Agenda

Presentation Agenda

- HB 3 Bilingual Education Allotment (BEA) Key Points

- Bilingual Education Background

- Changes in BEA Funding

- BEA Spending Requirements

- Bilingual Education Support

HB 3 Bilingual Education Allotment (BEA) Key Points

Bilingual Education Allotment Key Points

Additional funding (0.05 or $308) for LEP/English learners and non-LEP/English learners in a bilingual education program using dual language immersion.

55% of BEA funds must be used in providing bilingual education or special language (ESL) programs and spending definitions have been **expanded**.

TEA will expand the **tools and resources** available for dual language immersion.

FAQs

|	
Question	**What is the difference between the terms *Limited English Proficient, English Language Learner,* and *English Learner*?**
Answer	Texas Education Code (TEC) 29.052 refers to students who are in the process of acquiring English and have a primary language other than English as **Limited English Proficient (LEP)**. Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 89 used the term **English Language Learner (ELL)** but in recent revisions updated to the term **English Learner (EL)** in alignment with the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). This presentation will use these terms interchangeably.

Bilingual Education Background

Identified English Learners in Texas

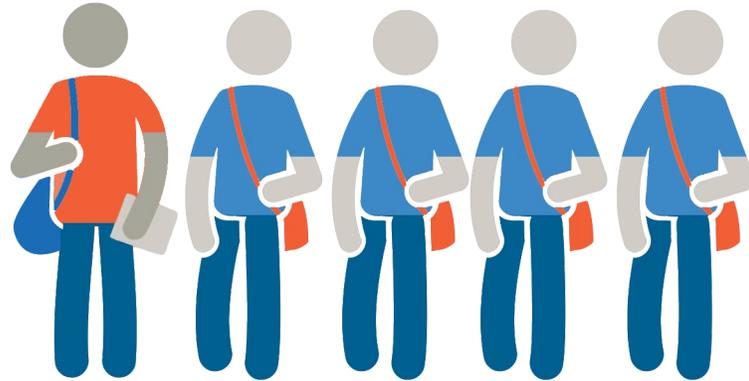| Top 10 States with Highest EL Student Enrollment (2016-17)*NCES |
| --- |
| 1. California |
| **2. Texas** |
| 3. New York |
| 4. Florida |
| 5. New Jersey |
| 6. Illinois |
| 7. Georgia |
| 8. Washington |
| 9. Arizona |
| 10. Virginia |

Texas serves just under one in five (20%) of the nation's English learners

20%
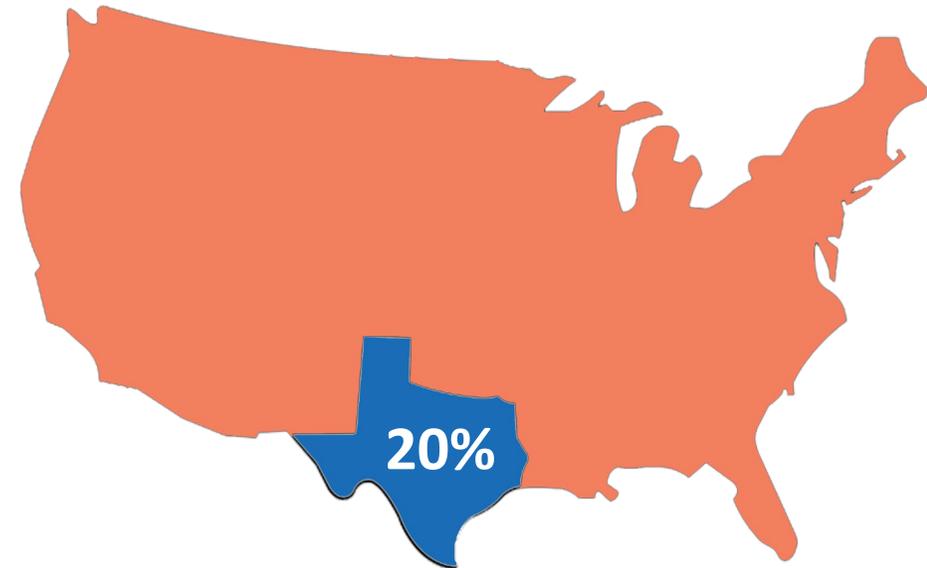
Identified English Learners in Texas

In addition to having 1 out of 5 ELs in the country...

20% = EL Population in Texas

1 in 5 students in Texas

There was almost a **4% increase** from the 2017-2018 school year (39,880 identified ELs)

1,055,172

Language Diversity in Texas

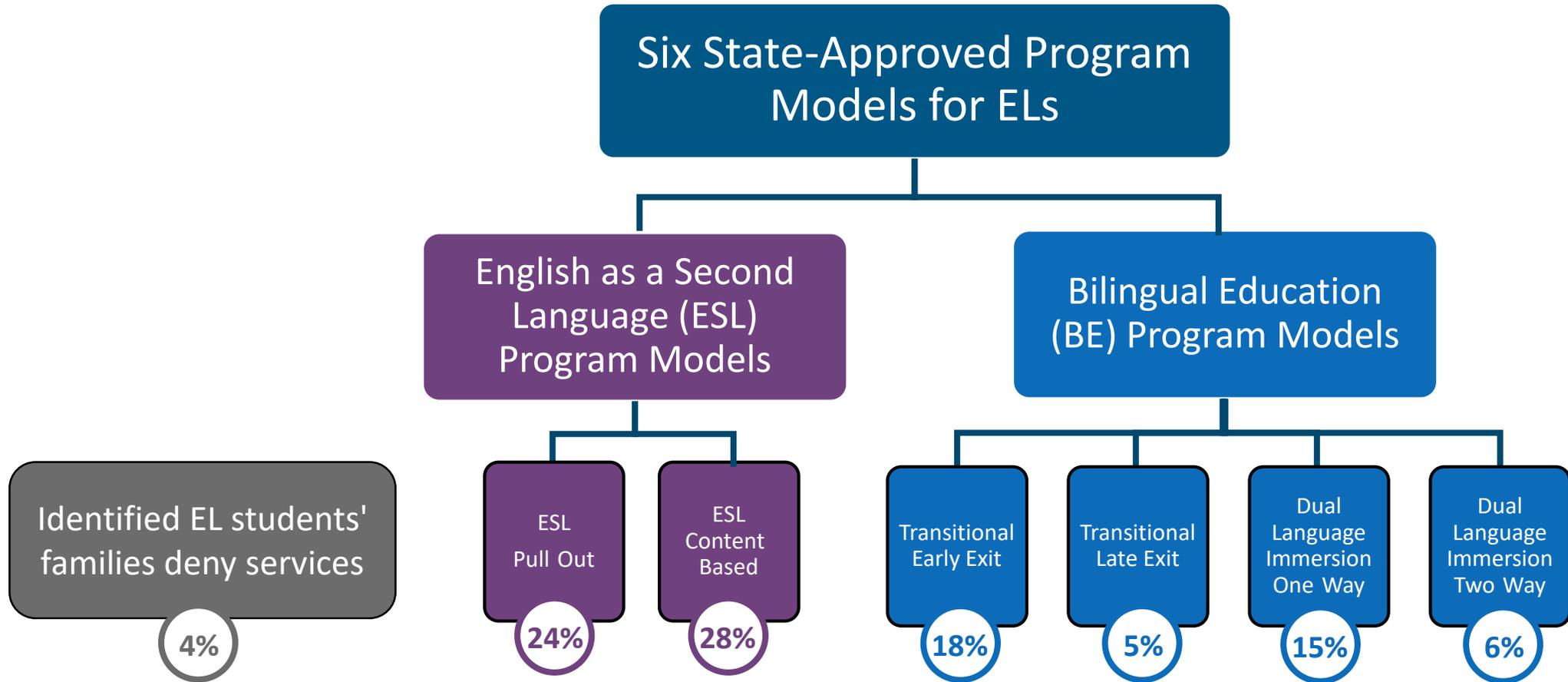| Top 10 Languages of EL Students in Texas (Spring 2019 - PEIMS) |
|---|
| Spanish – 938,413 – 88.9% |
| Vietnamese – 16,482 – 1.6% |
| Arabic – 12,857 – 1.2% |
| Urdu – 5,558 – 0.5% |
| Mandarin – 5,150 – 0.5% |
| Burmese – 3,689 – 0.3% |
| Telugu (Telegu) – 3,601 – 0.3% |
| Korean – 3,070 – 0.3% |
| French – 3,021 – 0.3% |
| Swahili – 2,894 – 0.3% |

130+ different languages spoken

English Learner Program Models in Texas

TEA — Texas Education Agency

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Six State-Approved Program
Models for ELs
├── English as a Second Language (ESL) Program Models
│   ├── ESL Pull Out — 24%
│   └── ESL Content Based — 28%
└── Bilingual Education (BE) Program Models
    ├── Transitional Early Exit — 18%
    ├── Transitional Late Exit — 5%
    ├── Dual Language Immersion One Way — 15%
    └── Dual Language Immersion Two Way — 6%

Identified EL students' families deny services — 4%
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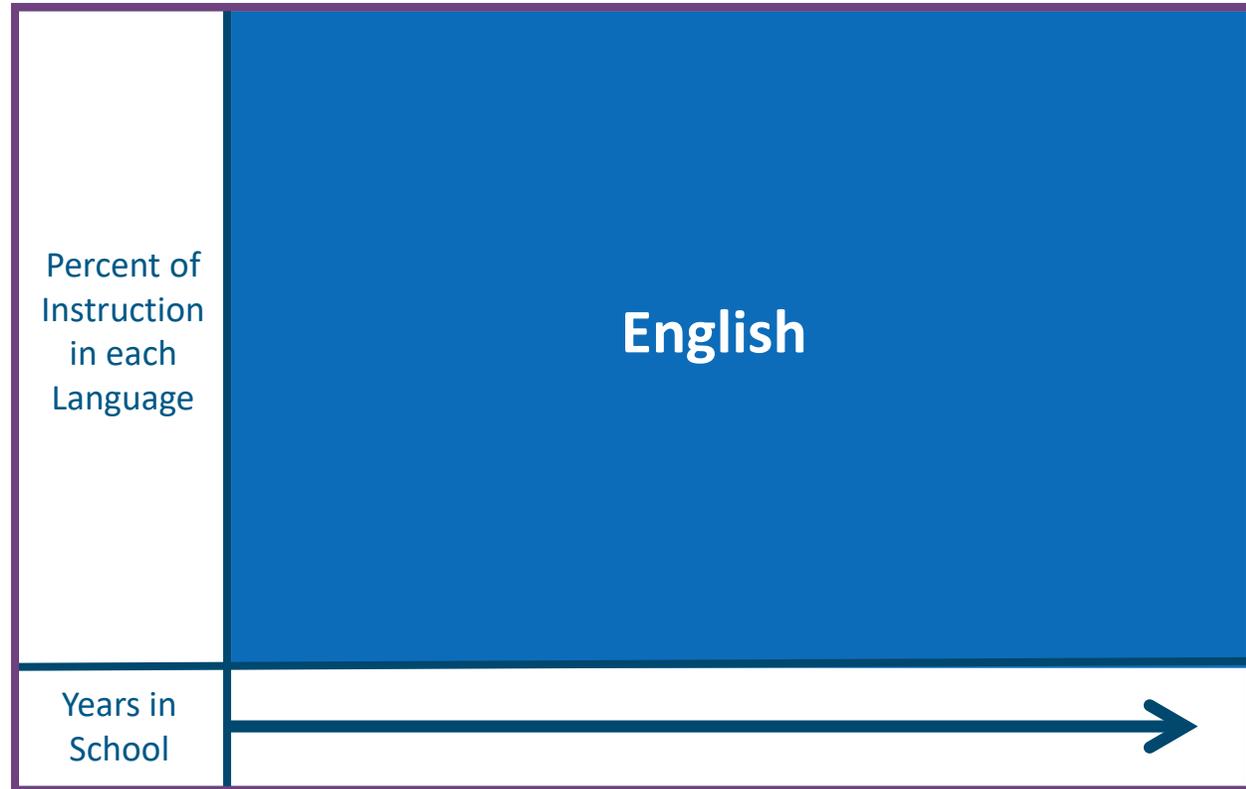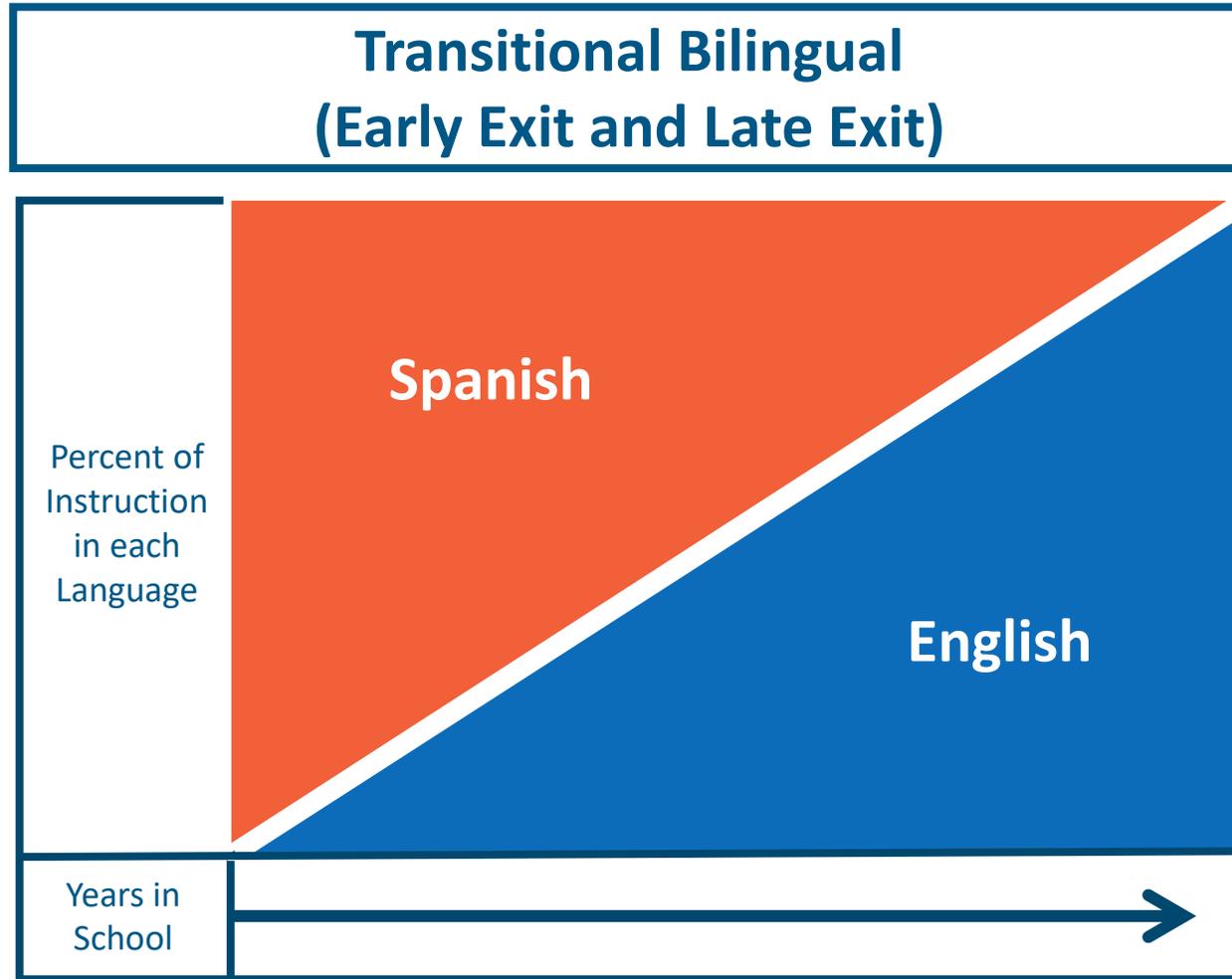
Bilingual versus English as a Second Language

- "Rule of 20"
- If an LEA has 20 or more English learners, district-wide
  - with the same primary language
  - at the same grade level
- Then provision of bilingual education program services is required at the elementary level, and permitted at the secondary level

English as a Second Language (ESL) Program Models
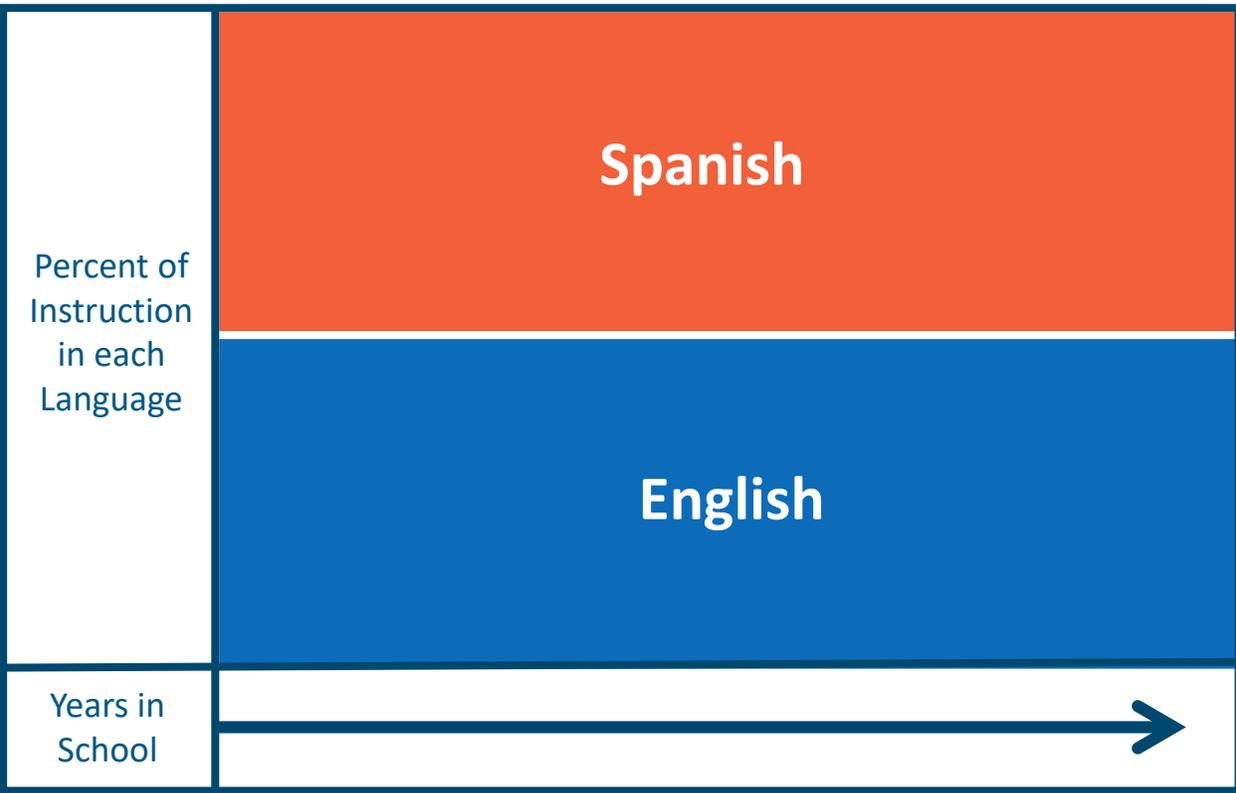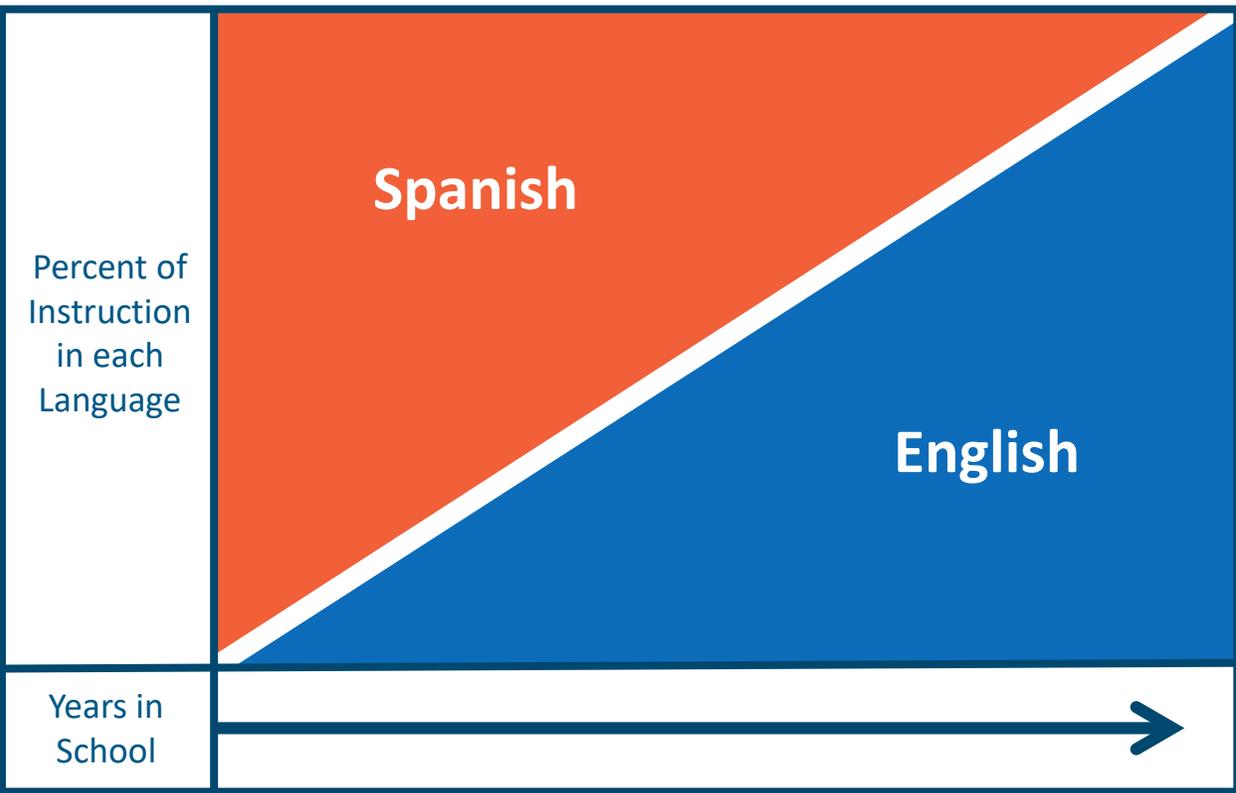
ESL (Content-Based and Pull-Out)

Percent of Instruction in each Language

English

Years in School

Bilingual Education (BE) Program Models

**Transitional Bilingual
(Early Exit and Late Exit)**

Percent of Instruction in each Language

Spanish

English

Years in School

Bilingual Education (BE) Program Models

Texas Education Agency

Transitional Bilingual
(Early Exit and Late Exit)

Percent of Instruction in each Language

Spanish

English

Years in School

Dual Language Immersion (DLI)
(One-Way and Two-Way)

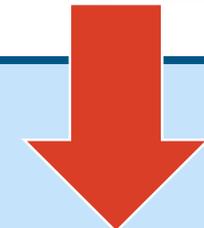Percent of Instruction in each Language

Spanish

English

Years in School

English Learner Program Models in Texas

English as a Second Language (ESL) Program Models
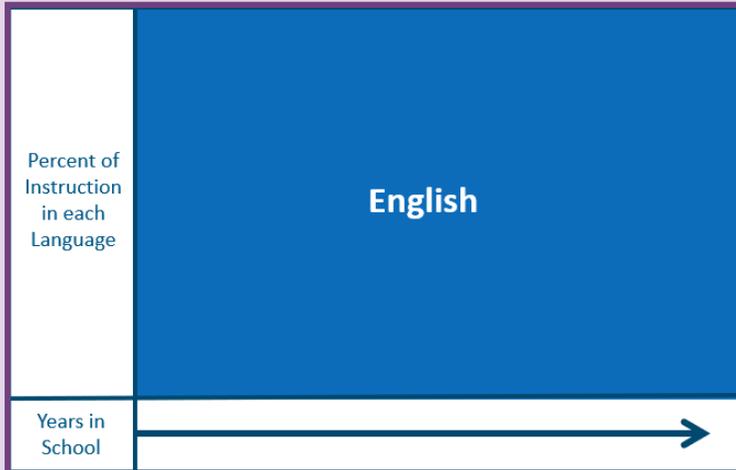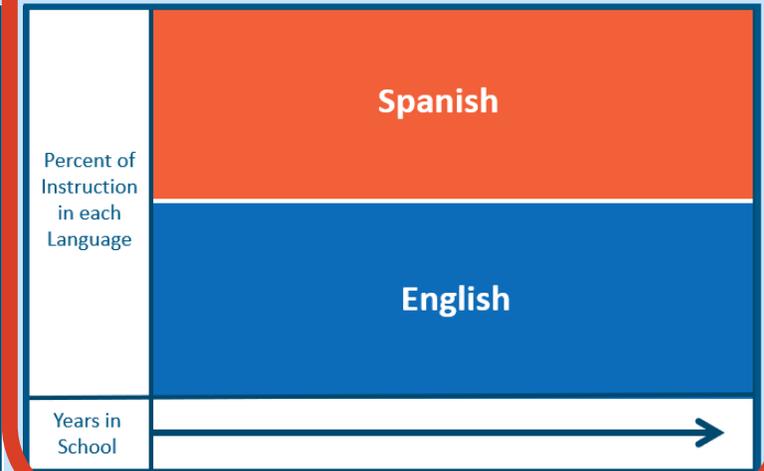
ESL (Content-Based and Pull-Out)

Percent of Instruction in each Language

English

Years in School

Bilingual Education (BE) Program Models

Transitional Bilingual (Early Exit and Late Exit)

Percent of Instruction in each Language

Spanish

English

Years in School

Dual Language Immersion (DLI) (One-Way and Two-Way)

Percent of Instruction in each Language

Spanish

English

Years in School
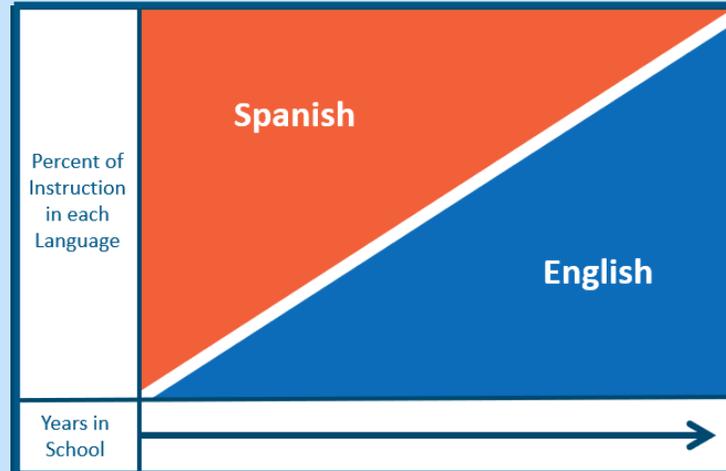
Changes in BEA Funding

Why BEA Funding Was Changed

HB 3 incorporates the Texas Commission of Public School Finance's recommendation to:

- Create a new dual language allotment as compelling data reviewed by the Commission indicates that dual language programs are highly effective vs. transitional or ESL.

- Better incentivize and resource school districts to offer these effective programs, the Commission recommends that the state create an additional allotment at an additional 0.05 weight (for a total 0.15 weight) for dual language programs.

Changes to Bilingual Education Allotment

BEFORE — HB 3

- Funding for any LEP student in any language program
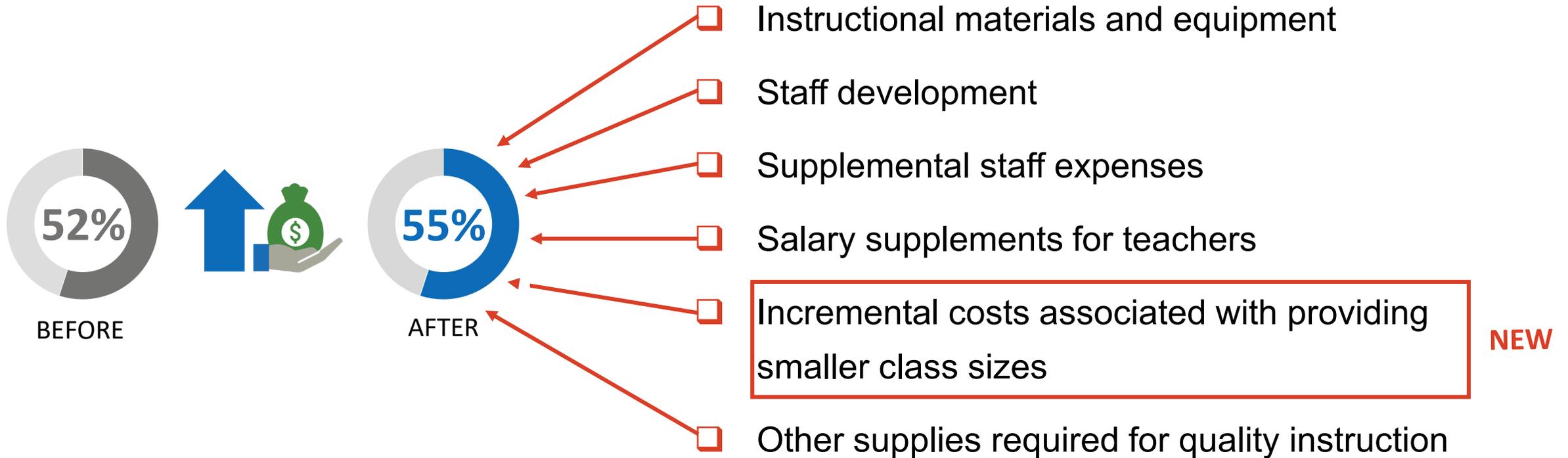 (0.1 x Basic Allotment for LEP = $514)

AFTER — HB 3

- Funding for any LEP students in any language program
  (0.1 x BA for LEP = $616)
- For LEP students served in a dual language immersion program, additional funding (0.15 x BA for LEP in dual language = $924)
- For non-LEP students served in a two-way dual language immersion program, additional funding
  (0.05 x BA for non-LEP = $308)

BEA Spending Requirements

BEA Fund Use

At least 55% of the BEA funds must be used in providing bilingual education or special language programs under Subchapter B, Chapter 29. These are the following that can apply towards the 55%:

- Instructional materials and equipment
- Staff development
- Supplemental staff expenses
- Salary supplements for teachers
- Incremental costs associated with providing smaller class sizes **NEW**
- Other supplies required for quality instruction

52% BEFORE

55% AFTER

New Reporting Requirements

Per Texas Education Code (TEC) §48.105(c), the State Board of Education (SBOE) will adopt rules requiring a report on the use of bilingual education allotment.

Agency staff plan to propose to SBOE that this rule be written so that the reporting requirement is satisfied by a new component included in the annual LEA audit.

Bilingual Education Allotment

Report

Minimum required program expenditure percentage

FAQs

| Question	Did spending requirement compliance enforcement change with HB 3?
Answer	Compliance enforcement with state spending requirements is no different under HB 3. The agency has historically enforced corrective action plans for LEAs if they fail to meet their spending requirements over a three-year average. That agency practice is now adopted in law.

Bilingual Education Support

Assistance by Agency

Sec. 29.065. ASSISTANCE BY AGENCY. The agency shall develop tools to assist LEAs in implementing bilingual education and special language programs under this chapter.

LEAs

Bilingual Education

Special Language Programs

English Learner Program Support
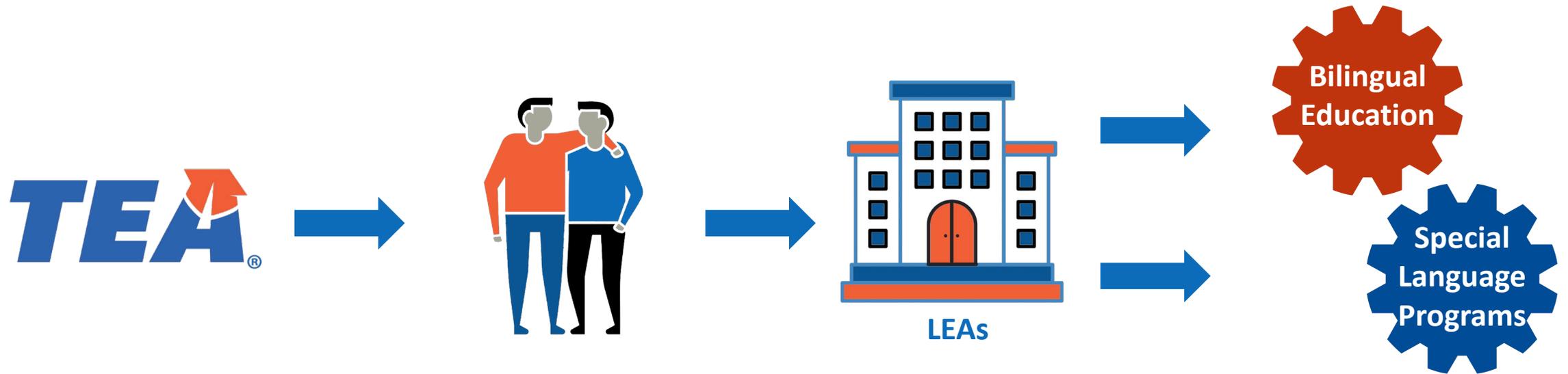
ESC Support

Technical Assistance

Program Resources

Professional Development

Program Guidance

http://elltx.org

House Bill 3 Resources

Stay tuned for the most up-to-date information from TEA on the implementation of House Bill 3
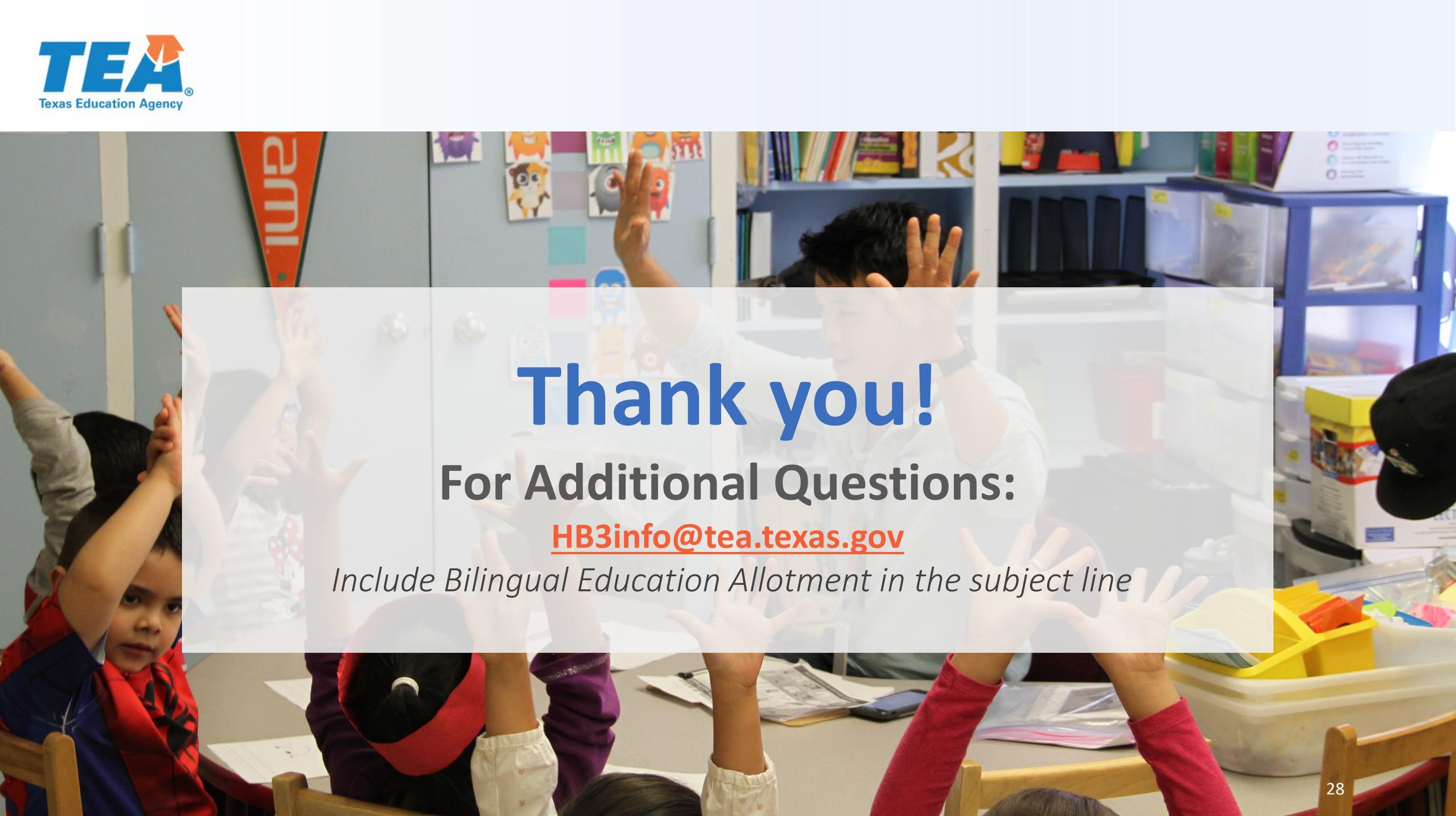
tea.texas.gov/HB3

Visit tea.texas.gov/HB3 for the most up-to-date information

HB3info@tea.texas.gov

Email HB3info@tea.texas.gov with any questions

Thank you!

For Additional Questions:

HB3info@tea.texas.gov

Include Bilingual Education Allotment in the subject line