

The Consequences of Defunding the CCS in Kansas

How Kansas Got Involved in the CCS:

- 1) In early 2009, Kansas Education Commissioner, Alexa Posny and Governor Mark Parkinson signed a Memorandum of Agreement to participate in the development of the Common Core Standards.
- 2) The Federal role to incentivize states as well as the role of the National Governor's Association, the Council of Chief State School Officers and some private firms is documented in that MOA.
- 3) Various people from publishing and testing companies such as Pearson, McGraw-Hill, ACT and Microsoft were hired to work with a D.C. non-profit organization by the name of Achieve to write the CCS. Experts from various universities were also involved. Draft copies of the CCS were sent back to Kansas and other states for suggested wording.
- 4) Pearson Foundation and Gates Foundation have invested over \$200 million to develop and promote the CCS so they are aligned to products their publishing, testing and software companies sell to the \$16 billion market.
- 5) On October 12, 2010, the Kansas State Board of Education voted 7 to 1 to adopt the CCS. The State Board was told that if we did not adopt the CCS, the Kansas application for Federal Race-To-The-Top funding would not be accepted.
- 6) But, like all but two states, the Kansas RTTT application was not approved. However, the State Board had committed Kansas to the CCS without seeing one research study verifying their validity, knowing the cost to school districts to implement or having any estimate of what it would cost to pay to take national reading and math computerized tests.
- 7) In 2011, the US Dept. of Education awarded \$350 million to two consortiums to develop tests to measure student performance on the CCS. One group is called SmarterBalanced. The other is called PARCC. Neither group has a test ready to implement. The soonest either group will have computerized assessments ready is the 2014-15 school year. Given the complexity of the tests they are attempting to develop, it is unlikely that these assessments will be ready by that deadline. Several states have pulled out of these tests.
- 8) During the summer of 2011 and 2012, the Kansas Dept. of Education held "Summer Academies" for teachers and administrators to explain what to expect from the CCS. These two day conferences have been primarily promotional presentations extolling the supposed benefits of using the CCS and explaining the new CCS terminology rather than showing teachers how to improve their instruction or sample test questions.
- 9) Since the 2011-12 school year, most Kansas elementary schools have been transitioning to the CCS starting with Kindergarten, 1st and 2nd grade reading and math. They have purchased some instructional materials, held in-service training for their teachers and talked with their local school boards about what to expect.
- 10) In the meantime, with no national tests ready to assess student performance, all Kansas schools are still using the same Kansas state assessments of reading and math which are administered by Kansas University. This means that some schools are transitioning to the CCS but in fact are still being measured on the Kansas reading and math standards.
- 11) Furthermore, at the January, 2013 State Board of Education meeting, it was decided to not give the state writing assessments to any grade this year. KSDOE staff claimed that it would take too much time and be too expensive to test and grade how well Kansas students can write.



A Summary of Core Components

The Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium is one of two multistate consortia awarded funding from the U.S. Department of Education to develop an assessment system based on the new Common Core State Standards (CCSS). To achieve the goal that all students leave high school ready for college and career, Smarter Balanced is committed to ensuring that assessment and instruction embody the CCSS and that all students, regardless of disability, language or subgroup status, have the opportunity to learn this valued content and to show what they know and can do.

With strong support from participating states, institutions of higher education and industry, Smarter Balanced will develop a balanced set of measures and tools, each designed to serve specific purposes. Together, these components will provide student data throughout the academic year that will inform instruction, guide interventions, help target professional development and ensure an accurate measure of each student's progress toward career- and college-readiness.

The core components of Smarter Balanced are:

Summative assessments:

- ▶ Mandatory comprehensive accountability measures that include computer adaptive assessments and performance tasks, administered in the last 12 weeks of the school year in grades 3–8 and 11 for English language arts(ELA)/literacy and mathematics;
- ▶ Designed to provide valid, reliable and fair measures of students' progress toward and attainment of the knowledge and skills required to be college- and career-ready;
- ▶ Capitalize on the strengths of computer adaptive testing (e.g. efficient and precise measurement across the full range of achievement and quick turnaround of results); and,
- ▶ Produce composite content area scores, based on the computer adaptive items and performance tasks.

Interim assessments:

- ▶ Optional comprehensive and content-cluster measures that include computer adaptive assessments and performance tasks, administered at locally determined intervals throughout the school year;
- ▶ Results reported on the same scale as the summative assessment to provide information about how students are progressing;
- ▶ Serve as the source for interpretive guides that use publicly released items and tasks;
- ▶ Grounded in cognitive development theory about how learning progresses across grades and how college- and career-readiness emerge over time;
- ▶ Involve a large teacher role in developing and scoring constructed response items and performance tasks;
- ▶ Afford teachers and administrators the flexibility to:
 - select item sets that provide deep, focused measurement of specific content clusters embedded in the CCSS;
 - administer these assessments at strategic points in the instructional year;

Costs continue to rise with each new report.

- use results to better understand students' strengths and limitations in relation to the standards;
- support state-level accountability systems using end-of-course assessments.

Formative tools and processes:

- ▶ Provides resources for teachers on how to collect and use information about student success in acquisition of the CCSS;
- ▶ Will be used by teachers throughout the year to better understand a student's learning needs, check for misconceptions and/or to provide evidence of progress toward learning goals.

System Features

- ▶ Ensures coverage of the full range of ELA/literacy and mathematics standards and breadth of achievement levels by combining a variety of item types (e.g., selected-response, constructed response, and technology-enhanced) and performance tasks, which require application of knowledge and skills.
- ▶ Provides comprehensive, research-based support, technical assistance and professional development so that teachers can use assessment data to improve teaching and learning in line with the standards.
- ▶ Provides online, tailored reports that link to instructional and professional development resources.

LEARN MORE AND GET INVOLVED

Visit SmarterBalanced.org to learn more about the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium and sign-up to receive our monthly eNewsletter. For more information, please contact Info@SmarterBalanced.org.

States' Taxpayers Cannot Afford Common Core Standards

by Henry W. Burke -- 10.15.12

INTRODUCTION

The total nationwide cost for 7 years of the Common Core Standards Initiative is \$15.8 billion. This includes the cost to states of CCS Testing, Professional Development, Textbooks, and Technology. (Other costs not shown in this report would be the cost to set up and administer a nationalized teacher evaluation system and a national student/educator database.)

The taxpayers in each of the 45 states (and D. C.) that have committed to the Common Core Standards Initiative (CCSI) will be left "holding the bag" because our federal government with a national debt of \$16 trillion cannot come in and alleviate the cost to the states.

Because it will cost California \$2.2 billion to implement the Common Core Standards but California only received \$104 million (\$0.1 billion) from the federal government for competitive Stimulus awards, the taxpayers of California will have to come up with \$2.1 billion out of their state coffers.

With California on the brink of bankruptcy, where would their taxpayers come up with \$2.1 billion? (Please see Table 1 at the end of this report for a complete listing of CCS losses per state.)

Where would other states such as the ones listed below find the extra funding to implement the Common Core Standards?

Illinois -- \$733 million

Pennsylvania -- \$647 million

Michigan -- \$569 million

As a block, the states will spend \$16 billion and get only \$5 billion in federal grants. Why would the states change to a system that costs several times what they will receive in return? That does not sound like a very good deal to me.

The cost for CCS does not suddenly end at Year 7. The ongoing cost for Year 8 and after will be \$801 million per year.

The up-front, one-time cost for CCS implementation is two-thirds (67%) of the Total Cost for 7 years.

This report will focus primarily on the cost of implementing the Common Core Standards in each of the 46 states (45 states plus D.C.).

*A very helpful compilation of Anti-CCSI Resources has recently been posted at:

<http://educationviews.org/list-of-anti-common-core-resources/>

Background on Common Core Standards and RTTT

Picture this scenario: You are the CEO of a large company. An outside company offered your company an incentive to persuade you to convert to their system. Would you change the main system in your company if you knew it would cost more money to convert than the amount of the incentive?

That is what 45 states (and the District of Columbia) did in adopting the Common Core Standards Initiative (CCSI). Under the U.S. Department of Education's Race to the Top program (RTTT), states competed for \$4.35 Billion in federal grants.

In exchange for the potential funds, states had to drop their own state education standards and adopt the Common Core Standards Initiative (a.k.a., CCS) -- nationalized curriculum standards, nationalized curriculum, nationalized assessments, a nationalized teacher evaluation system, and a nationalized database.

Under the \$787 billion Stimulus measure, money was set aside for RTTT funding. About \$3.9 billion was awarded in Phase 1 and Phase 2 of RTTT in

2010; since then, an additional \$1.5 billion has been granted. This brings the total competitive awards to \$5.4 billion.

Cost to Implement CCS

How about the costs? One reliable estimate places the nationwide cost of implementing CCS at \$15.8 billion. Another estimate pegs the total CCS cost at \$30 billion.

As a block, the states will spend \$16 billion and get \$5 billion in federal grants. Why would the states change to a system that costs several times what they will receive in return? That does not sound like a very good deal to me.

When the states were competing for those coveted federal dollars, they were not calculating realistic costs for the conversion. Theodor Rebarber, CEO and founder of AccountabilityWorks, explained: "States did almost no costs analysis" when they signed on to adopt the Common Core standards. They sorely needed the money and viewed CCS through the proverbial "rose-colored glasses."

If the RTTT grant money were the chief reason that states adopted the Common Core Standards Initiative (the nationalization of the public schools), would they drop out of CCS if the conversion costs were significantly higher than the RTTT funds received from the federal government? That is a good question.

This report will briefly cover the federal RTTT awards; however, the major emphasis will be on the cost side of the equation. I think many states will "get off the national standards train" once the real costs are known.

When I was searching for reliable cost estimates on implementing the Common Core Standards, I found an excellent White Paper report published by the Pioneer Institute entitled *National Cost of Aligning States and Localities to the Common Core Standards* by AccountabilityWorks, No. 82 - February 2012.

http://www.pioneerinstitute.org/pdf/120222_CCSSICost.pdf

My report is based almost entirely on this outstanding Pioneer Institute White Paper.

Quality of the Standards

I think it is obvious that money was the chief reason that the states gave up their own state standards and adopted the Common Core Standards (CCS).

People might try to argue that the national standards are an improvement over the states' standards. Numerous education experts certainly do not think the Common Core Standards are an improvement over the state standards.

Two of these experts are Dr. Sandra Stotsky and Ze'ev Wurman. The Pioneer Institute included these statements on page 4 of the report:

Pioneer Institute retained experts with knowledge of the subject matter to develop a series of white papers that provided specific recommendations for improvement and, ultimately, questioned whether states with highly regarded standards (e.g., Massachusetts and California) would benefit from replacing their current standards with the new Common Core standards.

Ze'ev Wurman and Sandra Stotsky questioned the academic rigor, as well as a perceived lack of transparency and the accelerated nature of the development process, charging that it didn't permit sufficient time for public or other expert review and comment.

http://www.pioneerinstitute.org/pdf/120222_CCSSICost.pdf

On 5.20.10, The Pacific Research Institute released its report on the national standards:

'These proposed national standards are vague and lack the academic rigor of the standards in Massachusetts and a number of other states,' said Pioneer Institute Executive Director Jim Stergios. 'The new report shows that these weak standards will result in weak assessments. After so much progress and the investment of billions of tax dollars, it amounts to snatching mediocrity from the jaws of excellence.'

http://pioneerinstitute.org/pdf/100520_emperors_new_clothes.pdf

Dr. R. James Milgram and Dr. Sandra Stotsky issued another report on the national standards for math and English. The title best captures their overall sentiments: *Fair to Middling: A National Standards Progress Report*. Stotsky determined that the elements were too broadly worded, and explicit goals were not established. Also the literature standards were deemed to be very weak. Dr. Milgram made these comments about the Mathematics standards:

The proposed standards are, however, very uneven in quality and do not match up well either with the best state standards or with international expectations.

http://www.pioneerinstitute.org/pdf/100402_fair_to_middling.pdf

Texas wisely shunned the national standards movement and devoted considerable energy into writing its own standards. The Texas State Board of Education (SBOE) adopted excellent standards documents during the last four years for English / Language Arts / Reading (ELAR), Science, Social Studies, and Mathematics. Many experts deem these four standards documents to be the best in the country!

Pioneer Institute White Paper Report

National Cost of Aligning States and Localities to the Common Core Standards, A Pioneer Institute and American Principles Project White Paper, No. 82 - February 2012

http://www.pioneerinstitute.org/pdf/120222_CCSSICost.pdf

The Pioneer white paper provides a thorough analysis of the cost of implementing the Common Core Standards. The report states:

The goal of this analysis was to develop a 'middle of the road' estimate of the 'incremental' (i.e., additional) cost of implementing the Common Core standards based, as much as possible, on actual state or local experience implementing similar initiatives.

Please note that the Pioneer Institute report gives the incremental or additional expenses borne by the states for implementing CCS during the 7-year period.

I strongly urge the readers to study the Pioneer Institute report. Also, a wealth of information is included in the Appendices to the Pioneer white paper. The Appendices provide enrollment numbers and detailed cost breakdowns for every state.

http://www.accountabilityworks.org/photos/Appendices.Common_Core_Cost.AW.pdf

Analysis of the Pioneer CCS Information

My goal has been to utilize the research done by the Pioneer Institute but to go one step further by calculating (1) the cost for each CCS category in each state, and (2) the total CCS cost for each state.

The Pioneer Institute white paper includes costs for four categories: Testing, Professional Development, Textbooks, and Technology. The Appendices to the Pioneer Institute report provide dollar figures for Textbooks and Technology for each state. I derived the Testing costs and Professional Development costs for each state from the Pioneer white paper Figure 2B (Table 5) and the Pioneer report's assumptions.

http://www.accountabilityworks.org/photos/Appendices.Common_Core_Cost.AW.pdf

Highlights from CCS Tables

CCS Loss Per State (Please refer to Table 1)

1. California will lose \$2,084 million (\$2.084 billion) on CCS implementation.
(Translation: California taxpayers will have to take \$2.1 billion from their state coffers to pay for CCS.)
2. Illinois will lose \$733 million on CCS implementation.
(Translation: Illinois taxpayers will have to take \$733 million out of their state coffers to pay for CCS.)
3. Pennsylvania will lose \$647 million on CCS implementation.

4. Michigan will lose \$569 million on CCS implementation.
5. New Jersey will lose \$564 million on CCS implementation.
6. Indiana will lose \$387 million on CCS implementation.
7. Arizona will lose \$349 million on CCS implementation.
8. Missouri will lose \$336 million on CCS implementation.
9. Washington will lose \$331 million on CCS implementation.
10. Wisconsin will lose \$313 million on CCS implementation.
11. Six states show a gain (the federal awards are more than the expenditures for CCS implementation and administration).
12. Tennessee has the largest CCS gain, with \$145 million; the District of Columbia has the second largest gain, at \$76 million.
13. Maryland has the smallest gain, with \$7 million.

CCS Cost Per Student (Please refer to Table 2)

1. In Vermont, the cost per student to implement and administer CCS will be \$433.
2. In the District of Columbia, the CCS Cost per Student will be \$425.
3. In North Dakota, the CCS Cost per Student will be \$424.
4. In New Jersey, the CCS Cost per Student will be \$419.
5. In Maine, the CCS Cost per Student will be \$418.
6. In New York, the CCS Cost per Student will be \$411.

7. In Wyoming, the CCS Cost per Student will be \$410.
8. In Rhode Island, the CCS Cost per Student will be \$406.
9. In New Hampshire, the CCS Cost per Student will be \$404.
10. In Arkansas, the CCS Cost per Student will be \$403.
11. The CCS Cost per Student varies from \$337 (in Utah) to \$433 (in Vermont); the average CCS Cost per Student for the 46 states is \$379.

Nationwide CCS Costs and Percentages (Please refer to Table 4)

1. The largest category is Technology, at \$6.9 billion; this is 43% of the \$15.8 billion Total Cost.
2. The second largest category is Professional Development, at \$5.3 billion; this is 33% of the Total Cost.
3. The third largest category is Textbooks, at \$2.5 billion; this is 16% of the Total Cost.
4. The smallest category is Testing, at \$1.2 billion; this is 8% of the Total Cost.

Nationwide CCS Cost (Please refer to Table 5)

1. The Total Nationwide Cost for 7 years of CCS implementation is \$15.835 billion.
2. The up-front, one-time cost for CCS implementation is \$10.5 billion; this is two-thirds (67%) of the Total Cost of \$15.8 billion for 7 years.
3. The cost for Year 1 operations is \$503 million.
4. The ongoing annual operational costs for Years 2-7 are \$801.5 million.
[\$801.5 million x 6 years = \$4.809 billion]

5. The cost for CCS does not suddenly end at Year 7. The ongoing cost for Year 8 and after will be \$801 million per year.

Competitive Stimulus Awards (Please refer to Table 8)

1. Average Grant per State (51 States) = \$105,430,332
2. Average Grant per State (First 41 States) = \$131,145,047
3. Average Grant per Student (51 States) = \$109
4. Average Grant per Student (First 41 States) = \$121
5. Median Grant per Student (51 States) = \$24
6. Median Grant per Student (First 41 States) = \$33

<u>Description</u>	<u>Total Awarded</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Grant Per Student</u>
Total for 51 States	\$5,376,946,918	49,181,237	\$109
Total for First 41 States	\$5,376,946,918	44,522,237	\$121

CONCLUSION

The main reason that the states gave up their standards and adopted the Common Core Standards was the potential money offered under the Race to the Top program. Unfortunately, that federal ploy of the "carrot and stick" has worked wonderfully; 45 states (plus D. C.) have signed on to the national standards.

The quality of the national standards is questionable and unproven. The Common Core Standards have not been piloted under controlled research standards and have not been internationally benchmarked. No one knows whether or not students will actually increase their academic achievement by being taught the CCS.

The 45 states (and D. C.) committed to adopt the CCS before the standards documents (English and Math) were even completed and made public. Several

states blindly dropped their stellar standards in favor of the mediocre national standards.

The Pioneer Institute published a commendable breakdown of the cost to implement CCS.

I expanded upon Pioneer's work to produce detailed CCS costs for every state.

Most states will lose money when they fully implement the national standards in their state. California stands to lose a whopping \$2 billion on CCS! Illinois will lose \$733 million; and Pennsylvania will lose \$647 million. Those states' taxpayers will have to make up for the differences from their state coffers.

The average cost per student for the implementation of CCS in the 45 CCS states (plus D. C.) is \$379. The costs varied from a low of \$337 to a high of \$433 per student.

However, the average amount of federal funding granted to the states was \$109 per student.

The decision by these 45 states (and D. C.) to adopt CCS will be terribly expensive indeed!

The Conclusion to the Pioneer Institute white paper provides these insights:

While a handful of states have begun to analyze these costs, most states have signed on to the initiative without a thorough, public vetting of the costs and benefits.

In particular, there has been very little attention to the potential technology infrastructure costs that currently cash-strapped districts may face in order to implement the Common Core assessments within a reasonable testing window.

I believe that when the states become aware of the high cost of implementing the Common Core Standards, they will seriously want to consider their options. If a state is truly concerned about protecting the taxpayers, the state will opt out of the costly national standards.

TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
Table 1	CCS Loss Per State
Table 2	CCS Cost Per Student
Table 3	Total CCS Cost
Table 4	Nationwide CCS Costs and Percentages
Table 5	Nationwide CCS Cost (Pioneer Figure 2B)
Table 6	Students and Teachers (CCS States)
Table 7	Students and Teachers (Non-CCS States)
Table 8	Competitive Stimulus Awards

Table 1-- CCS Loss Per State

(\$ Millions)

The following table (in millions of dollars) shows the difference between the amount of RTTT grant funds a state received and the total cost of implementation of CCS. The states with the plus signs have a "gain" on cost minus awards. All of the other states have a loss and will have to make up the difference out of their state coffers.

State Abr.	State	Total Cost	Federal Competitive Awards	State Loss (Cost - Awards) (+ = Gain)
AL	Alabama	281.693	0	281.693
AZ	Arizona	374.704	25.263	349.441
AR	Arkansas	193.529	9.833	183.696
CA	California	2,188.494	104.208	2,084.286
CO	Colorado	304.494	73.779	230.715
CT	Connecticut	226.215	4.473	221.742
DE	Delaware	48.892	119.122	+ 70.230
DC	District of Columbia	29.331	105.253	+ 75.922
FL	Florida	1,024.163	905.838	118.325
GA	Georgia	646.622	404.691	241.931
HI	Hawaii	67.556	74.935	+ 7.379
ID	Idaho	99.246	3.700	95.546
IL	Illinois	799.021	65.610	733.411

IN	Indiana	386.623	0	386.623
IA	Iowa	192.565	9.035	183.530
KS	Kansas	185.515	11.180	174.335
KY	Kentucky	256.754	4.999	251.755
LA	Louisiana	270.086	30.072	240.014
ME	Maine	79.189	7.315	71.874
MD	Maryland	327.234	334.284	+ 7.050
MA	Massachusetts	377.294	310.588	66.706
MI	Michigan	591.593	22.730	568.863
MS	Mississippi	187.300	7.570	179.730
MO	Missouri	362.058	26.531	335.527
MT	Montana	56.208	0.520	55.688
NV	Nevada	151.051	0	151.051
NH	New Hampshire	79.715	0	79.715
NJ	New Jersey	563.657	0	563.657
NM	New Mexico	128.751	10.727	118.024
NY	New York	1,088.436	845.659	242.777
NC	North Carolina	576.903	427.081	149.822
ND	North Dakota	40.281	0	40.281
OH	Ohio	662.048	468.320	193.728
OK	Oklahoma	246.387	15.466	230.921
OR	Oregon	201.964	19.937	182.027
PA	Pennsylvania	705.985	58.840	647.145
RI	Rhode Island	58.883	75.000	+ 16.117
SC	South Carolina	273.045	22.122	250.923
SD	South Dakota	49.301	19.684	29.617
TN	Tennessee	373.326	518.492	+ 145.166
UT	Utah	196.306	24.900	171.406
VT	Vermont	39.995	0	39.995
WA	Washington	365.092	34.330	330.762
WV	West Virginia	109.957	0	109.957
WI	Wisconsin	331.092	17.952	313.140
WY	Wyoming	36.163	0	36.163
	Totals	15,834.717	5,220.039	10,614.678

Table 2 -- CCS Cost Per Student

(Total Cost in \$ Millions) [Cost per Student in dollars as shown]

State Abr.	State	Total Cost	Students	Cost per Student
AL	Alabama	281.693	748,889	\$376
AZ	Arizona	374.704	1,077,660	348
AR	Arkansas	193.529	480,088	403
CA	California	2,188.494	6,257,082	350
CO	Colorado	304.494	832,368	366
CT	Connecticut	226.215	563,985	401
DE	Delaware	48.892	126,801	386
DC	District of Columbia	29.331	68,984	425
FL	Florida	1,024.163	2,634,522	389
GA	Georgia	646.622	1,667,685	388
HI	Hawaii	67.556	180,008	375
ID	Idaho	99.246	276,299	359
IL	Illinois	799.021	2,104,175	380
IN	Indiana	386.623	1,046,661	369
IA	Iowa	192.565	491,842	392
KS	Kansas	185.515	470,057	395
KY	Kentucky	256.754	679,717	378
LA	Louisiana	270.086	690,915	391
ME	Maine	79.189	189,225	418
MD	Maryland	327.234	848,412	386
MA	Massachusetts	377.294	956,231	395
MI	Michigan	591.593	1,634,151	362
MS	Mississippi	187.300	484,467	387
MO	Missouri	362.058	917,982	394
MT	Montana	56.208	141,807	396
NV	Nevada	151.051	428,469	353
NH	New Hampshire	79.715	197,140	404
NJ	New Jersey	563.657	1,344,785	419
NM	New Mexico	128.751	334,419	385
NY	New York	1,088.436	2,650,201	411
NC	North Carolina	576.903	1,482,859	389
ND	North Dakota	40.281	95,073	424
OH	Ohio	662.048	1,764,297	375
OK	Oklahoma	246.387	653,118	377
OR	Oregon	201.964	582,839	347
PA	Pennsylvania	705.985	1,783,502	396
RI	Rhode Island	58.883	145,118	406
SC	South Carolina	273.045	723,143	378
SD	South Dakota	49.301	123,713	399

TN	Tennessee	373.326	972,549	384
UT	Utah	196.306	582,793	337
VT	Vermont	39.995	92,431	433
WA	Washington	365.092	1,035,347	353
WV	West Virginia	109.957	282,662	389
WI	Wisconsin	331.092	872,436	380
WY	Wyoming	36.163	88,155	410
	Totals	15,834.717	41,805,062	\$379

Table 3 -- Total CCS Cost
(\$ Millions)

The column that is particularly significant is the far-right column -- Total Cost. This is the Total Cost (in millions of dollars) that each state will have to bear to implement the CCS.

State Abr.	Testing Cost	Prof. Dev. Cost	Textbook Cost	Technology Cost	Total Cost
AL	22.225	91.707	44.643	123.118	281.693
AZ	31.982	100.310	64.482	177.930	374.704
AR	14.247	71.910	28.151	79.221	193.529
CA	185.690	605.938	374.295	1,022.571	2,188.494
CO	24.702	94.735	48.476	136.581	304.494
CT	16.737	84.178	33.132	92.168	226.215
DE	3.763	16.684	7.608	20.837	48.892
DC	2.047	12.300	3.647	11.337	29.331
FL	78.184	354.970	155.810	435.199	1,024.163
GA	49.492	223.838	97.932	275.360	646.622
HI	5.342	22.021	10.784	29.409	67.556
ID	8.200	29.353	16.515	45.178	99.246
IL	62.445	267.411	121.910	347.255	799.021
IN	31.062	120.220	62.427	172.914	386.623
IA	14.596	69.211	28.483	80.275	192.565
KS	13.950	67.006	27.758	76.801	185.515
KY	20.172	85.680	39.328	111.574	256.754
LA	20.504	95.866	39.771	113.945	270.086
ME	5.616	31.427	11.221	30.925	79.189
MD	25.178	112.452	49.594	140.010	327.234
MA	28.378	134.994	56.056	157.866	377.294
MI	48.496	178.986	97.181	266.930	591.593
MS	14.377	63.922	28.961	80.040	187.300
MO	27.243	130.914	53.930	149.971	362.058

MT	4.208	20.316	8.502	23.182	56.208
NV	12.716	42.683	25.557	70.095	151.051
NH	5.850	29.913	11.717	32.235	79.715
NJ	39.909	222.544	79.168	222.036	563.657
NM	9.924	43.880	19.729	55.218	128.751
NY	78.650	414.787	157.198	437.801	1,088.436
NC	44.007	202.844	87.607	242.445	576.903
ND	2.821	16.155	5.689	15.616	40.281
OH	52.359	215.071	104.702	289.916	662.048
OK	19.382	82.411	37.024	107.570	246.387
OR	17.297	55.518	33.932	95.217	201.964
PA	52.929	252.930	106.979	293.147	705.985
RI	4.307	21.946	8.655	23.975	58.883
SC	21.461	90.718	42.110	118.756	273.045
SD	3.671	18.009	7.409	20.212	49.301
TN	28.862	126.212	57.696	160.556	373.326
UT	17.295	49.190	34.563	95.258	196.306
VT	2.743	16.865	5.302	15.085	39.995
WA	30.726	103.208	61.909	169.249	365.092
WV	8.389	39.197	16.233	46.138	109.957
WI	25.891	112.821	50.023	142.357	331.092
WY	2.616	13.838	5.299	14.410	36.163
Totals	1,240.641	5,257.089	2,469.098	6,867.889	15,834.717

Notes on Table 3:

1. **Testing** -- The Testing cost for each state was determined by multiplying the number of students in the state by \$29.6768 per student. My total Testing cost of \$1,240.641 million is identical to Table 5 (Pioneer's Figure 2B).

2. **Professional Development** -- The Professional Development cost for each state was determined by multiplying the number of teachers in the state by \$1,931 per teacher. My total cost for Professional Development is consistent with the total number of teachers in the 46 CCS states (2,722,470 teachers). My total Professional Development cost of \$5,257.089 million is slightly under the Table 5 amount (Pioneer Figure 2B).

3. **Textbooks** -- The Textbook costs for each state were taken directly from the Pioneer report Appendix. My total Textbook cost of \$2,469.098 million is identical to Table 5 (Pioneer Figure 2B).

4. Technology -- The Technology costs for each state were obtained directly from the Pioneer Appendix. My total Technology cost of \$6,867.889 million is identical to Table 5 (Pioneer Figure 2B).

Table 4 -- Nationwide CCS Costs and Percentages

Cost Category	Cost (\$ Millions)	Percentage
Testing	\$1,240.641	8 %
Professional Development	\$5,257.089	33 %
Textbooks	\$2,469.098	16 %
Technology	\$6,867.889	43 %
Totals	\$15,834.717	100 %

Table 5 -- Nationwide CCS Cost (Pioneer Figure 2B)
Overview of Projected Costs to Implement Common Core Standards

Cost Category	One-Time	Year 1 Operations	Years 2-7 Ongoing Operations (Annual)	Total of One-Time & 7 Operational Years
Testing	\$0	\$177,234,471	\$177,234,471	\$1,240,641,297
Profess. Dev.	\$5,257,492,417	\$0	\$0	\$5,257,492,417
Textbooks	\$2,469,098,464	\$0	\$0	\$2,469,098,464
Technology	\$2,796,294,147	\$326,042,312	\$624,258,785	\$6,867,889,169
Total Costs	\$10,522,885,028	\$503,276,783	\$801,493,256	\$15,835,121,347

Source: Pioneer Institute report (page 2)

Table 6-- Students and Teachers (CCS States)

State Abr.	State	Student Enrollment	Total Teachers	Students per Teacher
AL	Alabama	748,889	47,492	15.8
AZ	Arizona	1,077,660	51,947	20.7
AR	Arkansas	480,088	37,240	12.9
CA	California	6,257,082	313,795	19.9
CO	Colorado	832,368	49,060	17.0
CT	Connecticut	563,985	43,593	12.9
DE	Delaware	126,801	8,640	14.7
DC	District of Columbia	68,984	6,370	10.8
FL	Florida	2,634,522	183,827	14.3
GA	Georgia	1,667,685	115,918	14.4
HI	Hawaii	180,008	11,404	15.8
ID	Idaho	276,299	15,201	18.2
IL	Illinois	2,104,175	138,483	15.2
IN	Indiana	1,046,661	62,258	16.8
IA	Iowa	491,842	35,842	13.7
KS	Kansas	470,057	34,700	13.5
KY	Kentucky	679,717	44,371	15.3
LA	Louisiana	690,915	49,646	13.9
ME	Maine	189,225	16,275	11.6
MD	Maryland	848,412	58,235	14.6
MA	Massachusetts	956,231	69,909	13.7
MI	Michigan	1,634,151	92,691	17.6
MS	Mississippi	484,467	33,103	14.6
MO	Missouri	917,982	67,796	13.5
MT	Montana	141,807	10,521	13.5
NV	Nevada	428,469	22,104	19.4
NH	New Hampshire	197,140	15,491	12.7
NJ	New Jersey	1,344,785	115,248	11.7
NM	New Mexico	334,419	22,724	14.7
NY	New York	2,650,201	214,804	12.3
NC	North Carolina	1,482,859	105,046	14.1
ND	North Dakota	95,073	8,366	11.4
OH	Ohio	1,764,297	111,378	15.8
OK	Oklahoma	653,118	42,678	15.3
OR	Oregon	582,839	28,751	20.3
PA	Pennsylvania	1,783,502	130,984	13.6
RI	Rhode Island	145,118	11,365	12.8
SC	South Carolina	723,143	46,980	15.4
SD	South Dakota	123,713	9,326	13.3

TN	Tennessee	972,549	65,361	14.9
UT	Utah	582,793	25,474	22.9
VT	Vermont	92,431	8,734	10.6
WA	Washington	1,035,347	53,448	19.4
WV	West Virginia	282,662	20,299	13.9
WI	Wisconsin	872,436	58,426	14.9
WY	Wyoming	88,155	7,166	12.3
	Totals	41,805,062	2,722,470	15.4

Notes on Table 6:

1. The Pioneer Institute report Appendix includes a table on student enrollment in each state. The information was obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES); figures are for the 2009 - 2010 School Year.

2. The figures in Table 6 were taken from the Pioneer Appendix. The Appendix lists the Student enrollment for each grade and the total for all grades. The Appendix table also shows the number of teachers and the students-per-teacher ratio for each state.

Table 7-- Students and Teachers (Non-CCS States)

To date, 45 states plus the District of Columbia have officially committed to follow the CCSI. The following states have not committed to the CCSI: Alaska, Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas, and Virginia.

State Abr.	State	Student Enrollment	Teachers	Students per Teacher
AK	Alaska	131,661	8,083	16.3
MN	Minnesota	837,053	52,839	15.8
NE	Nebraska	295,368	22,256	13.3
TX	Texas	4,850,210	333,164	14.6
VA	Virginia	1,245,340	70,827	17.6
	Totals	7,359,632	487,169	15.1

Table 8 -- Competitive Stimulus Awards
(States Ranked by Total Grants Awarded, Per Student)

Table 8 emphasizes the Grant per Student. Please notice how few dollars the states actually received per student; yet to receive the money, states completely aligned their education policies in accordance with the U. S. Department of Education's requirements. In other words, for a pittance per student, states gave up control of their schools and put that control into the hands of the federal government.

Rank No.	State	Total Grants Awarded	Student Enrollment	Grant Per Student
1.	District of Colum.	\$105,253,403	68,681	\$1,533
2.	Delaware	\$119,122,128	125,430	\$950
3.	Tennessee	\$518,492,264	971,950	\$533
4.	Rhode Island	\$75,000,000	145,342	\$516
5.	Hawaii	\$74,934,761	179,478	\$418
6.	Maryland	\$334,284,329	843,781	\$396
7.	Florida	\$905,838,204	2,631,020	\$344
8.	Massachusetts	\$310,588,393	958,910	\$324
9.	New York	\$845,659,232	2,740,805	\$309
10.	North Carolina	\$427,081,423	1,488,645	\$287
11.	Ohio	\$468,320,080	1,817,163	\$258
12.	Georgia	\$404,690,965	1,655,792	\$244
13.	South Dakota	\$19,683,676	126,624	\$155
14.	Colorado	\$73,778,692	818,443	\$90
15.	Virginia	\$81,070,962	1,235,795	\$66
16.	Utah	\$24,900,456	559,778	\$44
17.	Louisiana	\$30,072,268	684,873	\$44
18.	Maine	\$7,315,000	192,563	\$38
19.	Oregon	\$19,936,755	563,295	\$35
20.	Pennsylvania	\$58,840,473	1,769,789	\$33
21.	Washington	\$34,329,658	1,037,018	\$33
22.	New Mexico	\$10,727,264	330,245	\$32
23.	Illinois	\$65,609,983	2,119,707	\$31
24.	South Carolina	\$22,121,832	718,113	\$31
25.	Missouri	\$26,530,835	917,871	\$29
26.	Oklahoma	\$15,465,616	645,108	\$24
27.	Kansas	\$11,180,442	471,060	\$24
28.	Arizona	\$25,262,809	1,087,631	\$23
29.	Minnesota	\$17,411,488	836,048	\$21
30.	Wisconsin	\$17,952,005	873,750	\$21

31.	Arkansas	\$9,832,689	478,965	\$21
32.	Iowa	\$9,035,380	487,559	\$19
33.	California	\$104,207,642	6,252,031	\$17
34.	Mississippi	\$7,569,716	491,962	\$15
35.	Michigan	\$22,730,464	1,659,921	\$14
36.	Idaho	\$3,699,882	275,154	\$13
37.	Texas	\$57,586,897	4,752,148	\$12
38.	Connecticut	\$4,473,481	567,198	\$8
39.	Kentucky	\$4,999,458	670,030	\$7
40.	Alaska	\$835,470	130,662	\$6
41.	Montana	\$520,443	141,899	\$4
42.	Wyoming	\$0	91,000	\$0
43.	West Virginia	\$0	282,000	\$0
44.	Vermont	\$0	89,000	\$0
45.	North Dakota	\$0	93,000	\$0
46.	New Jersey	\$0	1,373,000	\$0
47.	New Hampshire	\$0	190,000	\$0
48.	Nevada	\$0	458,000	\$0
49.	Nebraska	\$0	298,000	\$0
50.	Indiana	\$0	1,044,000	\$0
51.	Alabama	\$0	741,000	\$0

Sources for this report: *Education Week*, "Competitive Stimulus Grants: Winners and Losers," September 21, 2012; and U.S. Department of Education. http://www.edweek.org/ew/section/infographics/stimulus_competitive.html

Table taken from "Do Not Let the DOE Nationalize the Schools in Your State," by Henry W. Burke and Donna Garner, 9.23.12. <http://educationviews.org/do-not-let-the-doe-nationalize-the-schools-in-your-state-2/>

Bio for Henry W. Burke

Henry Burke is a Civil Engineer with a B.S.C.E. and M.S.C.E. He has been a Registered Professional Engineer (P.E.) for 37 years and has worked as a Civil Engineer in construction for over 40 years. Mr. Burke had a successful 27-year career with a large construction contractor.

Henry W. Burke

E-mail: hwburke@cox.net

Textbooks & Instructional Materials Cost Assumptions

	FL Reading	FL Math	CA Reading & Math (Est.)	Total Avg. Reading & Math	Enrollment in CC States	Total Cost for New Instructional Materials	Adjusted Total Cost
K	\$144.17	\$65.00	\$77.19	\$143.18	3,120,625	\$446,811,088	\$223,405,544
1	\$124.50	\$65.00	\$77.19	\$133.35	3,157,740	\$421,068,840	\$210,542,315
2	\$76.62	\$65.00	\$77.19	\$109.41	3,105,537	\$339,761,275	\$169,888,402
3	\$80.46	\$65.00	\$77.19	\$111.33	3,147,583	\$350,404,677	\$175,210,208
4	\$59.16	\$65.00	\$77.19	\$100.68	3,147,160	\$316,840,333	\$158,428,034
5	\$59.16	\$65.00	\$77.19	\$100.68	3,108,453	\$312,943,506	\$156,479,524
6	\$89.98	\$65.97	\$77.19	\$116.57	3,109,642	\$362,490,968	\$181,245,484
7	\$89.98	\$71.08	\$77.19	\$119.13	3,107,811	\$370,217,985	\$185,116,762
8	\$89.98	\$74.67	\$77.19	\$120.92	3,121,577	\$377,461,091	\$188,730,545
9	\$94.33	\$77.47	\$77.19	\$124.50	3,484,961	\$433,860,220	\$216,938,822
10	\$94.33	\$75.99	\$77.19	\$123.76	3,278,725	\$405,758,612	\$202,887,503
11	\$96.06	\$98.97	\$77.19	\$136.11	3,041,547	\$413,984,962	\$206,992,481
12	\$91.09	\$93.97	\$77.19	\$131.13	2,947,195	\$386,450,944	\$193,232,840
Total Additional Cost						\$4,938,054,502	\$2,469,098,464

National Center for Education Statistics
Common Core of Data (CCD), State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education, 2009-10 v.1a

The Common Core of Data (CCD) is a common set of data collected by states for the National Center for Education Statistics. Information is provided as an appendix to the CCD from some states (noted as "Appendix A").

Table by State

School Year 2009-2010

State	PRESCHOOL		KINDERGARTEN		FIRST GRADE		SECOND GRADE		THIRD GRADE		FOURTH GRADE		FIFTH GRADE		SIXTH GRADE		SEVENTH GRADE		EIGHTH GRADE		NINTH GRADE		TENTH GRADE		ELEVENTH GRADE		TWELFTH GRADE		TOTAL STUDENTS (STATE)	Students per Teacher				
	STUDENTS	(STATE)	STUDENTS	(STATE)	STUDENTS	(STATE)	STUDENTS	(STATE)	STUDENTS	(STATE)	STUDENTS	(STATE)	STUDENTS	(STATE)	STUDENTS	(STATE)	STUDENTS	(STATE)	STUDENTS	(STATE)	STUDENTS	(STATE)	STUDENTS	(STATE)	STUDENTS	(STATE)	STUDENTS	(STATE)			STUDENTS	(STATE)		
VT	1,504	38,115	37,665	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783		
VT	1,504	38,115	37,665	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	
VT	1,504	38,115	37,665	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783	47,783

Cost Assumptions Worksheet

STATE ABBR (SCHOOL)	PREKINDERGARTEN STUDENTS (STATE)	KINDERGARTEN STUDENTS (STATE)	FIRST GRADE STUDENTS (STATE)	1st Textbook & Materials cost	SECOND GRADE STUDENTS (STATE)	2nd Textbook & Materials cost	THIRD GRADE STUDENTS (STATE)	3rd Textbook & Materials cost	FOURTH GRADE STUDENTS (STATE)	4th Textbook & Materials cost	FIFTH GRADE STUDENTS (STATE)	5th Textbook & Materials cost	SIXTH GRADE STUDENTS (STATE)	6th Textbook & Materials cost
(blank)														
Tosling Consortium														
NEITHER														
AK	2,475	9,804	9,626	10,032	10,046	10,046	10,046	10,046	10,046	10,046	9,864	9,864	9,567	\$3,303,984
AR	13,504	38,115	37,665	\$2,020,474	36,934	\$2,020,474	36,934	\$2,020,474	36,934	\$2,020,474	36,934	\$2,020,474	36,934	\$2,020,474
AZ	9,175	84,191	85,725	\$5,715,714	84,033	\$5,715,714	84,033	\$5,715,714	84,033	\$5,715,714	84,033	\$5,715,714	84,033	\$5,715,714
CA	8,499	5,190	5,023	\$334,909	4,908	\$268,492	4,908	\$268,492	4,908	\$268,492	4,908	\$268,492	4,908	\$268,492
CO	51,495	196,057	197,862	\$13,935,721	198,479	\$9,479,782	209,068	\$11,637,770	199,322	\$10,033,869	188,980	\$10,016,653	198,789	\$11,586,417
CT	41,960	131,325	129,857	\$9,401,557	129,352	\$9,591,540	128,712	\$7,041,190	130,091	\$6,548,781	128,457	\$6,486,525	126,060	\$7,347,407
DC	84,727	148,097	152,832	\$10,159,070	152,042	\$8,317,458	155,488	\$8,655,240	154,405	\$7,772,748	152,701	\$7,686,968	154,420	\$9,000,373
DE	12,444	78,224	80,867	\$5,300,056	80,067	\$5,338,467	79,092	\$4,236,409	82,178	\$4,574,938	78,871	\$3,970,366	79,048	\$4,607,313
FL	29,447	53,763	55,612	\$3,707,930	54,189	\$2,864,409	53,922	\$3,001,568	59,998	\$3,020,299	49,658	\$2,499,784	51,348	\$2,992,818
GA	27,871	68,369	64,828	\$4,894,537	70,025	\$3,690,718	70,700	\$3,935,516	71,183	\$3,578,057	71,052	\$3,576,758	72,201	\$4,208,235
IA	28,626	61,428	62,691	\$4,179,922	62,079	\$3,806,424	60,064	\$3,343,463	61,183	\$3,079,952	60,168	\$3,028,857	61,292	\$3,572,404
IL	3,607	39,148	42,802,605	\$2,593,858	38,512	\$2,106,798	38,633	\$2,161,639	39,611	\$1,996,031	37,798	\$1,907,751	36,802	\$2,145,005
IN	33,937	95,251	100,792	\$6,720,307	98,370	\$5,811,381	100,138	\$5,574,182	99,511	\$5,029,520	100,675	\$5,057,980	100,866	\$5,878,975
KS	7,406	26,266	26,165	\$1,744,551	25,965	\$1,421,509	25,781	\$1,485,099	25,358	\$1,276,522	25,406	\$1,276,522	24,473	\$1,426,409
LA	51,251	190,741	197,592	\$13,174,447	192,032	\$10,505,111	191,006	\$10,632,349	193,473	\$9,739,431	190,719	\$9,600,794	192,170	\$11,200,628
MA	51,037	133,653,739	52,447	\$3,496,904	49,167	\$2,689,681	48,601	\$2,705,375	48,457	\$2,439,325	47,633	\$2,397,845	47,472	\$2,766,906
MD	2,109	10,254	10,817	\$721,223	10,789	\$590,212	10,873	\$605,246	10,188	\$512,864	9,803	\$493,483	11,093	\$645,973
ME	76,745	76,356	76,356	\$5,091,036	74,825	\$4,093,302	75,705	\$4,214,119	75,052	\$3,778,118	74,810	\$3,765,935	73,420	\$4,279,285
MI	47,176	116,066	116,066	\$7,774,705	115,064	\$6,294,029	117,622	\$6,547,429	118,702	\$6,899,131	118,082	\$6,899,122	119,334	\$6,980,353
MN	25,384	69,016	68,133	\$4,940,855	67,357	\$3,684,765	68,045	\$3,787,725	68,730	\$3,459,868	67,901	\$3,418,136	68,577	\$3,997,010
MO	1,209	10,960	10,948	\$732,290	10,691	\$584,851	10,707	\$596,005	10,499	\$528,520	10,674	\$537,329	10,635	\$581,861
MS	2,887	10,954	11,856	\$7,905,321	11,054	\$6,403,439	120,190	\$6,690,376	116,876	\$5,883,538	115,079	\$5,793,077	112,838	\$6,576,763
MT	3,953	32,038	33,759	\$2,250,881	33,688	\$1,843,449	33,935	\$1,868,992	33,664	\$1,694,646	33,635	\$1,693,186	33,428	\$1,968,751
NC	21,143	40,563	42,439	\$2,809,620	41,861	\$2,374,669	42,660	\$2,374,669	43,659	\$2,671,590	43,181	\$2,173,732	43,775	\$2,531,026
ND	1,367	8,472	8,876	\$3,470,110	8,234	\$505,146	9,062	\$2,597,886	9,245	\$465,393	9,172	\$461,718	9,117	\$531,384
NE	6,281	44,857	44,857	\$448,657	44,396	\$340,484	46,670	\$352,862	45,387	\$317,394	45,378	\$328,871	45,384	\$2,574,099
NH	11,037	74,547	77,666	\$5,151,711	75,912	\$4,325,560	77,707	\$4,325,560	78,270	\$3,940,112	78,158	\$3,940,112	77,666	\$4,328,763
RI	47,054	61,094	60,197	\$4,013,635	59,557	\$3,376,066	60,661	\$3,376,066	61,242	\$3,082,922	60,413	\$3,041,190	60,656	\$3,535,355
SC	13,984	20,741	20,885	\$1,142,514	20,885	\$1,142,514	20,885	\$1,142,514	20,790	\$1,142,514	20,347	\$1,046,268	20,347	\$1,142,514
SD	7,406	7,406	7,406	\$470,992	6,774	\$370,572	6,693	\$372,566	6,693	\$372,566	6,693	\$372,566	6,693	\$372,566
TN	926,506	3,120,625	3,157,740	\$223,405,544	3,105,537	\$169,888,402	3,147,160	\$175,210,208	3,147,160	\$158,428,034	3,108,453	\$156,479,524	3,109,642	\$181,345,484
TX	299,030	369,433	383,572	\$3,653,653	374,560	\$3,653,653	374,560	\$3,653,653	368,175	\$3,653,653	361,413	\$3,653,653	352,582	\$2,774,977
VA	30,600	92,281	93,977	\$3,653,653	93,141	\$3,653,653	93,141	\$3,653,653	93,708	\$3,653,653	91,852	\$3,653,653	92,014	\$3,653,653
VT	7,774	57,019	57,821	\$3,855,215	56,628	\$3,097,835	58,608	\$3,282,414	59,512	\$2,995,834	58,656	\$2,952,743	58,231	\$3,303,984
WA	29,701	64,190	66,076	\$4,405,617	63,948	\$3,498,275	63,558	\$3,537,956	62,929	\$3,167,846	61,547	\$3,098,276	60,631	\$3,533,876
WI	755	9,537	10,160	\$677,418	9,794	\$535,781	9,740	\$542,177	9,672	\$486,888	9,511	\$478,784	9,582	\$557,321
WV	27,909	51,276	52,066	\$3,471,501	50,541	\$2,784,845	53,071	\$2,954,197	51,027	\$2,568,899	50,075	\$2,520,776	49,534	\$2,910,403
WY	12,529	131,114	132,572	\$8,839,238	131,009	\$7,166,847	133,405	\$7,425,603	133,751	\$6,733,025	132,768	\$6,683,341	133,678	\$7,791,422
Total PARCC/SBAC	24,425	53,615	54,538	\$3,636,321	54,158	\$2,962,713	55,491	\$3,088,907	55,671	\$2,802,476	54,346	\$2,735,755	53,969	\$3,139,755
Total PARCC	38,115	\$2,728,653	37,665	\$2,511,314	36,934	\$2,020,474	36,903	\$2,054,205	36,479	\$1,836,953	36,489	\$1,836,956	35,958	\$2,095,812
AZ	84,191	\$6,027,234	85,725	\$5,715,714	84,033	\$4,597,025	84,060	\$4,679,200	83,686	\$4,212,753	83,193	\$4,187,936	81,987	\$4,778,612
CA	5,190	\$371,552	5,023	\$334,909	4,908	\$268,492	4,995	\$278,047	4,893	\$246,314	4,513	\$227,184	4,520	\$263,448
FL	196,057	\$14,035,721	197,862	\$13,935,721	198,479	\$9,479,782	209,068	\$11,637,770	199,322	\$10,033,869	188,980	\$10,016,653	198,789	\$11,586,417
GA	41,960	\$131,325	129,857	\$9,401,557	129,352	\$9,591,540	128,712	\$7,041,190	130,091	\$6,548,781	128,457	\$6,486,525	126,060	\$7,347,407
IL	84,727	\$148,097	152,832	\$10,159,070	152,042	\$8,317,458	155,488	\$8,655,240	154,405	\$7,772,748	152,701	\$7,686,968	154,420	\$9,000,373
IN	12,444	\$5,300,056	80,867	\$5,338,467	79,092	\$4,236,409	82,178	\$4,574,938	78,871	\$3,970,366	79,048	\$3,970,366	79,048	\$4,607,313
IA	29,447	\$3,763	55,612	\$3,707,930	54,189	\$2,864,409	53,922	\$3,001,568	59,998	\$3,020,299	49,658	\$2,499,784	51,348	\$2,992,818
MA	27,871	\$68,369	64,828	\$4,894,537	70,025	\$3,690,718	70,700	\$3,935,516	71,183	\$3,578,057	71,052	\$3,576,758	72,201	\$4,208,235
MD	3,607	\$39,148	42,802,605	\$2,593,858	38,512	\$2,106,798	38,633	\$2,161,639	39,611	\$1,996,031	37,798	\$1,907,751	36,802	\$2,145,005
MS	33,937	\$95,251	100,792	\$6,720,307	98,370	\$5,811,381	100,138	\$5,574,182	99,511	\$5,029,520	100,675	\$5,057,980	100,866	\$5,878,975
NJ	7,406	\$26,266	26,165	\$1,744,551	25,965	\$1,421,509	25,781	\$1,485,099	25,358	\$1,276,522	25,406	\$1,276,522	24,473	\$1,426,409
NY	51,251	\$190,741	197,592	\$13,174,447	192,032	\$10,505,111	191,006	\$10,632,349	193,473	\$9,739,431	190,719	\$9,600,794	192,170	\$11,200,628
OH	51,037	\$133,653,739	52,447	\$3,496,904	49,167	\$2,689,681	48,601	\$2,705,375	48,457	\$2,439,325	47,633	\$2,397,845	47,472	\$2,766,906
OK	2,109	\$10,254	10,817	\$721,223	10,789	\$590,212	10,873	\$605,246	10,188	\$512,864	9,803	\$493,483	11,093	\$645,973
OR	76,745	\$76,356	76,356	\$5,091,036	74,825	\$4,093,302	75,705	\$4,214,119	75,052	\$3,778,118	74,810	\$3,765,935	73,420	\$4,279,285
Total PARCC/SBAC	47,176	\$33,723,042	47,073	\$31,389,457	469,334	\$25,127,866	469,813	\$25,595,491	465,866	\$23,451,654	460,246	\$23,166,864	461,392	\$26,891,650
CA	15,692	\$9,870	14,684	\$792,849	14,298	\$789,172	13,619	\$758,102	14,249	\$717,227	13,661	\$688,702	13,287	\$774,462
CT	1,547	\$1,143,292	1,547	\$1,143,292	34,823	\$1,904,982	34,992	\$1,947,830	35,225	\$1,773,227	35,006	\$1,762,202	34,939	\$2,006,420
HI	21,605	\$2,788,860	21,605	\$2,788,860	2									

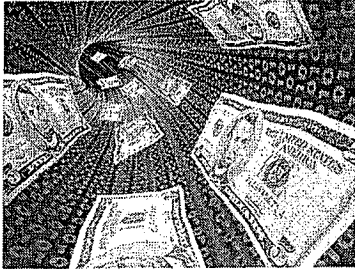
SEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS (STATE)	7th Textbook & Materials cost	EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS (STATE)	8th Textbook & Materials cost	NINTH GRADE STUDENTS (STATE)	9th Textbook & Materials cost	TENTH GRADE STUDENTS (STATE)	10th Textbook & Materials cost	ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS (STATE)	11th Textbook & Materials cost	TWELFTH GRADE STUDENTS (STATE)	12th Textbook & Materials cost	Total Textbook & Materials cost	state total enrollment	Testing Consortium	Grades 2-11
9,657		9,626		10,112		10,072		10,674		9,779					
61,489	\$1,281	65,006	\$3,447,852	65,871	\$3,942,791	66,983	\$3,737,181	66,983	\$3,944,740	74,532	\$3,807,257	\$2,004,125	131,661	NEITHER	NEITHER
20,753	20,834	22,765	\$3,574,939	22,073	\$3,990,569	22,073	\$3,737,181	22,073	\$3,944,740	22,266	\$3,807,257	\$5,198,100	295,368	NEITHER	NEITHER
351,426	346,524	353,182	\$7,519,485	325,262	\$7,299,944	325,262	\$6,986,663	310,208	\$6,986,663	291,130	\$6,986,663	\$1,558,000	4,850,210	NEITHER	NEITHER
91,005	92,075	104,717	\$2,980,557	97,969	\$3,411,176	97,969	\$3,137,502	90,795	\$3,137,502	87,839	\$3,000,000	\$2,100,000	1,245,340	NEITHER	NEITHER
58,118	\$3,461,799	57,027	\$3,447,852	63,338	\$3,942,791	57,794	\$3,576,293	50,199	\$3,416,293	48,164	\$3,157,873	\$44,642,925	746,889	PARCC/SBAC	PARCC/SBAC
59,669	\$3,554,194	59,129	\$3,574,939	64,106	\$3,990,569	60,394	\$3,737,181	57,964	\$3,944,740	58,526	\$3,807,257	\$46,476,110	832,368	PARCC/SBAC	PARCC/SBAC
9,460	\$563,495	9,519	\$575,519	11,726	\$729,944	10,321	\$698,663	8,727	\$593,916	8,317	\$545,304	\$7,607,954	126,901	PARCC/SBAC	PARCC/SBAC
49,005	\$2,919,983	49,298	\$2,980,557	54,798	\$3,411,176	50,703	\$3,137,502	46,917	\$3,137,502	43,097	\$2,865,655	\$39,328,078	679,717	PARCC/SBAC	PARCC/SBAC
7,250	\$431,846	7,308	\$441,842	7,588	\$472,353	7,701	\$478,538	7,571	\$478,538	7,637	\$500,000	\$5,689,459	95,073	PARCC/SBAC	PARCC/SBAC
133,551	\$7,954,965	134,169	\$8,111,858	156,711	\$9,755,260	139,964	\$8,660,972	123,404	\$8,399,259	118,972	\$7,793,843	\$104,701,672	1,784,297	PARCC/SBAC	PARCC/SBAC
134,436	\$8,007,660	137,072	\$8,287,373	151,739	\$9,445,753	149,834	\$8,271,728	141,898	\$9,556,868	146,845	\$9,294,502	\$106,979,130	1,784,297	PARCC/SBAC	PARCC/SBAC
53,300	\$3,174,815	52,711	\$3,186,907	62,997	\$3,921,553	55,250	\$3,416,870	48,408	\$3,294,405	44,364	\$2,908,726	\$42,109,536	723,143	PARCC/SBAC	PARCC/SBAC
36,113	\$2,151,071	35,715	\$2,159,399	37,556	\$2,337,861	35,523	\$2,198,163	32,567	\$2,216,347	30,567	\$2,004,125	\$28,150,564	480,088	PARCC	PARCC
82,050	\$4,887,308	82,163	\$4,867,575	82,461	\$4,967,788	75,372	\$4,967,788	75,372	\$5,129,441	79,283	\$5,198,100	\$64,481,975	1,077,660	PARCC	PARCC
4,394	\$261,729	4,452	\$268,668	6,181	\$384,767	4,431	\$274,190	3,684	\$250,715	3,901	\$216,430	\$3,646,944	68,984	PARCC	PARCC
202,594	\$12,066,916	198,245	\$11,985,968	219,105	\$13,676,636	199,122	\$12,324,145	192,433	\$13,066,028	172,321	\$11,298,226	\$155,809,850	2,634,522	PARCC	PARCC
122,770	\$7,309,221	124,084	\$7,374,481	144,918	\$9,021,146	122,022	\$7,550,721	108,215	\$7,976,572	97,779	\$8,410,880	\$97,932,107	1,667,685	PARCC	PARCC
154,478	\$9,201,482	153,003	\$9,304,481	176,467	\$10,984,448	170,612	\$10,557,471	146,912	\$9,998,436	146,476	\$9,603,699	\$121,910,134	2,104,175	PARCC	PARCC
79,700	\$4,747,331	80,963	\$4,886,252	84,295	\$5,243,629	80,915	\$5,006,041	77,923	\$5,203,050	72,989	\$4,796,179	\$62,428,988	1,046,661	PARCC	PARCC
49,128	\$2,926,309	52,816	\$3,186,378	56,163	\$3,496,147	45,587	\$2,820,924	40,454	\$2,753,087	38,828	\$2,545,758	\$39,771,313	690,915	PARCC	PARCC
71,664	\$4,252,881	72,093	\$4,269,316	78,771	\$4,903,495	73,208	\$4,535,680	70,480	\$4,795,155	67,973	\$4,456,650	\$56,056,425	956,231	PARCC	PARCC
61,566	\$3,793,016	62,590	\$3,784,191	74,721	\$4,350,743	68,025	\$4,209,387	62,598	\$4,260,107	61,273	\$4,017,364	\$49,594,331	848,412	PARCC	PARCC
37,125	\$2,211,351	36,577	\$2,211,455	40,244	\$2,662,009	38,215	\$2,404,984	32,189	\$2,260,122	28,943	\$1,897,648	\$28,960,947	484,467	PARCC	PARCC
101,249	\$6,093,037	100,749	\$6,093,037	108,577	\$6,758,618	100,966	\$6,871,241	98,733	\$6,473,429	98,733	\$6,473,429	\$79,167,938	1,344,785	PARCC	PARCC
24,377	\$6,030,037	24,126	\$6,030,037	29,715	\$6,989,759	28,715	\$6,658,094	26,762	\$6,527,669	20,150	\$17,728,772	\$19,728,772	334,419	PARCC	PARCC
194,440	\$11,581,819	199,690	\$12,012,797	238,626	\$14,854,469	234,375	\$14,503,125	186,709	\$13,987,031	188,977	\$12,350,938	\$157,108,087	2,650,201	PARCC	PARCC
45,866	\$2,733,200	45,268	\$2,733,200	48,847	\$3,040,726	45,892	\$2,899,176	42,691	\$3,898,531	40,046	\$2,695,616	\$37,023,927	653,118	PARCC	PARCC
10,993	\$654,798	11,275	\$681,687	13,137	\$917,778	12,246	\$757,721	10,655	\$738,737	10,697	\$701,349	\$8,655,154	145,118	PARCC	PARCC
72,199	\$4,300,533	71,050	\$4,295,683	77,576	\$4,829,106	73,927	\$4,574,603	68,012	\$4,626,597	66,566	\$4,351,287	\$57,855,736	972,549	PARCC	PARCC
466,885	\$27,810,601	472,856	\$28,586,874	524,681	\$32,661,392	506,192	\$31,323,161	487,688	\$33,189,607	478,503	\$31,373,049	\$374,294,768	6,257,062	SBAC	SBAC
42,305	\$2,519,997	42,992	\$2,599,296	46,377	\$2,886,968	43,850	\$2,713,438	42,754	\$2,809,623	41,039	\$2,690,722	\$33,131,985	563,985	SBAC	SBAC
13,076	\$778,872	12,967	\$783,985	15,327	\$954,106	14,223	\$880,119	12,459	\$847,897	10,621	\$686,366	\$10,784,396	180,008	SBAC	SBAC
35,127	\$2,092,340	35,239	\$2,130,550	37,359	\$2,325,598	37,494	\$2,320,129	36,971	\$2,516,051	38,665	\$2,536,382	\$28,483,017	491,842	SBAC	SBAC
20,703	\$1,233,174	21,019	\$1,270,809	21,763	\$1,354,747	20,615	\$1,275,656	19,943	\$1,357,221	19,250	\$1,262,126	\$16,515,000	276,299	SBAC	SBAC
34,161	\$2,034,800	34,596	\$2,091,674	37,450	\$2,331,263	35,672	\$2,207,383	33,596	\$2,286,376	33,522	\$2,197,870	\$27,757,804	470,057	SBAC	SBAC
14,349	\$854,698	14,438	\$872,521	15,259	\$949,873	15,324	\$948,249	14,750	\$1,003,811	15,246	\$999,604	\$11,220,755	189,225	SBAC	SBAC
120,894	\$7,207,008	121,463	\$7,343,653	140,781	\$8,763,617	136,697	\$8,458,810	125,872	\$8,566,219	126,181	\$8,273,057	\$97,181,335	1,634,151	SBAC	SBAC
67,309	\$4,009,281	67,400	\$4,076,818	74,943	\$4,665,202	70,126	\$4,339,397	67,577	\$4,598,653	67,254	\$4,409,509	\$53,930,266	917,982	SBAC	SBAC
10,734	\$699,371	10,911	\$699,371	11,563	\$719,797	11,072	\$685,135	10,741	\$730,979	9,893	\$692,563	\$8,502,007	141,807	SBAC	SBAC
11,155	\$6,620,948	10,964	\$6,642,377	128,464	\$7,896,262	111,955	\$6,927,775	100,204	\$6,819,983	98,983	\$5,834,170	\$67,607,087	1,482,959	SBAC	SBAC
15,945	\$914,025	15,517	\$938,158	17,108	\$1,064,973	16,277	\$1,007,221	15,389	\$1,047,375	15,598	\$1,003,427	\$11,717,027	197,140	SBAC	SBAC
33,298	\$1,983,395	33,291	\$2,012,774	33,735	\$2,100,004	34,330	\$2,124,340	29,420	\$2,092,178	25,938	\$1,700,498	\$25,556,625	438,489	SBAC	SBAC
42,839	\$2,551,705	42,861	\$2,551,705	44,788	\$2,788,053	44,000	\$2,728,289	48,422	\$2,955,094	46,088	\$3,021,093	\$33,693,993	582,839	SBAC	SBAC
9,219	\$549,130	9,251	\$559,315	10,286	\$640,304	9,767	\$604,382	9,174	\$624,357	8,744	\$573,104	\$7,409,952	123,713	SBAC	SBAC
42,610	\$2,549,978	41,572	\$2,513,443	41,440	\$2,579,640	40,523	\$2,507,563	39,538	\$2,680,759	39,556	\$2,619,715	\$4,563,239	582,793	SBAC	SBAC
6,677	\$397,716	6,720	\$406,291	7,456	\$464,196	7,494	\$463,729	7,219	\$491,225	7,412	\$489,988	\$5,302,025	92,451	SBAC	SBAC
77,618	\$4,623,316	77,206	\$4,667,875	85,551	\$5,325,590	81,220	\$5,025,894	79,585	\$5,416,157	83,504	\$5,461,486	\$61,908,492	1,053,347	SBAC	SBAC
60,814	\$3,622,386	61,748	\$3,733,284	69,323	\$4,313,357	68,291	\$4,225,867	70,144	\$4,670,982	71,242	\$4,670,982	\$16,233,068	872,436	SBAC	SBAC
20,469	\$1,241,023	20,516	\$1,240,397	20,696	\$1,280,668	20,696	\$1,280,668	19,263	\$1,310,943	18,668	\$1,225,279	\$16,233,061	282,662	SBAC	SBAC
6,607	\$393,546	6,606	\$399,399	6,792	\$422,802	7,031	\$435,078	6,347	\$431,945	6,160	\$400,860	\$5,298,606	88,155	SBAC	SBAC
3,107,811	\$185,116,762	3,121,577	\$188,730,545	3,484,961	\$216,939,822	3,278,725	\$202,897,503	3,041,547	\$206,982,481	2,947,195	\$193,232,840	\$2,469,098,464	41,805,062	SBAC	SBAC

Table with columns: Grades 3-8, 11; Grades 3-11; Avg. Enrollment of Tested Grades; TOTAL TEACHERS (STATE); students per teacher; Est. Computers Curr. Avail. On-Line; Est. Computers Rec. for Online Testing; Est. Computers that Could Be Reallocated to Online Testing; Est. Computers that Need to Be Purchased; One Time Cost of Additional Computers & Installation; Network Wiring; Electrical & Network Wiring; One Time Cost Bandwidth; One Time Cost Tech; Year 1 Total Tech Cost; Year 1 Cost Staff Training; Year 1 Cost Additional Electricity; Year 1 Total Tech Cost.

Years 2+ Cost Computer Refresh	Years 2+ Cost Tech Support	Years 2+ Cost Additional Electricity	Years 2+ Total Tech Cost	Tech Grand Total (Upfront & Years 1-7 Cost)
\$8,737,038	\$2,246,667	\$202,803	\$11,186,509	\$123,117,754
\$8,710,960	\$2,467,104	\$214,578	\$12,422,642	\$136,581,201
\$1,478,946	\$380,403	\$33,974	\$1,893,722	\$20,837,396
\$1,900,032	\$2,039,151	\$176,914	\$10,146,097	\$11,573,742
\$1,169,185	\$265,219	\$25,150	\$1,419,554	\$15,615,707
\$20,583,465	\$5,232,981	\$472,148	\$26,348,504	\$289,915,905
\$20,807,523	\$5,350,506	\$480,415	\$26,638,444	\$293,146,938
\$8,436,068	\$2,158,429	\$190,465	\$10,786,582	\$118,756,533
\$0	\$0	\$1,796,467	\$1,796,467	\$43,186,660
\$5,601,027	\$1,440,264	\$142,253	\$7,183,544	\$79,221,107
\$12,572,700	\$3,232,980	\$323,511	\$16,129,191	\$177,926,517
\$804,813	\$206,952	\$18,508	\$1,030,273	\$11,336,834
\$30,736,090	\$7,903,566	\$800,047	\$39,439,703	\$435,199,238
\$19,456,325	\$5,000,055	\$501,192	\$24,960,572	\$275,860,313
\$24,548,708	\$6,312,525	\$625,012	\$31,486,245	\$347,254,542
\$12,211,045	\$3,139,983	\$318,487	\$15,669,515	\$172,914,317
\$8,060,675	\$2,072,745	\$201,993	\$10,335,413	\$113,844,826
\$11,156,028	\$2,866,693	\$286,463	\$14,311,184	\$157,866,390
\$9,898,140	\$2,545,236	\$251,819	\$12,695,195	\$140,009,921
\$5,652,115	\$1,453,401	\$147,556	\$7,253,072	\$80,040,002
\$15,689,158	\$4,034,355	\$403,789	\$20,127,302	\$222,035,897
\$3,901,555	\$1,003,257	\$100,517	\$5,005,329	\$55,218,014
\$30,919,012	\$7,950,603	\$805,292	\$39,674,906	\$437,800,892
\$7,619,710	\$1,959,354	\$195,080	\$9,764,144	\$107,570,415
\$1,693,043	\$435,354	\$44,199	\$2,172,596	\$23,975,302
\$11,346,405	\$2,917,647	\$291,170	\$14,555,222	\$160,556,007
\$0	\$0	\$5,446,887	\$5,446,887	\$130,972,878
\$2,899,290	\$18,771,246	\$1,440,889	\$93,211,425	\$1,022,570,559
\$6,579,825	\$1,691,655	\$179,892	\$8,451,372	\$92,166,118
\$2,100,063	\$500,024	\$41,069	\$2,641,156	\$29,408,779
\$5,736,157	\$1,475,526	\$109,000	\$7,320,682	\$80,274,926
\$3,223,488	\$828,697	\$64,585	\$4,116,771	\$45,177,527
\$2,207,625	\$1,410,171	\$107,463	\$3,727,259	\$76,801,463
\$5,483,998	\$567,675	\$43,588	\$6,095,261	\$50,924,655
\$19,065,095	\$4,902,453	\$370,774	\$24,338,322	\$266,929,724
\$10,709,700	\$2,753,846	\$209,250	\$13,672,896	\$149,970,676
\$1,654,415	\$465,421	\$32,956	\$2,112,792	\$23,182,202
\$2,299,967	\$591,420	\$46,126	\$2,935,539	\$32,235,328
\$4,998,905	\$1,285,407	\$101,649	\$6,385,961	\$70,084,697
\$6,799,788	\$1,748,517	\$132,813	\$8,681,118	\$95,217,343
\$1,443,318	\$371,139	\$29,266	\$1,843,723	\$20,212,567
\$6,799,252	\$1,748,379	\$134,816	\$8,682,446	\$95,259,241
\$12,079,048	\$2,777,293	\$20,417	\$15,076,752	\$150,984,761
\$10,178,420	\$3,106,041	\$240,332	\$15,424,793	\$169,248,699
\$3,297,723	\$647,986	\$62,745	\$4,008,454	\$46,137,918
\$1,028,475	\$264,465	\$20,413	\$1,313,353	\$14,409,544
\$0	\$0	\$3,874,522	\$3,874,522	\$93,164,645
\$0	\$0	\$11,117,876	\$11,117,876	\$267,334,392

Kansas school spending \$23,000 annually for Internet connection

Kansas Watchdog —By Travis Perry / March 8, 2013



BITS AND BUCKS: A recent efficiency audit of St. Francis USD 297 revealed the districts \$23,000 Internet connection. Superintendent Robert Schiltz says it was the districts only option.

OSAWATOMIE — St. Francis USD 297 is a little school district with big problems.

Like other rural schools, St. Francis administrators are battling falling enrollment. Fewer students mean less money from the state, complicating the already-thorny matter of **Kansas** education funding.

The district's \$23,000 annual Internet bill doesn't help matters.

State auditors revealed the expensive connection as part of a school efficiency audit released Wednesday. The St. Francis district volunteered to take part in a series of school audits commissioned by legislators in July to root out inefficiencies in the state education system. But what auditors call waste, one administrator calls unavoidable.

The district's pricy Internet package is supplied through Kan-Ed, a program run by the Kansas Board of Regents to facilitate video conferencing and distance learning — two features auditors say St. Francis doesn't use.

In the northwest corner of the state, Kan-Ed is offered through **AT&T**, which provides subsidized service to the district. Through the E-Rate program, St. Francis is charged 25 percent of the total cost, while the rest is covered by fees collected from telecommunication companies — who in turn collect from anyone who has ever owned a phone.

Even subsidized at nearly \$500 a month, the connection supplied to St. Francis doesn't offer many bits for the proverbial buck. To make matters worse, it's not even that fast. **Superintendent Robert Schiltz** said the six mbps hookup doesn't provide enough bandwidth for his district. But to get students connected to the web, Schiltz said, he didn't have a choice.

"We're way out there, and when you only have one service provider, it's kind of tough," he said.

Schiltz said he has requested bids from multiple companies, but Kan-Ed was the only one to respond. AT&T told auditors it could supply its own connection package to the district for about \$16,000, but Schiltz scoffed at the offer.

"AT&T probably could have (bid), but they didn't. AT&T is very difficult to work with out here," Schiltz said. "Them saying it to the auditors and them offering to do it are two different things."

AT&T did not respond to requests for comment.

After some legwork on Schiltz's part, the district has managed to secure a new Internet service contract through Buhler-based IDEATEK, but the 30 mbps connection won't come online until July.

What's the kicker?

It's going to cost an extra \$5,000 annually.

With that in mind, Schiltz said, the higher speed will finally meet the district's needs and will drop the cost-per-megabyte from \$316 to \$80. While Schiltz is happy to have a choice, he's still not satisfied.

"(It's) still too expensive," Schiltz said.