



Saint Louis Language Immersion Schools

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English Language Learners (ELL) Policy

DESE and SLLIS share an obligation to ensure that their English Language Learner (ELL) programs and activities comply with the civil rights laws and applicable grant requirements. Title VI prohibits recipients of Federal financial assistance, including DESE and LEAs, from discriminating on the basis of race, color, or national origin. Title VI's prohibition on national origin discrimination requires DESE and LEAs to take "affirmative steps" to address language barriers so that ELL students may participate meaningfully in schools' educational programs.

Definitions:

The term "**Limited English Proficient**," (LEP) 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 State's proficient level of achievement on State assessments described in section 1111(b)(3);
 - (ii) the ability to successfully achieve in classrooms where the language of instruction is English; or
 - (iii) the opportunity to participate fully in society.

"**English for Speakers of Other Languages**" (ESOL) are programs that teach language skills to students from non-English-speaking backgrounds.

"**English Language Learners**" (ELLs) are speakers of other languages who are in the process of learning English. This abbreviation may be used to indicate LEP students.

A "**migratory**" child is defined as a child who is, or whose parent or spouse is, a migratory agricultural worker (including migratory dairy workers and migratory fishers). In order to obtain temporary or seasonal employment in agricultural or fishing work during the preceding 36 months (or to accompany a parent or spouse for such a purpose), a migratory child is

someone:

- (1) who has moved from one school district to another
- (2) who has moved from one administrative area to another in a state that is comprised of a single school district
- (3) who resides in a school district of more than 15,000 square miles and who migrates a distance of 20 miles or more to a temporary residence in order to engage in fishing activities.

SLLIS' coordinator for ELL programs is the Director of Student Support Services.

The Board directs the Director of Student Support Services to develop and implement language instruction programs that:

- (1) Identify English Language Learner (ELL) students through the use of a home language survey OR by including home language questions on the school enrollment form. The same assessment methods must be used on all students. If using an enrollment form, the questions should include at least the following:

Do you use a language other than English?

Is a language other than English used at home?

The Director of Student Support Services will develop procedures to ensure that all new and currently enrolled students complete the home language survey or an annual enrollment form, as applicable.

- (2) Assess for English proficiency any student who indicates the use of a language other than English, using a DESE-approved assessment instrument.
- (3) Determine the appropriate instructional environment for ELL students.

LEAs are responsible for providing an English language instruction educational program that increases the English proficiency and academic performance of all ELL students. The curriculum used must be tied to scientifically based research on teaching ELL students and must have demonstrated effectiveness.
- (4) Annually assess the English proficiency of ELL students and monitor the progress of students receiving English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) or bilingual instruction in order to determine their readiness for classrooms not tailored to ELL students.
- (5) Provide parents with notice of and information regarding the English language instruction educational program as required by law. To the extent practicable, the notice and information should be in a language that the parent can understand. Parental involvement will be encouraged and parents will be regularly apprised of their child's progress.

Approved:

Date:



Homeless Students Policy

Saint Louis Language Immersions Schools (SLLIS) recognizes that homelessness alone cannot be sufficient reason to separate students from the mainstream school environment. Therefore, SLLIS, in accordance with state and federal law (McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, Subtitle VII-B, reauthorized by Title IX, Part A of the Every Student Succeeds Act) and the Missouri State Plan for Homeless Children and Youth, will give special attention to ensure that homeless children at SLLIS have access to the same free, appropriate public education as provided to other children and youths.

Definitions:

A “homeless child” or “homeless youth” is one who:

A. lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and

B. includes--

- i. children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals;
- ii. children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
- iii. children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings;
- iv. is a migratory child or youth who qualifies as homeless because the child or youth is living in circumstances described in subdivisions (i) to (iii) above.

The first category may include some individuals who have moved in with others. Consideration of each individual case, along with the permanency of the situation, will be needed in order to identify those who are homeless.

The terms “enroll” and “enrollment” include attending classes and participating fully in school activities.

The “school of origin” is the school that the child or youth attended when permanently housed or the school in which the child or youth was last enrolled.

Enrollment and Placement:

Homeless children and youth frequently move, and maintaining a stable school environment is

critical to their success in school. To ensure this stability, LEAs must make school placement determinations on the basis of the “best interest” of the homeless child or youth. Using this standard, SLLIS must –

- (a) Continue the child’s or youth’s education in the school of origin for the duration of homelessness when a family becomes homeless between academic years or during an academic year; or for the remainder of the academic year if the child or youth becomes permanently housed during an academic year, according to the child or youth’s best interest; or
- (b) Immediately enroll the child or youth in any public school that non-homeless students who live in the attendance area in which the child or youth is actually living are eligible to attend.

In determining what is a child or youth’s best interest, SLLIS must, to the extent feasible, keep a homeless child or youth in the school of origin, unless doing so is contrary to the wishes of the child or youth’s parent or guardian. If SLLIS wishes to send a homeless child or youth to a school other than the school of origin or a school requested by the parent or guardian, SLLIS must provide a written explanation of its decision to the parent or guardian, together with a statement regarding the right to appeal the placement decision.

Enrollment requirements which may constitute a barrier to the education of a homeless child or youth may be waived if allowed by law. SLLIS may, however, require contact information.

If SLLIS is unable to determine the grade level of the student because of missing or incomplete records, SLLIS shall administer tests or utilize other reasonable means to determine the appropriate grade level for the child/youth.

Transportation:

Transportation must be provided, at the request of the parent or guardian (or in the case of the unaccompanied youth, the homeless coordinator) to and from the school of origin.

- If the homeless child or youth continues to live in the area served by the LEA in which the school of origin is located, that LEA must provide or arrange for the child’s or youth’s transportation to or from the school of origin.
- If the homeless child or youth continues his or her education in the school of origin but begins living in an area served by another LEA, the LEA of origin and the LEA in which the homeless child or youth is living must agree upon a method to apportion the responsibility and costs for providing the child with transportation to and from the school of origin. If the LEAs cannot agree upon a method, the responsibility and costs for transportation are to be shared equally.
- The transportation requirement applies even if the LEA does not provide transportation to non-homeless students.
- In general, LEAs may not use funds under Title I, Part A or Title V, Part A to transport homeless students to or from their school of origin.

Services:

Each homeless child or youth shall be provided services comparable to services offered to other students at SLLIS including, but not limited to, transportation services, educational services for which the child meets the eligibility criteria, such as educational programs for disadvantaged,

disabled, and gifted and talented students, vocational programs, and school meals programs; before-and-after-school care programs; and programs for students with limited English proficiency.

Homeless students will not be segregated in a separate school or in a separate program within a school based on the students' status as homeless.

In the event that it is in the best interest of the homeless child or youth to attend the school of origin, it shall be the responsibility of this LEA to provide for the transportation of the student. This may be achieved through the transportation services of this LEA, the school of origin, or another outside agency.

Records:

Once LEA officials have determined that an enrolling student is homeless, the LEA's homeless coordinator must assist the student in obtaining his/her education, immunization, medical, and other records. According to McKinney-Vento, the student must be enrolled in the interim.

Immunization:

If the homeless coordinator is unable to obtain prior immunization records within thirty (30) days of enrolling and the student is still eligible for services under the homeless education program; the student must begin the immunization series and demonstrate that satisfactory progress has been accomplished within (90) days. If the homeless student maintains that he/she is exempted from receiving immunizations, then after thirty (30) days the student must provide documentation in accordance with the exemption requirements provided for in § 167.181.3, RSMo.

Any records ordinarily kept by the school, including immunization records, academic records, birth certificates, guardianship records, and evaluation for special services or programs of each homeless child or youth shall be maintained so that appropriate services may be given the student, so that necessary referrals can be made, and so that records may be transferred in a timely fashion when homeless children or youth enters a new LEA. Copies of records shall be made available upon request to students or parents in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act. Under the McKinney-Vento Act, information regarding a student's living situation is not considered directory information and protected by FERPA.

Coordinator:

The Board will designate an individual to act as SLLIS' homeless coordinator to ensure compliance with federal and state law. The homeless coordinator will "ensure that homeless children and youth enroll and succeed in the schools of that agency; and homeless families, children and youth receive educational services for which they are eligible, and referrals to health care services, dental services, mental health services, substance abuse, and other appropriate services." The homeless coordinator will also ensure that disputes regarding the placement or education of homeless children or youth are resolved in a timely fashion.

The homeless coordinator will "ensure that homeless children youths are identified by school personnel through outreach and coordination activities with other entities and agencies; homeless children and youths are enrolled in, and have full and equal opportunity to succeed in, schools of that LEA; homeless families and homeless children and youths have access to and receive educational services for which such families, children, and youths are eligible, and referrals to health care services, dental services, mental health and substance abuse service, housing services, and other appropriate services; public notice of the educational rights of homeless children and

youths is disseminated in locations frequented by parents or guardians of such children and youths, and unaccompanied youths; the parent or guardian or a homeless child or youth, and any accompanied youth, is fully informed of all transportation services, including transportation to the school of origin, and is assisted in accessing transportation to the school; school personnel receive professional development and other support; and unaccompanied youths are enrolled in school, have opportunities to meet the same challenging State academic standards as the State establishes for other children and youth, and are informed of their status as independent students under section 480 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087vv).” The homeless coordinator will also ensure that disputes regarding the placement or education of homeless children or youth are resolved in a timely fashion.

SLGIS shall inform school personnel, service providers and advocates working with homeless families of the duties of the LEA homeless coordinator.

Resolving Grievances:

Level I - A complaint regarding the placement or education of a homeless child or youth shall first be presented orally and informally to the LEA’s homeless coordinator. If the complaint is not promptly resolved, the complainant may present a formal written complaint (grievance) to the homeless coordinator. The written charge must include the following information: date of filing, description of alleged grievances, the name of the person or persons involved and a recap of the action taken during the informal charge state. Within five (5) working days after receiving the complaint, the coordinator shall state a decision in writing to the complainant, with supporting evidence and reasons. In addition, the coordinator will inform the Director of Student Support Services and the President of the formal complaint and the disposition.

Level II - Within five (5) working days after receiving the decision at Level I, the complainant may appeal the decision to the President or his/her designee by filing a written appeal package. This package shall consist of the complainants’ grievance and the decisions rendered at Level I. The President or his/her designee will arrange for a personal conference with the complainant at their earliest mutual convenience. Within five (5) working days after receiving the complaint, the President or his/her designee shall state a decision in writing to the complainant, with supporting evidence and reasons.

Level III - If resolution is not reached in Level II, a similar written appeals package shall be directed through the President or his/her designee to the Board requesting a hearing before the Board at the next regularly scheduled or specially called meeting. The hearing before the Board may be conducted in closed session upon the request of either the Board or the complainant. Within thirty (30) working days after receiving the appeals package, the Board shall state its decision and reply in writing to the parties involved. For LEA purposes, the decision of the Board is final.

Level IV - If the complainant is dissatisfied with the action taken by the Board of Directors of the LEA, a written notice stating the reasons for the dissatisfaction may be filed with the state director of special federal instructional programs. The state director will initiate an investigation, determine the facts relating to the complaint, and issue notice of his or her findings within thirty (30) days to the LEA and the complainant. If the findings support the action taken by the LEA, such action will be confirmed. If the findings support the allegations of the complainant, the LEA will be directed to take corrective action. An appeal of this decision can be made within ten (10) days to the Deputy Commissioner of Education. Within thirty (30) days after receiving an

appeal, the Deputy Commissioner of Education will render a final administrative decision and notify the complainant and all other interested parties in writing.

Approved:

Date:

DRAFT



Saint Louis Language Immersion Schools

Operations: 3500

Title: Title I Parent Involvement

Local Educational Agency Title I.A Parental Involvement Policy and School Title I.A Parental Involvement Policy

In support of strengthening student academic achievement, each school that receives Title I, Part A funds must develop jointly with, agree on with, and distribute to, parents of participating children a written parental involvement policy that contains information required by section 1118 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) (parental involvement policy).

I. LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY POLICY.

In General: A local educational agency may receive Title I, Part A funds only if such agency implements programs, activities, and procedures for the involvement of parents in programs assisted under Title I, Part A consistent with the provisions below. Such activities shall be planned and implemented with meaningful consultation with parents of participating children.

Written Policy: Each local educational agency that receives funds under Title I, Part A shall develop jointly with, agree upon with, and distribute to, parents of participating children a written parent involvement policy that is incorporated into the local educational agency's plan developed under section 1112, establishes the expectations for parent involvement, and describes how the local educational agency will:

- involve parents in the joint development of the plan under section 1112, and the process of school review and improvement under section 1116;
- provide the coordination, technical assistance, and other support necessary to assist participating schools in planning and implementing effective parent involvement activities to improve student academic achievement and school performance;
- build the schools' and parents' capacity for strong parental involvement as described in Building Capacity for Involvement (in II, below).
- coordinate and integrate parental involvement strategies under this part with parental involvement strategies under other programs, such as the Head Start program, Reading First program, Early Reading First program, Even Start program, Parents as Teachers program, and Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters, and State-run preschool programs;
- conduct, with the involvement of parents, an annual evaluation of the content and effectiveness of the parental involvement policy in improving the quality of the schools served under this part, including identifying barriers to greater participation by parents in activities authorized by this section (with particular attention to parents who are economically disadvantaged, are disabled, have limited English proficiency, have limited literacy, or are of any racial or ethnic minority background), and use the findings of such evaluation to design strategies for more effective parental involvement, and to revise, if necessary, the parental involvement policies described in this section; and
- involve parents in the activities of the schools served under Title I, Part A

Reservation of Funds.

Each local educational agency shall reserve not less than 1 percent of such agency's allocation under Title I, Part A to carry out parental involvement, including family literacy and parenting skills, (unless 1 percent of such agency's allocation under Title I, Part A (other than funds allocated under section 1002(e)) for the fiscal year for which the determination is made is \$5,000 or less.)

Parents of children receiving services under Title I, Part A shall be involved in the decisions regarding how funds reserved as set forth above are allotted for parental involvement activities.

II. SCHOOL PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT POLICY.

Each school served under Title I, Part A shall jointly develop with, and distribute to, parents of participating children a written parental involvement policy, agreed upon by such parents, that shall describe the means for carrying out the requirements of Policy Involvement, Shared Responsibilities for High Student Academic Achievement, Building Capacity for Involvement and Accessibility. Such policy shall be updated periodically to meet the changing needs of parents and the school.

Special rule.--If the school has a parental involvement policy that applies to all parents, such school may amend that policy, if necessary, to meet the requirements of this subsection.

Amendment.--If the local educational agency has a school district-level parental involvement policy that applies to all parents, such agency may amend that policy, if necessary, to meet the requirements of this subsection.

Parental comments.--If the plan under section 1112 is not satisfactory to the parents of participating children, the local educational agency shall submit any parent comments with such plan when such local educational agency submits the plan to the State.

Policy Involvement.

Each school served under Title I, Part A shall:

- (1) convene an annual meeting, at a convenient time, at the beginning of the school year, to which all parents of participating children shall be invited and encouraged to attend, to inform parents of their school's participation under Title I, Part A and to explain Title I, Part A, its requirements, and their right to be involved. The school shall have sign-in sheets for this meeting and retain such sign-in sheets, the agenda for the meeting and minutes of the meeting for audit purposes by DESE;
- (2) offer a flexible number of meetings, such as meetings in the morning or evening, and may provide, with funds provided under this part, transportation, child care, or home visits, as such services relate to parental involvement;
- (3) involve parents, in an organized, ongoing, and timely way, in the planning, review, and improvement of programs under this part, including the school parental involvement policy and the joint development of the schoolwide program plan under section 1114(b), except that if a school has in place a process for involving parents in the joint planning and design of its programs, the school may use that process, if such process includes an adequate representation of parents of participating children;
- (4) provide parents of participating children--
 - (A) timely information about programs under this part;
 - (B) a description and explanation of the curriculum in use at the school, the forms of academic assessment used to measure student progress, and the proficiency levels students are expected to meet; and
 - (C) if requested by parents, opportunities for regular meetings to formulate

suggestions and to participate, as appropriate, in decisions relating to the education of their children, and respond to any such suggestions as soon as practicably possible; and

(5) if the schoolwide program plan under section 1114(b)(2) is not satisfactory to the parents of participating children, submit any parent comments on the plan when the school makes the plan available to the local educational agency.

Shared Responsibilities for High Student Academic Achievement.

As a component of the school-level parental involvement policy, each school served under Title I, Part A shall jointly develop with parents for all children served under this part a school-parent compact that outlines how parents, the entire school staff, and students will share the responsibility for improved student academic achievement and the means by which the school and parents will build and develop a partnership to help children achieve the State's high standards. Such compact shall:

- (1) describe the school's responsibility to provide high quality curriculum and instruction in a supportive and effective learning environment that enables the children served under this part to meet the State's student academic achievement standards, and the ways in which each parent will be responsible for supporting their children's learning, such as monitoring attendance, homework completion, and television watching; volunteering in their child's classroom; and participating, as appropriate, in decisions relating to the education of their children and positive use of extracurricular time; and
- (2) address the importance of communication between teachers and parents on an ongoing basis through, at a minimum:

- (A) parent-teacher conferences in elementary schools, at least annually, during which the compact shall be discussed as the compact relates to the individual child's achievement;
- (B) frequent reports to parents on their children's progress; and
- (C) reasonable access to staff, opportunities to volunteer and participate in their child's class, and observation of classroom activities.

Building Capacity for Involvement.

To ensure effective involvement of parents and to support a partnership among the school involved, parents, and the community to improve student academic achievement, each school and local educational agency assisted under Title I, Part A:

- (1) shall provide assistance to parents of children served by the school or local educational agency, as appropriate, in understanding such topics as the State's academic content standards and State student academic achievement standards, State and local academic assessments, the requirements of this part, and how to monitor a child's progress and work with educators to improve the achievement of their children;
- (2) shall provide materials and training to help parents to work with their children to improve their children's achievement, such as literacy training and using technology, as appropriate, to foster parental involvement;
- (3) shall educate teachers, pupil services personnel, principals, and other staff, with the assistance of parents, in the value and utility of contributions of parents, and in how to reach out to, communicate with, and work with parents as equal partners, implement and coordinate parent programs, and build ties between parents and the school;
- (4) shall, to the extent feasible and appropriate, coordinate and integrate parent involvement programs and activities with Head Start, Reading First, Early Reading First, Even Start, the Home Instruction Programs for Preschool Youngsters, the Parents as Teachers Program, and public preschool and other programs, and conduct other activities, such as parent resource centers, that encourage and support parents in more fully participating in the education of their children;

- (5) shall ensure that information related to school and parent programs, meetings, and other activities is sent to the parents of participating children in a format and, to the extent practicable, in a language the parents can understand;
- (6) may involve parents in the development of training for teachers, principals, and other educators to improve the effectiveness of such training;
- (7) may provide necessary literacy training from funds received under this part if the local educational agency has exhausted all other reasonably available sources of funding for such training;
- (8) may pay reasonable and necessary expenses associated with local parental involvement activities, including transportation and child care costs, to enable parents to participate in school-related meetings and training sessions;
- (9) may train parents to enhance the involvement of other parents;
- (10) may arrange school meetings at a variety of times, or conduct in-home conferences between teachers or other educators, who work directly with participating children, with parents who are unable to attend such conferences at school, in order to maximize parental involvement and participation;
- (11) may adopt and implement model approaches to improving parental involvement;
- (12) may establish a districtwide parent advisory council to provide advice on all matters related to parental involvement in programs supported under this section;
- (13) may develop appropriate roles for community-based organizations and businesses in parent involvement activities; and
- (14) shall provide such other reasonable support for parental involvement activities under this section as parents may request.

III. ACCESSIBILITY.

In carrying out the parental involvement requirements, local educational agencies and schools, to the extent practicable, shall provide full opportunities for the participation of parents with limited English proficiency, parents with disabilities, and parents of migratory children, including providing information and school reports required under section 1111 in a format and, to the extent practicable, in a language such parents understand.

Approved:

Date:



Saint Louis Language Immersion Schools

Operations: 3510

Title: Migrant Procedure

Migrant Procedure

Identification

For purposes of Board policies and regulation, a child is a “migratory child” and is eligible for the Migrant Education Program (MEP) if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The child is not older than 21 years of age; and
2. The child is entitled to a free public education (through grade 12) under State law or is below the age of compulsory school attendance; and
3. The child is a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher or has a parent, spouse, or guardian who is a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher; and
4. The child moved within the preceding 36 months in order to seek or obtain qualifying work, or to accompany or join the migratory agricultural worker or migratory fisher identified in paragraph three above, in order to seek or obtain qualifying work; and
5. The child has moved from one LEA to another.

Potential migrant students will be identified through a question on the school enrollment form. If it is indicated that a potential migrant student is enrolling, the school will notify the State MELL Director and request assistance with the identification of the student.

Services

If a migrant student is identified by the MELL office, the school will be responsible to:

- assess the educational, health, and social needs of the identified student and develop objectives to address those needs so that migrant children meet the same challenging State academic content standards and academic achievement standards that all children are expected to meet;
- Provide advocacy to allow children and families to gain access to health, nutrition and social services;
- Review existing programs and resources to determine which can help meet the needs of migrant children and assure that the children have access to them;
- provide professional development activities for teachers to improve the quality of education for migrant children; and,
- provide opportunities for participation of migrant parents in the educational activities of their children.

Approved:

Date: