



# Legislative Council Staff

## Research Note

Version: Final

Date: 6/12/2017

### Bill Number

House Bill 17-1041

### Sponsors

*Representative Covarrubias*  
*Senator Priola*

### Short Title

*Inform Students & Parents Of*  
*Education Leading To Jobs*

### Research Analyst

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### Status

This research note reflects the final version of the bill, which was signed by the Governor on March 20, 2017, and becomes effective August 9, 2017, assuming no referendum petition is filed.

### Background

**Individual Career and Academic Plans.** In 2009, Senate Bill 09-256 required that all students in grades nine through 12 have access to a process within their school to create and manage an individual career and academic plan (ICAP). The ICAP is a multi-year process designed to help students learn about their diverse interests, plan and build pathways for next steps after high school, and ascertain their level of postsecondary and workforce readiness.

An ICAP is an expectation for graduation as outlined in the high school graduation guidelines adopted by the State Board of Education in 2013. It is required for all public high school students, and is supported and reinforced by other programs including concurrent enrollment, Accelerating Students through Concurrent Enrollment (ASCENT), and career and technical education programs.

**Concurrent Enrollment.** House Bill 09-1319 created the Concurrent Enrollment Programs Act, which established a new concurrent enrollment program for ninth through 12th graders, as well as the ASCENT program for 12th graders. Concurrent enrollment programs give qualified high school students the opportunity to enroll in postsecondary courses and earn credit at no cost to them for tuition by allowing them to simultaneously enroll in a local education provider (a school district, board of cooperative education services (BOCES), district charter school, or institute charter school) and in one or more postsecondary courses, including academic or career and technical education courses, at an institution of higher education. Any qualified ninth, tenth, 11th, or 12th grader may apply to a local education provider for approval to participate in the concurrent

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enrollment program. The ASCENT program allows qualified 12th grade students who have completed at least 12 college credit hours to enter into a fifth year of high school for the purposes of concurrent enrollment.

**Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB).** The ASVAB is a timed, multi-aptitude test that is developed and managed by the U.S. Department of Defense and given at over 14,000 schools and Military Entrance Processing Stations throughout the country. The scores in four content areas are counted towards the test taker's Armed Forces Qualifying Test score, which determines whether someone is qualified to enlist in the U.S. Military.

### House Action

**House Education Committee (February 6, 2017).** At the hearing, the committee adopted amendment L.001 and referred the bill, as amended, to the House Committee of the Whole. Amendment L.001 removed multiple notice requirements pertaining to concurrent enrollment, career pathways, and the types of certificates and jobs to which each pathway leads. It added provisions to encourage local education providers, when discussing military enlistment with a student and his or her parent, to provide information concerning the ASVAB.

**House second reading (February 9, 2017).** The House adopted the House Education Committee report and passed the bill on second reading with no amendments.

**House third reading (February 10, 2017).** The House passed the bill on third reading with no amendments.

### Senate Action

**Senate Education Committee (February 23, 2017).** The committee referred the bill, unamended, to the Senate Committee of the Whole.

**Senate second reading (March 1, 2017).** The Senate adopted Amendment No. 1 which requires institute charter schools and public schools to discuss with a student and his or her parent or legal guardian the various career pathways available to the student, as well as the types of certificates and jobs to which each pathway leads, during the creation and maintenance of the student's ICAP. It also removed the amendment adopted by the House Education Committee that required certain information to be provided to a student and his or her parent or guardian about the military enlistment test. The Senate passed the bill on second reading, as amended.

**Senate third reading (March 2, 2017).** The Senate passed the bill on third reading with no amendments.