By Senator Rodriguez

40-01023-23 2023524___ A bill to be entitled

An act relating to native language assessments in

public schools; amending s. 1003.435, F.S.; requiring that a high school equivalency examination administered in any language other than English be given the same weight as a high school equivalency examination administered in English; amending s. 1008.22, F.S.; revising requirements of the statewide, standardized assessment program to include native language versions of related assessments; requiring school districts to administer native language versions of such assessments to certain English language learners and other students for whom it is appropriate; providing for the determination of when it is appropriate to administer native language

versions of such assessments; requiring the Department

of Education to create a timetable and action plan for

the development and adoption of native language

versions of the assessments; requiring the state to accept results on the high school equivalency examination from any language version of the examination; providing for the administration of standardized assessments; requiring the department to develop or identify content assessments in target languages; providing for the administration of content assessments in target languages in certain education

programs; requiring the department to create a timetable and an action plan for the development and adoption of native language examinations; requiring

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the Commissioner of Education to identify alternative assessments and passing scores for a specified purpose; requiring the State Board of Education to approve by rule passing scores on alternative assessments; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, the federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) includes the purpose of assisting all English learners, including immigrant children and youth, in achieving at high levels in academic subjects so that all English learners can meet the same challenging state academic standards that all students are expected to meet, and

WHEREAS, the ESSA requires states to make every effort to develop annual academic assessments in languages other than English which are present to a significant extent in the participating student population, and

WHEREAS, Florida's diversity of English language learners surpasses most states in the country, and

WHEREAS, Florida is ranked third nationally in English language learner population and, although Spanish is the native language of the majority of these students, English language learners in this state speak more than 200 different languages, and

WHEREAS, all students within this state should be given an equitable opportunity to study and learn subjects required for grade-to-grade progression and high school graduation, and

WHEREAS, the current system of testing students for accountability purposes in a language that the students do not understand does not provide accurate information about how well

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English language learners are learning content area subjects, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 1003.435, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.435 High school equivalency diploma program.-

(5) Each district school board shall develop, in cooperation with the area Florida College System institution board of trustees, a plan for the provision of advanced instruction for those students who attain satisfactory performance on the high school equivalency examination or the subject area examinations or who demonstrate through other means a readiness to engage in postsecondary-level academic work. The plan must shall include provisions for the equitable distribution of generated funds to cover personnel, maintenance, and other costs of offering the advanced instruction. Priority must shall be given to programs of advanced instruction offered in high school facilities. A high school equivalency examination administered in a language other than English must be given the same weight as a high school equivalency examination administered in English.

Section 2. Present subsections (9) through (14) of section 1008.22, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (10) through (15), respectively, paragraph (h) is added to subsection (3) and a new subsection (9) is added to that section, and paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (3) of that section are amended, to read:

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1008.22 Student assessment program for public schools.-

- (3) STATEWIDE, STANDARDIZED ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.—The Commissioner of Education shall design and implement a statewide, standardized assessment program aligned to the core curricular content established in the state academic standards. The commissioner also must develop or select and implement a common battery of assessment tools that will be used in all juvenile justice education programs in the state. These tools must accurately measure the core curricular content established in the state academic standards. Participation in the assessment program is mandatory for all school districts and all students attending public schools, including adult students seeking a standard high school diploma under s. 1003.4282 and students in Department of Juvenile Justice education programs, except as otherwise provided by law. If a student does not participate in the assessment program, the school district must notify the student's parent and provide the parent with information regarding the implications of such nonparticipation. The statewide, standardized assessment program shall be designed and implemented as follows:
 - (a) Statewide, standardized comprehensive assessments.-
- 1. The statewide, standardized English Language Arts (ELA) assessments shall be administered to students in grades 3 through 10. Retake opportunities for the grade 10 ELA assessment must be provided. Reading passages and writing prompts for ELA assessments shall incorporate grade-level core curricula content from social studies. The statewide, standardized Mathematics assessments shall be administered annually in grades 3 through 8. The statewide, standardized Science assessment shall be

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administered annually at least once at the elementary and middle grades levels. In order to earn a standard high school diploma, a student who has not earned a passing score on the grade 10 ELA assessment must earn a passing score on the assessment retake or earn a concordant score as authorized under subsection (10) (9).

- 2. Beginning with the 2022-2023 school year, the end-of-year comprehensive progress monitoring assessment administered pursuant to s. 1008.25(8)(b)2. is the statewide, standardized ELA assessment for students in grades 3 through 10 and the statewide, standardized Mathematics assessment for students in grades 3 through 8.
- (d) Students with disabilities; Florida Alternate
 Assessment; English language learners enrolled in dual language
 programs.—
- 1. Each district school board must provide instruction to prepare students with disabilities in the core content knowledge and skills necessary for successful grade-to-grade progression and high school graduation.
- 2. A student with a disability, as defined in s. 1007.02, for whom the individual education plan (IEP) team determines that the statewide, standardized assessments under this section cannot accurately measure the student's abilities, taking into consideration all allowable accommodations, shall have assessment results waived for the purpose of receiving a course grade and a standard high school diploma. Such waiver shall be designated on the student's transcript and. The statement of waiver shall be limited to a statement that performance on an assessment was waived for the purpose of receiving a course grade or a standard high school diploma, as applicable.

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3. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules, based upon recommendations of the commissioner, for the provision of assessment accommodations for students with disabilities and for students who have limited English proficiency.

- a. Accommodations that negate the validity of a statewide, standardized assessment are not allowed during the administration of the assessment. However, instructional accommodations are allowed in the classroom if identified in a student's IEP. Students using instructional accommodations in the classroom that are not allowed on a statewide, standardized assessment may have assessment results waived if the IEP team determines that the assessment cannot accurately measure the student's abilities.
- b. If a student is provided with instructional accommodations in the classroom that are not allowed as accommodations for statewide, standardized assessments, the district must inform the parent in writing and provide the parent with information regarding the impact on the student's ability to meet expected performance levels. A parent must provide signed consent for a student to receive classroom instructional accommodations that would not be available or permitted on a statewide, standardized assessment and acknowledge in writing that he or she understands the implications of such instructional accommodations.
- c. If a student's IEP states that online administration of a statewide, standardized assessment will significantly impair the student's ability to perform, the assessment shall be administered in hard copy.
 - d.(I) Each school district shall administer, as

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appropriate, native language versions of statewide, standardized
assessments and EOC assessments to English language learners
enrolled in dual language programs in elementary or middle
school and for whom it is appropriate.

- (A) A parent of an English language learner enrolled in a dual language program in prekindergarten through grade 5 and a parent of a student with disabilities in any grade level may determine whether the administration of a native language version of a statewide, standardized assessment and EOC assessment is appropriate.
- (B) An English language learner enrolled in a dual language program in grades 6, 7, or 8 may determine whether the administration of a native language version of a statewide, standardized assessment and EOC assessment is appropriate. The parent of an English language learner enrolled in a dual language program in grades 6, 7, or 8 is entitled to prohibit his or her student from being administered the native language versions of the assessments.
- (II) The Department of Education shall develop a timetable and action plan to phase in the development and adoption of the native language assessments, beginning with assessments for the three most prevalent languages represented in the English language learner population within this state and with assessments required for high school graduation. The state shall accept results on the high school equivalency examination from any language version of the examination.
- 4. For students with significant cognitive disabilities, the Department of Education shall provide for implementation of the Florida Alternate Assessment to accurately measure the core

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curricular content established in the state academic standards.

- (h) Content assessments in the target language of instruction.—
- 1. Statewide, standardized assessments in the target language identified or developed by the department must be administered annually for the target language to English language learners in dual language programs and bilingual education programs.
- 2. The department shall develop a timetable and action plan to phase in the identification or development and adoption of native language examinations of achievement in the content areas taught through the target language, beginning with examinations in the most frequently taught content area in bilingual or dual language programs in public schools.
- (9) ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS; ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENTS.—The commissioner shall identify alternative assessments and the respective passing scores to be offered in languages other than English which are appropriate for demonstrating the college readiness of English language learners. The passing scores on alternative assessments identified pursuant to this subsection must be approved by state board rule.
 - Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.