade level content knowledge, exit EL students from language assistance programs when they are proficient in English, and monitor exited students to ensure they were not prematurely exited and that any academic deficits incurred in the language assistance program have been remedied;
- Evaluate the effectiveness of a school district’s language assistance program(s) to ensure that EL students in each program acquire English proficiency and that each program is reasonably calculated to allow EL students to attain parity of participation in the standard instructional program within a reasonable period of time; and
- Ensure meaningful communication with parents of English Learners.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Title III and General Education funds are to be used to provide language instruction educational programs — defined as courses in which EL students are placed for the purpose of attaining English proficiency, while meeting challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards. These programs may make use of both English and the child’s native language to enable the child to develop and attain English proficiency, but school districts are required to “use approaches and methodologies based on scientifically-based research.” Each school or district using Title III funds must implement an effective means of outreach to parents of EL children. They must inform parents about how they can be active participants in assisting their children to learn English, achieve at high levels in core academic subjects and meet State standards.

Title III Schools and School Districts Must:

- Describe in their Title III application to the state how the district has consulted with teachers, researchers, administrators, and parents, and others in developing their Title III plan.
- Inform parents of a child identified for participation in a Title III program within 30 days after the beginning of the school year. For a child who enters school after the beginning of the school year, the school must inform parents within two weeks of the child's placement in such a program.
- Communicate with parents in an understandable and uniform format, which means communicating the same information to all parents, and in a method that is effective.

Title III funds may be used for supplementing NOT supplanting school district and/or school activities. (See APPENDIX A)

What Academic Information Does Your School District Have to Track About Their EL Students?

- Must screen each EL student upon enrollment with the WIDA Screener.
- Must assess each student who qualifies for and receives service each year using the WIDA ACCESS for ELLs.
- Title I requires that States and Local Education Agencies (LEAs) annually report on ELs' progress in achieving English language proficiency, attainment of English language proficiency, academic achievement, and high school graduation rates. (ESEA Section 1111(h)(1), (h)(2)). Under Title III, there are additional reporting requirements. LEAs must report to their States on:
 - Title III programs and activities
 - Number and percentage of ELs making progress toward English language proficiency
 - Number and percentage of ELs who attain proficiency and exit LIEPs
 - Number and percentage of former ELs who meet academic content standards (for 4 years)
 - Number and percentage of ELs who have not exited LIEPs after 5 years as an EL
 - Number and percentage of ELs with IEPs

Assessments Required of EL Students:

Title I Law requires that all EL students are assessed annually.

(b)Academic Standards, Academic Assessments, and Accountability –

- (7) Academic Assessments of English Language Proficiency - Each state plan shall demonstrate that local educational agencies in the state will, beginning not later than school year 2002–2003, provide for an annual assessment of English proficiency (measuring students' oral language, reading, and writing skills in English) of all students with limited English proficiency in the schools served by the state educational agency. (NCLB/ESEA Title I, Section. 1111(b)(7))
- ESSA requires states:
 - to the extent practical, provide content area assessments in an appropriate language and form for ELs (ESEA Section 1111(b)(2)(B)(vii)(III))
 - identify languages present to a significant extent in the state for which assessments are needed but not available and then work to develop those assessments (ESEA Section 1111(b)(2)(F))
 - ESSA requires districts and schools:
 - to implement reasonable adaptations and accommodations for students with diverse learning needs (inclusive of ELs who may also be students with disabilities) necessary to measure the achievement of such students relative to state content standards (ESSA Section 1111(b)(2)(B)(iii))
 - ESSA allows states:
 - to provide partial exclusion from content area assessment participation and accountability for ELs enrolled in the US for 12 months or less (ESEA Section 1111(b)(3)(A))
 - Michigan has adopted the following exceptions for Newcomer ELs
 - **Year one** (living in the US for 12 months or less)

- exempt from ELA assessment, student takes English Language Proficiency Assessment and is included in English Language Progress indicator
- **Year two**
 - student takes ELA assessment and ELP assessment and is included in English Language Progress indicator
- **Year three**
 - Student takes ELA assessment and ELP assessment and is included in Academic Growth and English Language Progress indicators
- **Year four**
 - Student takes ELA and ELP assessments and is included in Academic Proficiency, Academic Growth, and English Language Progress indicators

B. Federal Law

There exists a substantial body of Federal law which establishes the rights of the LEP student and which defines the legal responsibilities of school districts serving these students. Note: the term Limited English Proficient (LEP) is a historic term where English Learner (EL) is currently accepted term and is therefore used throughout this document. EL is meant to counter the negative connotations of Limited English Proficient. Administrators and school boards who are responsible for local policies and programs can turn for guidance and direction to this body of law. It includes the following:

1868 Constitution of the United States, Fourteenth Amendment

“... No State shall ... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

1964 Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

“No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”

Two U.S. Supreme Court rulings, one interpreting the Fourteenth Amendment and one interpreting the Civil Rights Act of 1964, have exercised considerable influence over the educational rights of language minority students. These cases may be summarized as follows:

1974 Lau v. Nichols

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a school district’s failure to provide English language instruction to LEP students denied them meaningful opportunity to participate in the district’s educational program in violation of Title VI of Civil Rights Act of 1964; the Court further noted that equality of opportunity is not provided by giving the LEP student the same facilities, text books, teachers, and curriculum which non-LEP students receive.

1982 Plyler v. Doe

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibits states from denying a free public education to undocumented immigrant children regardless of their immigrant status. The Court emphatically declared that school systems are not agents for enforcing immigration law and determined that the burden undocumented aliens may place on an educational system is not an accepted argument for excluding or denying educational service to any student.

IV. PROCEDURES

The following procedures are established for Dexter Community Schools to meet the requirements of Title I and Title III.

A. Registration/Identification Using Home Language Survey

The Home Language Survey approved by the Michigan Department of Education (See APPENDIX B) is included in the Dexter Community Schools registration form. It is to be completed at the time of registration. The school administrative assistant is responsible for ensuring that a home language survey is completed for all students at the time of enrollment. The completed registration forms shall be placed in student's permanent (CA-60) files.

B. Initial Assessment for Program Eligibility

If a student is identified as speaking a primary language other than English or as having a language other than English spoken in the home, as reported on the Home Language Survey, the student may be eligible for EL services. The EL staff will arrange for a prompt assessment of the student to determine eligibility for EL services (within 30 school days of enrollment at the beginning of the school year.) If eligible, the EL coordinator will work with the EL support teacher in the building of attendance to schedule services.

Within ten (10) school days of enrollment during the year, a student who is identified as potentially eligible on the Home Language Survey must be assessed to determine if they are eligible for Title III/EL program services. Assessments assess a student's language skills in listening, speaking, reading, writing, and comprehending English using the WIDA Screener or W-APT.

If a student who is identified as an EL on the Home Language Survey is transferring from another district within the state, there will be reasonable attempts made to receive the most current school records and results of WIDA ACCESS for ELL's 2.0, WIDA Screener or WAPT in a timely manner.

Staff is also encouraged to assess the reading and math abilities of the student using other standardized instruments to address learning needs across the content areas.

WIDA ACCESS for ELLs/WIDA Screener & Levels of Proficiency

The following chart shows level of proficiency correlated to the WIDA Standards (See APPENDIX C). It may assist in determining the level of the student's proficiency and the student's placement into grade level or courses with appropriate EL language and academic support.

WIDA ACCESS for ELLs/WIDA Screener Score	Proficiency Levels WIDA Standards	Optional Multiple Indicators
6	Reaching	Early literacy assessment approved by MDE AIMSweb – both CBM and MAZE subtests
5 – 5.9	Bridging	DIBELS Next Discovery Education Assessments DRA: Developmental Reading Assessment version 2
4 – 4.9	Expanding	Fountas & Pinnell iReady Diagnostic MLPP: Michigan Literacy Progress Profile NWEA: Northwest Evaluation Association
3 – 3.9	Developing	Star Early Literacy PSAT or SAT
2 – 2.9	Emerging	QRI-5: Qualitative Reading Inventory Scantron Performance Series SRI: Scholastic Reading Inventory Star Early Literacy
0 – 1.9	Entering	Star Reading Gates McGinitie* ITBS: Iowa Test of Basic Skills* Terra Nova* <small>*Italicized assessments are norm referenced and used only for exiting purposes. Non-italicized assessments (which are criterion-based, or both norm-referenced and criterion-based) may be used for entrance and exit. All reading assessments administered must include the comprehension subtests.</small>

C. Eligibility for Title III/EL Program Services

A kindergarten student who scores below exceptional on listening and speaking or below 13 on reading or below 15 on writing on the W-APT is eligible. Entering through Bridging on the WIDA ACCESS ELLs or WIDA Screener is eligible for Title III/EL Program Support. For a student scoring Reaching to continue receiving Title III/EL support services, the district takes into account additional multiple academic criteria as noted in the chart.

D. Early Childhood Transition Students

The Dexter Community School District has an intentional systematic process for welcoming potential English Learner students into Kindergarten via transition meetings. The district's EL teacher will make a plan for potential English Learners as they transition from the Young 5's program into Kindergarten.

E. Exiting from Title III/EL Program Services

Scores from the WIDA ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 are necessary, but not sufficient, for exiting students from the Title III/EL program. A student who meets the minimum criteria established in the Michigan Department of Education English Learner Program Entrance and Exit Protocol

may be exited from the Title III/EL Program through a placement team review process. Students exited from the Title III/EL Program must also be exited from the program in the MSDS and are then considered FEL (Former English Learner) for four years. FEL academic performance must be monitored for four (4) years. Criteria used to exit a student will be placed in the student's CA 60.

F. Monitoring Former English Learners (FELs)

The placement team who reviews the criteria for a student to exit from the program also determines if the student needs support services during the transition to the regular education program. Additionally, an EL staff member is designated to monitor the student's progress (such as grades and standardized test scores as available).

If, during the four-year monitoring period, it appears that the student is not succeeding in the regular education program, the staffing team will meet to determine if further assessment of the student is warranted, if the student will be reentered into the Title III/EL program, or if other services are appropriate.

A record of monitoring, as well as any placement changes resulting from the monitoring will be placed in the student's CA-60 and EL files.

G. Placement in Title III/EL Program

Dexter Community Schools provides an instructional program to meet the language and academic content needs of English Learners (ELs) enrolled in the district. The instructional needs of students at different levels of language proficiency and prior schooling are met differently. Below is the guide for Title III program instruction described by level of language proficiency and level of instruction.

The Dexter Community Schools III/EL program provides language and academic content support to ELs through:

- English as a Second Language Instruction (all grades Y5-12)
- Sheltered Content Classes (all grades Y5-12, as needed)
- Language Tutorial (all grades Y5-12)
- Reading Support (Grades Y5-8)
- Title I Reading Support (Y5-4)

Language Instruction Educational Program (LIEP) Description

ENTERING/ Level 1:

Eligibility criteria: WIDA ACCESS for ELLs Score 0 – 1.9

Elementary (Grades Y5-5): Minimum 1 hour per day, EL Support Staff

Middle School (Grades 6-8): Minimum 1 hour per day, EL Support Staff

High School (Grades 9-12): Minimum 1 hour per day, EL Support Staff

BEGINNING/Level 2:

Eligibility criteria: WIDA ACCESS for ELLs Score 2 – 2.9

Elementary (Grades Y5-5): Minimum 30 min per day, EL Support Staff

Middle School (Grades 6-8): Minimum 30 min per day, EL Support Staff
High School (Grades 9-12): Minimum 30 min per day, EL Support Staff

DEVELOPING/ Level 3:

Eligibility criteria: WIDA ACCESS for ELLs Score 3 – 3.9
Additional district criteria (one or more of these):
NWEA, F & P assessments, grades, teacher input

Elementary (Grades Y5-5): Minimum 30 min twice a week, EL Support Staff
Middle School (Grades 6-8): Minimum 30 min twice a week, EL Support Staff
High School (Grades 9-12): Minimum 30 min twice a week, EL Support Staff

EXPANDING/Level 4:

Eligibility criteria: WIDA ACCESS for ELLs Score 4 – 4.9
Additional district criteria (one or more of these):
NWEA, F & P assessments, grades, teacher input

Elementary (Grades Y5-5): Minimum 30 min a week, EL Support Staff
Middle School (Grades 6-8): Minimum 30 min a week, EL Support Staff
High School (Grades 9-12): Minimum 30 min a week, EL Support Staff

BRIDGING/Level 5:

Eligibility criteria: WIDA ACCESS for ELLs Score 5 – 5.9
Additional district criteria (one or more of these):
NWEA, F & P assessments, grades, teacher input

Elementary (Grades Y5-5): Minimum 30 min a week, EL Support Staff
Middle School (Grades 6-8): Minimum 30 min a week, EL Support Staff
High School (Grades 9-12): Minimum 30 min a week, EL Support Staff

REACHING/Level 6:

Eligibility criteria: WIDA ACCESS for ELLs Score 6
Additional district criteria (one or more of these):
NWEA, F & P assessments, grades, teacher input

Elementary (Grades Y5-5): Monitored by EL Support Staff
Middle School (Grades 6-8): Monitored by EL Support Staff
High School (Grades 9-12): Monitored by EL Support Staff

H. Parental Notification (See APPENDIX D)

Dexter Community Schools must inform parents of English Learners (ELs) identified for participation in the district's Title III/EL program.

- no later than 30 days after the beginning of the school year for students who enter at the start of the school year.
- within the first two weeks (10 school days) of attendance for children who have not been identified as English Learners (ELs) prior to the beginning of the school year.

School Districts Must Inform Parents of:

- The reasons for identifying their child as an English Learner and for placing their child in a language instruction educational program;

- The child’s current level of English proficiency, including how the level was assessed.
- The method of instruction that will be used in the program, including a description of all language programs;
- How the program will meet the educational strengths and needs of the child;
- How the program will help the child learn English and meet academic achievement standards;
- The program exit requirements, including when the transition will take place and;
- The parents' rights, including written guidance that (A) specifies the right to have their child immediately removed from a language instruction educational program upon request, (B) describes the options that parents have to decline to enroll their child in such a program or to choose another program or method of instruction, if available, and (C) assists parents in selecting among various programs and methods of instruction, if more than one program or method is offered. (ESEA Section 330 a-d)

EL support staff will regularly communicate with parents and families of EL student including;

- Beginning of the year notifications, including WIDA score reports and EL support plan
- Parent-Teacher conferences
- End of the year follow up communication indicating progress

I. ELs who are Struggling Learners

When indicators suggest that an English Learner (EL) is having difficulties attaining linguistic, academic and social expectations, which are unrelated to the student’s English Language Proficiency, the student will be referred to the school Child Study Team for intervention strategies. Periodic reviews will be conducted to determine the success or failure of the strategies. The Dexter Community Schools has an established protocol for referring students for special education evaluations. These special intervention strategies must be utilized to determine what further strategies may be necessary. These special intervention strategies must be utilized to ensure that a student is not referred for formal Special Education Multidisciplinary Team evaluations when the lack of academic progress is primarily related to language background or a need for more Title III/EL support services. In the event the various strategies are not successful, the student may be referred for a special education evaluation. The student may require an evaluation administered in his/her native language.

J. Provision of Services

The Dexter Community Schools has evidence of policies and provision of services on an equitable basis to EL children enrolled in participating private schools. The Dexter Community School District facilitates meaningful and timely consultation with area private schools regarding the participation of EL students, their teachers, or other educational personnel in Title III programming. Consultation with private schools takes place each spring to support local EL students attending private schools within Dexter Community School District during the following year.

K. Student Folder Contents and CA-60

Each English Learner will have a folder maintained by the ESL/ELL teacher at the building. The folder will contain:

- Home language survey **APPENDIX B**
- Parent notification letter, including level of support for EL services **APPENDIX D**
- WIDA ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 & WIDA Screener/W-APT testing results

- English Learner Plan including accommodations
- Monitoring records such as attendance, grades, NWEA and MSTEP

V. STAFF Roles

A. EL Teachers

The EL teacher is certified in his/her teaching area, has an EL endorsement and/or professional development in supporting EL students. The EL teacher has primary responsibility for providing English language instruction to the EL. The EL teacher also shares the responsibility with mainstream general education teachers for ensuring that the EL receives content instruction while learning English.

The EL teacher supports the instruction of the mainstream class by discussing the content using EL, sheltered or content specific instruction taught in the student's home language (if available) and English. The EL teacher is responsible for language development and content specific instructional support.

EL teacher:

- provides content instruction and language development;
- assumes the same functions as the mainstream teacher when they are the teacher of record in the classroom;
- meets regularly with the mainstream teacher to determine the academic needs of English Learners enrolled in their classes;
- teaches basic survival skills to the most limited English proficient students;
- assists general education staff about culture and language of the EL and the family;
- provides the mainstream teacher with the cultural and linguistic background of the language minority students in the class;
- works collaboratively with staff to modify curriculum (if needed);
- identifies, assesses, teaches, and counsels each EL; and
- provides staff development on English language instruction and cultural awareness (as needed).

B. Role of EL Paraprofessional/Tutor/Aid

We currently don't have an EL paraprofessional currently, however, if there was a need and availability, the EL paraprofessional would support and reinforce the English language acquisition and content instruction provided by EL teacher and mainstream teachers.

Responsibilities of the EL Paraprofessional/Tutor/Aid are to:

- assist EL teachers and mainstream teachers in providing content instruction and language development;
- meet regularly with EL teachers and mainstream teachers to determine the academic needs of ELs enrolled in their classes;
- assist teaching basic survival skills to the most limited English proficient students;
- inform general education staff about culture and language of the ELs and their families;
- provide mainstream teachers with cultural and linguistic background of the language minority students in their classes;
- provide input to staff regarding curriculum development;
- assist in identification, assessment, teaching, and counseling each EL; and

- assist in providing staff development on English language instruction and cultural awareness.

C. Role of Mainstream General Education Teacher

The mainstream teacher into whose class the student is enrolled has primary responsibility for the instruction of the EL. The student spends a significant part of the day in the mainstream classroom with this teacher and classmates. Because of this, the mainstream teacher is responsible for the delivery of the curriculum to ALL students in his/her class. The mainstream teacher does not accomplish this alone.

The mainstream teacher and the EL staff are the ones who decide:

- what should be taught;
- how the mainstream class content should be supported by EL staff;
- what the essential concepts in the lessons are;
- how lessons should be differentiated and accommodated;
- how to make appropriate accommodations for assessments; and
- how to assess achievement.

In addition, the mainstream teacher:

- is a full partner with the EL staff in educating ELs in his/her class;
- demonstrates sensitivity and awareness of cultural and linguistic differences;
- individualizes instruction to meet the needs of each student;
- uses visuals/hands-on activities to facilitate learning;
- provides materials for the EL staff that support the mainstream instruction;
- helps language minority students make friends and be part of the social interaction in the classroom;
- promotes intercultural discussion; and,
- suggests the type of help the EL needs to be successful in his/her class to the EL teacher.

D. Role of Special Services Staff

Special Services staff members are essential for the success of English Learners in elementary, middle, and high schools in Dexter Community School District. Counselors, social workers and curriculum support personnel are a very new phenomenon for many ELs and their families. The role of the special services staff needs to be explained to bilingual parents and students so that the bilingual families will have a complete understanding of that person's role in the school and will be able to utilize his/her expertise.

Support Staff for English Learners:

- work in conjunction with the EL and mainstream staff to provide appropriate scheduling of students;
- need to develop an awareness of the culture and language abilities of language minority students;
- provide social and academic guidance to help English Learners become familiar with school culture and academic opportunities;
- have current language proficiency assessment accessible; and,
- provide academic information to parents/guardians.

E. Professional Learning for Staff

The School District provides high quality *supplemental* professional development, available to all instructional staff of ELs, administrators, parents, family and community. Professional learning for educators of ELs is evaluated to ensure effectiveness.

VI. PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental Communication/Interpreter Services

Parents of English Learners will receive readily understood notices of school programs and activities impacting their child's education.

Many bilingual parents need interpreters (translators) to participate in school activities such as registering students and parent/teacher conferences. Certainly, the more informed parents are the more likely it is that they will be able to support their child's learning. However, many teachers and administrators may be unfamiliar with using an interpreter and may consequently be reluctant to make routine use of the parents' native languages. The following suggestions may facilitate successful communication when using an interpreter:

Prior to the Meeting

1. Accurately determine the parents' native language prior to the meeting and identify an interpreter (may be an adult family member) who is fluent in that language. Note that it may be important to determine the particular dialect of the family to use an interpreter who can easily communicate.
2. Send notices for school meetings and conferences home in English on one-side and student's native languages (when possible) on the other.
3. Talk with the interpreter prior to meeting parents to clarify his/her role. In most cases, interpreters should not be active participants in the conversation. Rather, they should simply translate the participant's statements. The teacher or administrator should make it clear to parents at the beginning of the conference that this is the role the interpreter will play. In situations where it is appropriate for interpreters to be active in the conversation (for example, when the interpreter is a bilingual paraprofessional who also works with the student), the teacher or administrator should explicitly invite the interpreter to join in the discussion.
4. Prepare for the meeting by talking with the interpreter about the anticipated content that will be discussed. In this way, interpreters can clarify vocabulary and school terms that may not be familiar.
5. Do not rely on children to interpret for their parents. This reverses the roles in families — parents feel like children and children feel like they have more authority than they should. It is also difficult for most children to translate and children are very reluctant to translate anything negative about themselves to parents. We do our best to not put them in this role.

During the Meeting

1. Show respect to parents by addressing them directly and allowing the interpreter to simply interpret your words. Sit so that you speak directly to the parents rather than to the interpreter. Often, it works well to place the interpreter to your side rather than between you and the parent.

2. Speak at a normal rate and volume.
3. Keep the group limited to a small number of people. Introduce each person and the role each plays in relation to the child.
4. Stop periodically and ask if there are any questions.
5. Support your statements with examples of student work that parents can take with them and examine further.
6. Do whatever you can to encourage parents' further school visits and participation in school activities.

Following the Meeting

1. Clarify any confusing interactions with the interpreter. Ask for feedback and suggestions on the interpreting process from the interpreter.
2. Make a record of significant information discussed. It is helpful to do this in both languages so that parents could have easy access to information. Consider sending a follow-up letter in the language of the parent.

VII. PROGRAM EVALUATION

The Dexter Community School District uses MDE's Program Evaluation Tool to determine the effectiveness of programs and initiatives in assisting ELs toward achieving State content standards and attaining English language proficiency.

As a part of the annual evaluation of the district EL program, the Dexter Community School District monitors the progress of ELs regarding:

- the number and percent of ELs making progress toward attaining English language proficiency (based on the WIDA) in the aggregate and disaggregated (e.g. by disability; by recently arrived)
- the number and percent of ELs who have attained full English Language proficiency, are exited from the program and placed on a four-year monitoring status
- the number of ELs who have not attained English language proficiency within five years of initial classification as an EL and first enrollment in the LEA
- the number and percent of students who have been reclassified as EL

APPENDIX A TITLE III FUNDS

Allowable Uses of Title III Funds

Title III English Language Acquisition: Generally Allowable Expenditures

Title III funds are supplemental and are to be used over and above the district's required services and resources provided to ELs and their families. **Required** activities include:

1. High quality language instruction educational programs that demonstrate effectiveness by increasing English proficiency and student academic achievement in the core academic subjects.
2. High quality professional development of sufficient intensity and duration that demonstrates effectiveness in improving instruction and assessment and which enhances the ability of teachers to understand and use curricula, assessment measures, and instructional strategies.
3. High quality activities that include parent, family, and community engagement and coordination, and coordination and alignment of related programs (ESEA Section 3115(c)(3)).

Title III supplemental EL funds can be used, in priority order, for the following:

1. Services before and after school such as tutoring, academic assistance, supplementary instructional materials for English language acquisition as well as for summer school programs for ELs. Districts need to identify the students served and the method used to assess and monitor their progress.
2. Professional development that is planned based on students' achievement data and provided in a systemic and sustained manner to improve instruction and assessment of ELs. Staff training could include bilingual/ESL classroom teachers, EL teacher coaches, paraprofessionals, regular education teachers, administrators, and other school based or community-based organizational personnel who serve ELs.
3. Hiring EL coaches whose role is to acquire scientific-based research practices, provide professional development, mentor and coach teachers who are working directly with ELs. Additionally, such funds can be used to provide stipends to teachers to assist them in completing and obtaining bilingual/ESL endorsements.
4. Parent involvement activities including family literacy (EL) and parenting classes. Additionally, funds can be used for speakers who conduct informative parent sessions that enhance student language acquisition and mastery of core academic subjects. Districts may purchase supplemental instructional materials to support child's English language learning at home, materials and books on parenting skills. A Parent Involvement Liaison can be hired or contracted to enhance ongoing parent engagement in school activities, committees and functions, facilitate planning and conducting parent meetings, connecting families to community resources, and interpreting to parents during Title III meetings.
5. Cost for educational field trips if part of high quality language instruction educational programs/activities (buses and admission).
6. Administrative and indirect costs of III/Immigrant may NOT exceed 2% of the total allocation (ESEA Section 3115(b)).

APPENDIX B

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
APPROVED HOME LANGUAGE SURVEY

Dexter Community Schools is collecting information regarding the language background of each of its students. This information will be used by the district to determine the number of children who should be provided bilingual instruction according to Sections 380.1151 – 380.1158 of the School Code of 1976, Michigan’s Bilingual Education Law.

Would you please help by providing the following information? Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Name of Student _____ Grade _____

1. Is your child’s native tongue a language other than English?

Yes _____

No _____

What is the language? _____

2. Is the primary language* used in your child’s home or environment a language other than English? (*“Primary language” means “dominant language used by a person for communication.”)

Yes _____

No _____

What is the language? _____

3. If you choose “yes” for either statement above:
Does your child speak English?

Yes _____

No _____

At what age did your child start to speak English? _____

Signature of parent or Guardian _____

Translation of this survey form in Spanish, Arabic, French, Italian, and Ojibwa is available at the Office of Field Service, MDE.

APPENDIX C

DESCRIPTIONS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY LEVELS

To meet the instructional needs of English learners (ELs) in Michigan, six (6) levels of English language proficiency are used to more accurately describe student proficiency in listening, speaking, reading, writing skills. Included in the table below is a general description of the characteristics of ELs at each level of proficiency.

Michigan English Proficiency Levels (WIDA English Language Proficiency Levels)	Description of English Learners (ELs)
<p>Level 1 Entering</p>	<p>Students with limited formal schooling Level 1 may include students whose schooling has been interrupted for a variety of reasons, including war, poverty or patterns of migration, as well as students coming from remote rural settings with little prior opportunity for sequential schooling. These students may exhibit some of the following characteristics: pre- or semi-literacy in their native language; minimal understanding of the function of literacy; performance significantly below grade level; lack of awareness of the organization and culture of school. (TESOL, 1997, p.21) Because these students may need more time to acquire academic background knowledge as they adjust to the school and cultural environment, English language development may also take longer than other EL beginning students at Level 1. Level 1 students may lack sufficient English literacy for meaningful participation in testing even at the most minimal level.</p> <p>Recently arrived student (less than 30 days) These students have not been assessed with the WIDA Screener and/or other tests used for placement.</p> <p>Beginning (Pre-production and early production) Students initially have limited or no understanding of English. They rarely use English for communication. They respond non-verbally to simple commands, statements and questions. As their oral comprehension increases, they begin to imitate the verbalization of others by using single words or simple phrases, and begin to use English spontaneously (WIDA, 2012).</p> <p>At this earliest stage, these students start to construct meaning from text with non-print features (e.g., illustrations, graphs, maps, tables). They gradually construct more meaning from the words themselves, but the construction is often incomplete (WIDA, 2012).</p> <p>They are able to generate simple written texts that reflect their knowledge level of syntax. These texts may include a significant amount of non-conventional features, invented spelling, some grammatical inaccuracies, pictorial representations, surface features and rhetorical features of the native language (i.e., ways of structuring text from native language and culture) (TESOL, 1999, p.20).</p>

<p>Level 2 Beginning</p>	<p>Early intermediate (Speech emergent) Students can comprehend short conversations on simple topics. They rely on familiar structures and utterances. They use repetition, gestures, and other non-verbal cues to sustain conversation (WIDA, 2012).</p> <p>When reading, students at this level can understand basic narrative text and authentic materials. They can use contextual and visual cues to derive meaning from texts that contain unfamiliar words, expressions and structures. They can comprehend passages written in basic sentence patterns, but frequently have to guess at the meaning of more complex materials. They begin to make informed guesses about meaning from context. They can begin to identify the main idea and supporting details of passages (WIDA, 2012).</p> <p>Students can write simple notes, make brief journal entries, and write short reports using basic vocabulary, and common language structures. Frequent errors are characteristic at this level especially when student try to express thoughts that require more complex language structures. (State of Virginia, pp. 4-9)</p>
<p>Level 3 Developing</p>	<p>Intermediate At this level students can understand standard speech delivered in most settings with some repetition and rewording. They can understand the main ideas and relevant details of extended discussions or presentations. They draw on a wide range of language forms, vocabulary, idioms, and structures. They can comprehend many subtle nuances with repetition and/or rephrasing. Students at this level are beginning to detect affective undertones and they understand inferences in spoken language. They can communicate orally in most settings (WIDA, 2012).</p> <p>Students can comprehend the content of many texts independently. They still require support in understanding texts in the academic content areas. They have a high degree of success with factual information in non-technical prose. They can read many literature selections for pleasure. They can separate main ideas from supporting ones. They can use the context of a passage and prior knowledge to increase their comprehension. They can detect the overall tone and intent of the text (WIDA, 2012).</p> <p>Students can write multi-paragraph compositions, journal entries, personal and business letters, and creative passages. They can present their thoughts in an organized manner that is easily understood by the reader. They show good control of English word structure and of the most frequently used grammar structures, but errors are still present. They can express complex ideas and use a wide range of vocabulary, idioms, and structures, including a wide range of verb tenses. (Virginia, pp. 11-14)</p>

<p>Level 4 Expanding</p>	<p>Transitional Intermediate At this level students’ language skills are adequate for most day- to-day communication needs. Occasional structural and lexical errors occur. Students may have difficulty using and understanding idioms, figures of speech and words with multiple meanings. They communicate in English in new or unfamiliar settings, but have occasional difficulty with complex structures and abstract academic concepts (WIDA, 2012).</p> <p>Students at this level may read a wide range of texts with considerable fluency and are able to locate and identify the specific facts within the texts. However, they may not understand texts in which the concepts are presented in a de-contextualized manner, the sentence structure is complex, or the vocabulary is abstract. They can read independently, but may have occasional comprehension problems (WIDA, 2012).</p> <p>They produce written text independently for personal and academic purposes. Structures, vocabulary and overall organization approximate the writing of native speakers of English. However, errors may persist in one or more of these domains (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) (TESOL, 1999, p. 21).</p>
<p>Level 5 Bridging</p>	<p>Proficient At this proficient level students demonstrate English proficiency similar to native speakers. They use specialized or technical language of the content areas. Students at this level write using a variety of sentence lengths of varying linguistic complexity in extended oral or written discourse, including stories, essays or reports (WIDA 2012).</p> <p>Students at this level may read a wide range of texts with considerable fluency and are able to locate and identify the specific facts and draw conclusions within the texts. They may understand texts in which the concepts are presented in a de-contextualized manner, the sentence structure is complex, or the vocabulary is abstract. They can read most grade level texts independently (WIDA, 2012).</p> <p>They produce oral and written language approaching comparability to that of English-proficient peers when presented with grade level material (WIDA 2012).</p>
<p>Level 6 Reaching</p>	<p>Monitored (Advanced Proficiency) Students at this advanced level have demonstrated English proficiency as determined by state assessment instruments (WIDA ACCESS for ELLs and are on grade level in assessments such as the MSTEP, Common Assessments, SAT, and DRA). They are expected to be able to participate fully with their peers in grade level content area classes. The academic performance of these students is monitored for two years as required by federal law.</p>

APPENDIX D PARENT LETTERS



Date _____

School _____

Student Name _____

WIDA Overall Proficiency Level: _____

Dear Parent or Guardian,

The Dexter Community Schools is committed to providing instructional and enrichment programs that will meet the needs of all students in our schools. We have developed an EL program of academic instruction that addresses the special English language needs of our students. Based on enrollment information, your student is eligible for services that support classroom instruction and provide additional opportunities for your student's academic growth and language proficiency. This letter is intended to clarify information about the program and options for your child.

What are EL support services?

EL support services are specialized programs funded by local, state and federal funds. Each year, we are required by federal legislation (ESEA & ESSA) to inform you of the services we are providing for your child. The purpose is to enable students to read, write and communicate in the English language as well as learn subject matter at the same time. The teachers are specially trained to help students acquire language and subject matter skills that are based on the state and district curriculum standards and benchmarks.

How are students identified as having limited English proficiency?

Students that are identified on the Home Language Survey as having a first language other than English or if a language other than English is spoken regularly in the home are potential EL students. The state mandates the administration of the English Language Proficiency assessments (W-APT, WIDA Screener and/or WIDA ACCESS for ELLs 2.0) to determine student's listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills. Results determine eligibility for service as well as assess student progress.

How can I find out my child's language proficiency level?

Your child's proficiency level is located at the top of this letter. A description of each level is attached.

What types of programs are available?

Dexter Community School District offers a program that is unique for each student. As the student progresses in English, he or she will transition completely into the general education program.

Some options include programs as listed below:

- Push-in for language development and common core content area learning
- Push-in for language development for newcomers
- Small group and individual instruction on specific content standards aimed at developing fluency and literacy in English.
- EL guidance services for EL students that have exited the program and are still being monitored for the time frame mandated by the State

Your child has been selected for a program based specifically on his or her learning needs. Please contact the EL coordinator if you have any further questions.

How do students exit the program?

Our transitional model allows students to progress into general education steadily as they develop English Language Proficiency. Students can exit the program officially in a number of ways:

- The parent has the absolute right to withdraw their son or daughter from EL services at any time. Please see the attached waiver of services form.
- Any student who scores at the proficient levels on the WIDA ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 and state/district tests will be recommended for exit.

We will monitor student progress for four years following exit from the EL program. Report cards and test results will be used to monitor progress. This information will be used to determine further support for your child. If you need any further information, please contact the EL coordinator.

Sincerely,

Janine Comella
EL Coordinator
Dexter Community Schools
jcomella@dexterschools.org
734-424-4100 ext 7315



Date _____

Student Name _____ School _____

WIDA Overall Proficiency Level: _____

Dear Parents,

Dexter Community School District provides EL (English Learner) supplemental services to selected students who come from language backgrounds other than English. Above is your child's English Language Proficiency level. Based on enrollment information and your child's WIDA assessment level, your child qualifies for EL services. This program supports classroom instruction and provides additional opportunities for students' academic growth and language proficiency.

You have the right to decline to have your student participate in EL support services. Upon your request, by signing this page, your student will be removed from weekly EL support. ***Please be aware that our federal government mandates the continued testing of any student, active or parent declined and identified as EL, be assessed using the State approved WIDA ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 once a year.***

Please return to your child's teacher or in the envelope provided. If you need additional information, please contact Janine Comella jcomella@dexterschools.org EL Coordinator.

_____ YES, I do want my child, _____ (child's name)
to participate in the EL program described above.

_____ NO, I do not want my child, _____ (child's name)
to participate in the EL program described above.

Special Note: *If this form is not returned within one week, the district will assume that you are in agreement with your child receiving the above mentioned services.*

**Put original in the student's cumulative file and send one copy to the EL teacher/Coordinator



Date:

Dear Parent,

We understand that you would like to decline participation in the Title III program or particular EL services proposed for your child _____ (insert child's name). EL services are specifically designed to help your child obtain English language proficiency as well as acquire grade-level content. However, as stated in our conversation, you have the legal right to opt your child out of the program or particular services.

If you still wish to opt your child out of EL services, please initial next to each item on the checklist below. Doing so will indicate that you fully understand and agree with each statement. After you have initialed next to each of the statements, please sign, date, and return the form to your child's school. We will keep this document on file stating that you have declined or do not want these indicated EL services for your child.

_____ I am aware of my child's English language assessment score and other information about my child's current academic progress, and understand why he/she was recommended for additional English language instruction.

_____ I am familiar with the EL services the school has available for my child.

_____ I have had the opportunity to discuss the available EL support program and services with the school.

_____ I understand that the school believes its recommendation is the most academically beneficial for my child.

_____ I understand that my child will still be designated an "English Learner" and have his or her English proficiency assessed once per year until he/she no longer meets the definition of an English Learner. All of this information has been presented to me in a language I fully understand.

I, _____ (insert name), with a full understanding of the above information, wish to

_____ decline all the EL services offered to my child.

_____ decline some of the EL support program and/or particular EL services offered to my child.

Parent's Signature

Child's Name

Date

APPENDIX E DEFINITIONS

ACCESS for ELLs refers to the annual assessment given to all students participating in the EL program.

Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS) refers to a student's social English language skills. Research indicates that a student takes 1-3 years to acquire functional social language skills. (Cummins, 1981)

Bilingual Instruction

Bilingual instruction is defined as instruction in curricular content areas, including instruction in English language skills (listening, speaking, reading, writing, and comprehension), through a combination of a student's native language and English language.

Bilingual Paraprofessional

A bilingual paraprofessional provides support services to the LEP student. Language proficiency must demonstrate in listening, speaking, reading, writing, and comprehension both the English language and the native language for which they provide support services.

Bilingual Program

Bilingual programs use a student's native language, in addition to English, for instruction by bilingual staff.

Bilingual Teacher

A Bilingual teacher is required to be certified in the area of instruction and in addition have a bilingual endorsement. This teacher may provide bilingual or EL instruction or support services to the ELs. Frequently, this teacher will provide consultative services to the regular classroom teacher.

Building Instructional Team

The following staff should be part of the team working with EL students:

- Classroom Teacher
- Counselor
- Social Worker
- Psychologist
- ELL Instructor/Paraprofessional
- General Education Resource Teacher
- Principal

The EL and EL paraprofessionals assigned to the building will provide instructional support and materials.

When concerns arise regarding a student's program, curriculum or placement, the team outlined above will address these issues at a Building Instructional Team meeting. The Building Instructional Team referrals may be requested by any staff member. The District EL coordinator will be notified when a particular ELs problem persists after interventions have been implemented as recommended by the Building Instructional Team.

CA-60 File

This file is kept in the school office and is the official record of the student. It contains: birth certificate, immunization records, registration documents, standardized test scores, report cards, and other official school documents.

CALP

Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP) refers to the English language skills necessary to function successfully in an academic/school environment. Research indicates that it takes a student from 3-7 or more years to acquire such academic language skills. (Cummins, 1981)

Content-based Language Development Programs

Content-based Language Development programs group ELs from different languages together in classes where teachers use English as the medium for providing content area instruction. Teachers modify classroom language to the proficiency level of the students.

Co-Teaching

Co-teaching is defined as having an EL teacher assist in the instruction for content area classes whenever there is a significant population of ELs in the building.

ELs (English Learners)

ELs refers to students whose first language is not English, and encompasses both students who are just beginning to learn English (often referred to as limited English proficient or LEP) and those who have already developed considerable proficiency. The term underscores the fact that, in addition to meeting all the academic challenges that face their monolingual peers, these students are learning English.

EL/ELD

English Learner (EL)/English Language Development (ELD) instruction is used to teach English language components (grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation) and language skills (listening, speaking, reading, writing, and comprehension) as well as content areas.

EL Programs

EL programs emphasize learning English for both social and academic purposes. English is the language of instruction.

EL Class Period

A student receives EL instruction during a regular class period, often grouped by English language proficiency levels.

EL Instruction

EL is defined as a structured language acquisition program designed to instruct a student in the English language (speaking, reading, writing, and comprehending) and core academic content.

EL Newcomer's Center

EL Newcomer's Center is an EL classroom that enrolls non-English-speaking students from many or all schools of the same grade level (elementary, middle or high school). The Center provides intensive English language and academic content instruction.

EL Resource Center

Students from several classrooms come together for English language and academic content instruction. The resource center concentrates ESL materials and staff in one location.

EL Student File

This file is kept by the EL teacher at the building of enrollment. It contains a copy of the district registration, assessment data, and family information.

EL Teacher

An ESL teacher is required to be certified and have specific training in EL instruction. The EL teacher may provide EL instruction or support services to LEP students and may provide consultative services to regular classroom teachers.

ESSA

The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) is the most recent reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA).

FEL/FLEP Students

A Former English Learner (FEL)/Former Limited English Proficient has been exited from EL program because:

The student has scored proficient on the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0, Kindergarten W-APT or the WIDA screener, and multiple district assessments.

Inclusion

An EL is placed in general education and may receive tutorial support or receive service through a team approach.

Language Instruction Educational Program (LIEP)

Under Title VI and the EEOA LEAs must provide a language assistance program that is effective—educationally sound and proven successful. Consistent with ESEA section 3124, the Department does not recommend any particular curricula, program of instruction, or instructional materials, nor does it prohibit any language instruction educational program used with ELs that is consistent with Title III of the ESEA and other laws, including Title VI and the EEOA.

Title III

Title III is an entitlement program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The purpose of Title III, Part A, is to help ensure that children and youth who are limited English proficient, Native American and/or immigrants, attain English language proficiency, develop high levels of academic attainment in English, and meet the same challenging academic standards that all children are expected to meet. Title III funds are directed to states and eligible local districts or consortia through a formula grant allocation to:

- Develop high-quality language instruction educational programs
- Assist SEAs, LEAs and schools to build their capacity to establish, implement, and sustain language instruction and development programs

- Promote parental and community involvement
- Hold SEAs, LEAs, and schools accountable for increases in English proficiency and core academic content knowledge of limited English proficient children by:
- Demonstrated improvement in the English proficiency of limited English proficient children each fiscal year; and
- Adequate yearly progress for limited English proficient children, including immigrant children and youth, as described in section 1111(b)(2).

WIDA Screener refers to the English language screening assessment given to students new to Dexter Community Schools, when indicated on the home language survey, that a language other than English is spoken in the home.

WIDA (World-class Instructional Design and Assessment) refers to a consortium of states with the purposes of advancing academic language development and academic achievement for linguistically diverse students through high quality standards, assessments, research, and professional development for educators.

APPENDIX F GUIDELINES

- Most students should be placed in an age-appropriate classroom. Even if the student has not attended school before, the social nature of schooling cannot be ignored. It is important to place students with their peers and allow them to interact naturally. Exceptions may include students who have not attended school for more than a year.
- A student should be placed in classrooms that utilize the most interactive methods of teaching. English Learners (ELs) need to listen, speak, read, and write in meaningful contexts to acquire English.
- Bilingual para-educators or instructional assistants may work directly with a student in the classroom in conjunction with the classroom teacher. In this way, para-educators or instructional assistants have a better understanding of what, why, and how content material is being studied and can provide support that is directly connected to classroom goals.
- Previous schooling is considered. The academic backgrounds of students vary greatly. Some students may have studied advanced algebra while others may never have attended school.
- All students need time to learn how to interact in an American school setting. Consideration is given to having the EL explicitly teach about the culture and language of schools.
- Initial placement decisions for the middle and high school student should take into account native language literacy skills, previous schooling, interests and goals, and opportunities within classes for hands-on interactive learning. While a student is often placed in physical education, art, and music classes, when taught appropriately with the support of EL teachers or tutors, other content area classes such as science and math may be crucial to maintaining student's interest in school.
- Consideration is given to alternative means of assessment for the English Learner. Portfolio assessments that include a broad range of student work, teacher observations, and even audio and videotapes of the student's work will offer a vision of student's progress over time. The placement team recognizes that every test is a language test; the student may understand content but be unable to decipher a multiple-choice test. Finally, the team assists teachers in inventing ways of allowing the student to demonstrate what they have learned without using complex English.

The placement team encourage the English Learner's involvement in extra-curricular activities at all grade levels. A student learns English and feels connected to school when he/she is playing soccer, acting in the school play, preparing something for a bake sale, or singing in the choir. The English Learner needs to be invited to participate.

Additional standardized and curriculum-based assessments inform the decision of the team. Criteria used to exit a student will be placed in the student's CA 60 and EL file.

Title III Non-Allowable Expenditures:

1. Title III funds may NOT be used to pick up a cost that was previously funded by general funds.
2. Title III may NOT supplant any other federal, state or local expenses.
3. All test administration cost (ACCESS for ELLs 2.0, W-APT, other state assessments) must be paid by general fund, including the pay for proctors, assessors and substitute teachers.
4. Translation of documents, parent handbooks, and assessments are funded by general funds and NOT with Title III funds.
5. Title III funds may NOT be used for Intake/Eligibility or Annual progress assessments.

Immigrant Program: Generally Allowable Expenditures:

Sub-grants to LEAs and ISDs are made if significant increase is experienced in numbers of immigrant students from ages 3-21; enrolled in public or private school; not born in US; not attended US school for more than three full years. Purpose of Immigrant sub-grants is to pay for activities that provide enhanced instructional opportunities for immigrant children and youth (ESEA Section 3115 (C)). Allowable activities include:

1. Support for personnel, including paraprofessionals who have been specifically trained, or are being trained, to provide services to immigrant children and youth.
2. Provision of tutorials, mentoring, and academic or career counseling for immigrant children and youth (career exploration and shadowing experiences, college visits, etc.) throughout the day and before/after school.
3. Identification and acquisition of bilingual curricular materials, bilingual educational software and technologies to be used in the program carried out with these funds.
4. Activities, coordinated with community-based organizations, institutions of higher education, private sector entities, or other entities with expertise in working with immigrants, to assist parents of immigrant children and youth by offering comprehensive community services.
5. Family literacy, parent outreach liaison and activities, training activities designed to assist parents in adjusting to and understanding the American culture and school system in order to become active participants in the education of their children.
6. Administrative and indirect cost to Title III Immigrant may NOT exceed 2% of the total allocation.

Title III Immigrant Non-Allowable Expenditures:

1. Title III Immigrant funds may NOT be used to pick up a cost that was previously funded by general funds.
2. Title III Immigrant funds may NOT supplant any other federal, state or local expenses.
3. All test administration cost (ACCESS for ELLs 2.0, W-APT, other state assessments) must be paid by general fund, including the pay for proctors, assessors and substitute teachers.
4. Title III Immigrant funds may NOT be used for Intake/Eligibility or Annual progress assessments.

APPENDIX G NOTICE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION

2260 - NONDISCRIMINATION AND ACCESS TO EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Any form of discrimination or harassment can be devastating to an individual's academic progress, social relationship and/or personal sense of self-worth.

As such, the Board of Education does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex (including sexual orientation or transgender identity), disability, age (except as authorized by law), religion, military status, ancestry, or genetic information (collectively, "Protected Classes") in its educational programs or activities.

The Board also does not discriminate on the basis of Protected Classes in its employment policies and practices as they relate to students, and does not tolerate harassment of any kind.

Equal educational opportunities shall be available to all students, without regard to the Protected Classes, age (unless age is a factor necessary to the normal operation or the achievement of any legitimate objective of the program/activity), place of residence within the boundaries of the District, or social or economic background, to learn through the curriculum offered in this District. Educational programs shall be designed to meet the varying needs of all students.

APPENDIX H PROGRAM ENTRY AND EXIT SUMMARY CHART

WIDA ELD Levels	WIDA Screener (Placement)	WIDA ACCESS for ELLs 2.0
Level 1: Entering	1	1
Level 2: Emerging	2	2
Level 3: Developing	3	3
Level 4: Expanding	3-4	3-4
Level 5: Bridging	5	5
Exit Criteria <i>Students must reach 4.5 overall proficiency and 4.0 or higher in each domain in order to qualify to exit the EL Program</i>		