



This Bill Analysis reflects the contents of the bill as it was presented in committee.

# HOUSE BILL 411: Modify School Qual./Student Success Indicator.

2019-2020 General Assembly

<b>Committee:</b>	Senate Education/Higher Education.	<b>If Date:</b>	June 19, 2019
	favorable, re-refer to Rules and Operations of the Senate		
<b>Introduced by:</b>	Reps. Horn, Corbin, Elmore, Johnson	<b>Prepared by:</b>	Samantha Yarborough
<b>Analysis of:</b>	Second Edition		Staff Attorney

**OVERVIEW:** *The 2nd edition of House Bill 411 would combine career and college readiness indicators for both school performance grades required under State law as well as for federal reporting purposes under the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA).*

**CURRENT LAW:** Under ESSA, states must annually measure school performance on certain indicators, such as academic achievement, student growth, and graduation rate. States must include at least one school quality and student success indicator, such as career or college readiness, that is (i) valid and reliable; (ii) used statewide for all students; and (iii) allows for meaningful differentiation of school performance.

Under G.S. 115C-83.15, school performance grades are calculated using multiple measures. Two of those measures are (i) college readiness, as measured by performance on a nationally normed test of college readiness, such as the ACT, and (ii) career readiness, as measured by a workplace readiness test. The college readiness indicator is based on the performance of all students, while the career readiness indicator is only based on the performance of students who complete a concentration of Career and Technical Education (CTE) courses, which is out of compliance with ESSA because it is only based on a subset of students.

G.S. 115C-83.16 requires the career and college readiness indicators calculated as part of the school performance grades to also be used as school quality and student success indicators for federal reporting purposes.

To comply with ESSA, S.L. 2018-97 required the combination of the career and college readiness indicators so that high schools earn one point for each percent of students who are either career ready or college ready. However, the requirement only affects performance grades based on data from the 2017-2018 school year. Going forward, the career readiness indicator would be out of compliance with ESSA.

**BILL ANALYSIS:** The 2nd edition of House Bill 411 would require the State Board of Education to combine the career and college readiness measures so a high school would earn one point for each percent of students who are either college ready or career ready.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** The bill would be effective when it becomes law and would apply to measures based on data from the 2018-2019 school year and each school year thereafter.

*\*Brian Gwyn, Committee Counsel, substantially contributed to this summary.*

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