

Your Question:

You asked for information about what states have done to review, revise and/or replace their common core state standards, as well as information about state assessments as they relate to revised standards.

Our Response:

Education Commission of the States' Resources:

- [States and the \(not so\) new standards – where are they now?](#), 2014: this brief looks at the evolution of common core standards in all 50 states, including where changes have been made and were attempted.
- [State standard-setting processes in brief](#), 2014: this brief looks at the process used in states to review, revise and/or replace state standards.
- [50-State Comparison: State Summative Assessments](#): this compilation includes information on required statewide assessments in all 50 states for the 2017-18 school year.
- [Assessments 101: A policymaker's guide to K-12 Assessments](#): this brief supports state leaders' understanding of assessments by first classifying and categorizing assessments, and then providing an overview of common terms used when choosing and utilizing assessments.

Resources:

- Achieve, [Strong Standards: A Review of Changes to State Standards Since the Common Core](#): this report looks at 24 states that have reviewed and revised their common core standards.
- National Conference of State Legislatures, [Common Core Status Map](#), 2019: this resources reviews changes made to common core from several sources and provides an up-to-date overview of where states stand.
- The Center on Standards & Assessment Implementation, [State of the States](#): this resource has a 50-state look at standards and assessments.

Overview

Several states have made changes, or considered making changes, to the Common Core State Standards (CCSS) since their initial adoption in 2010. According to [Achieve](#), an organization involved in their development, at least 24 states have reviewed and revised their standards after adopting the CCSS, but many of them retain the core elements of the CCSS. Because several states have reviewed and revised the CCSS, rather than replaced them altogether, the exact count of states that have “undone” the standards on some level is difficult to ascertain.

In many states where revisions were recommended or where the CCSS have been replaced altogether, the changes compared to the CCSS have been described as minor, such as changing wording, moving standards to a different grade level or adding a requirement for cursive handwriting in elementary school. Many other states are currently convening committees to review the standards.

[Indiana](#), [Oklahoma](#), and [South Carolina](#) were the first to pass bills requiring the state to adopt new standards in place of the CCSS. **Indiana's** legislation required the state to adopt new standards and “void” the previously adopted standards. The state's new standards, the Indiana Academic Standards, were adopted in April 2014. **Oklahoma** and **South Carolina's** legislation did not explicitly forbid the use of the CCSS but rather required the state to review their current standards and replace as much as the state saw fit. This tactic has set a trend for states to respond to backlash against the Common Core by reviewing and revising the standards rather than replacing them altogether.

For example, the **Missouri legislature** did not explicitly repeal the CCSS but did require a [review](#) and modification of the standards that may have achieved essentially the same result. In other states, such as [Arkansas](#), the change process is more clearly only a review based on public and committee feedback. Education Commission of the States is aware of the following states that have revised the Common Core: **Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Utah, and Wisconsin.**

In many states, legislative action is needed to complete the repeal process begun by the state board of education. The **Arizona** state school board recently voted to repeal the standards; however, that vote is [largely symbolic](#) unless the legislature repeals the standards. Similarly, in **West Virginia**, the board voted to repeal and replace the standards with newly revised standards but, in 2016, the governor vetoed [a bill](#) that would have completed the repeal process. During the 2017 legislative session, West Virginia passed [a bill](#) prohibiting the state school board from implementing the CCSS, but it is unclear what changes the state will adopt going forward.

In 2020, several states are considering legislation to review or replace common core standards in their state. Iowa [H.B. 443](#) would require the state board of education to terminate all plans, programs, activities, efforts, and expenditures relating to implementation of the educational initiative commonly referred to as the common core standards and adopt the [2008 academic standards from Massachusetts](#). Mississippi [S.B. 2285](#) requires the state board of education to adopt the ELA standards in place in 2010 in California, Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, or the 2010 Massachusetts ELA draft standards, which were identified in the [2010 publication](#) from the Thomas B. Fordham Institute as superior to common core. The bill would also require adoption of the math standards in place in 2010 from California, Florida, Indiana or Massachusetts. West Virginia is considering two bills, [S.B. 19](#) and [H.B. 2374](#), which would require legislative approval of any West Virginia state standard or assessment revision and prohibits the state board of education from adopting common core standards. Education Commission of the States is tracking this legislation and any enactments will be available for review on the [State Education Policy Tracking](#) webpage.

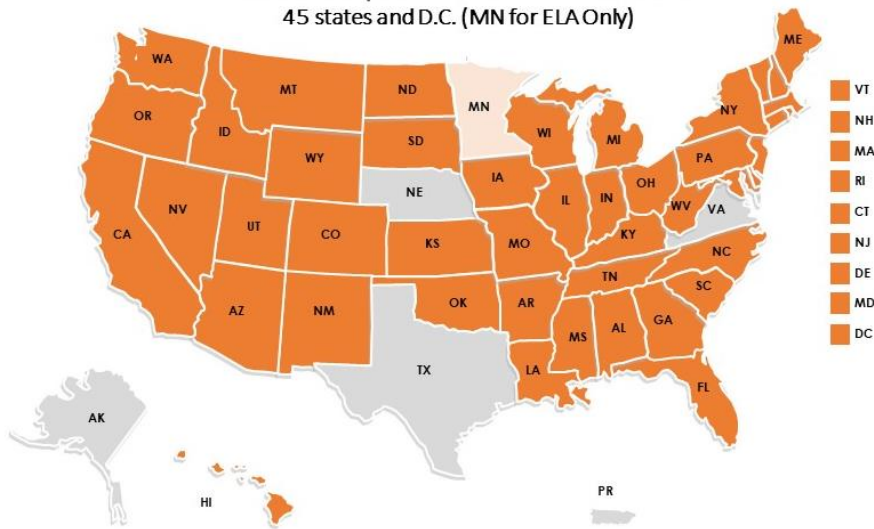
[The Current Status of CCSS](#)

Below is a 50-state overview of the status of common core state standards in states. When common core first emerged, 45 states and the District of Columbia adopted the standards for both ELA and math. Minnesota adopted common core for ELA only. Four states (Alaska, Nebraska, Texas and Virginia) never adopted common core standards. Since 2010, seven of the original adopting states have replaced the common core standards with state-developed standards and two states are currently reviewing the common core standards in an effort to replace them.

One common theme among the states that have revised or replaced the common core standards is the stakeholder engagement leveraged to review and replace the standards. Several of the states in the below chart formed committees or task forces to review the standards, gain public input and recommend new standards to the appropriate authority. For more on the process used to amend and set state standards, see Education Commission of the States' 2014 brief, [state standard-setting processes in brief](#).

Status of Common Core State Standards

2010 Adoption of Common Core 45 states and D.C. (MN for ELA Only)



In 2010, 45 states and the District of Columbia adopted Common Core State Standards (CCSS).

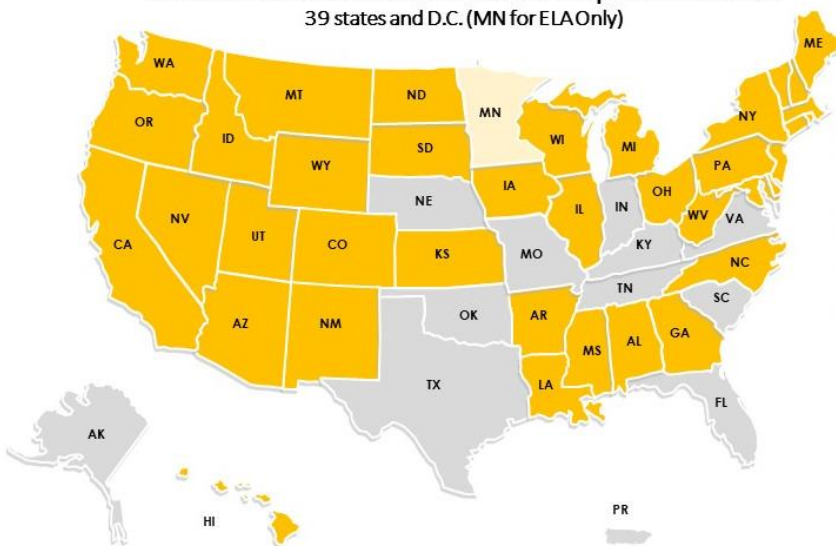
Minnesota adopted CCSS for English Language Arts only.

Alaska, Nebraska, Texas and Virginia never adopted.

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2020 Status of Common Core Implementation 39 states and D.C. (MN for ELA Only)



In 2020, 39 states and the District of Columbia are implementing Common Core State Standards (CCSS) or revised versions thereof.

Minnesota is implementing CCSS for English Language Arts only.

Alaska, Nebraska, Texas and Virginia never adopted CCSS.

Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Tennessee have replaced CCSS with state-developed standards.

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Sources: [The Center on Standards & Assessment Implementation](#) (WestEd) & the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), [State Implementation of the Common Core State Standards](#)

Education Commission of the States strives to respond to information requests within 48 hours. This document reflects our best efforts, but it may not reflect exhaustive research. Please let us know if you would like a more comprehensive response. Our staff is also available to provide unbiased advice on policy plans, consult on proposed legislation and testify at legislative hearings as third-party experts.

Below is a chart detailing the states that have never implemented common core and those that have replaced common core and the progression of their state standards since 2010. This information was obtained from the [Center for Standards, Assessment, & Accountability, Education Commission of the States' State Policy Tracking](#) and other resources.

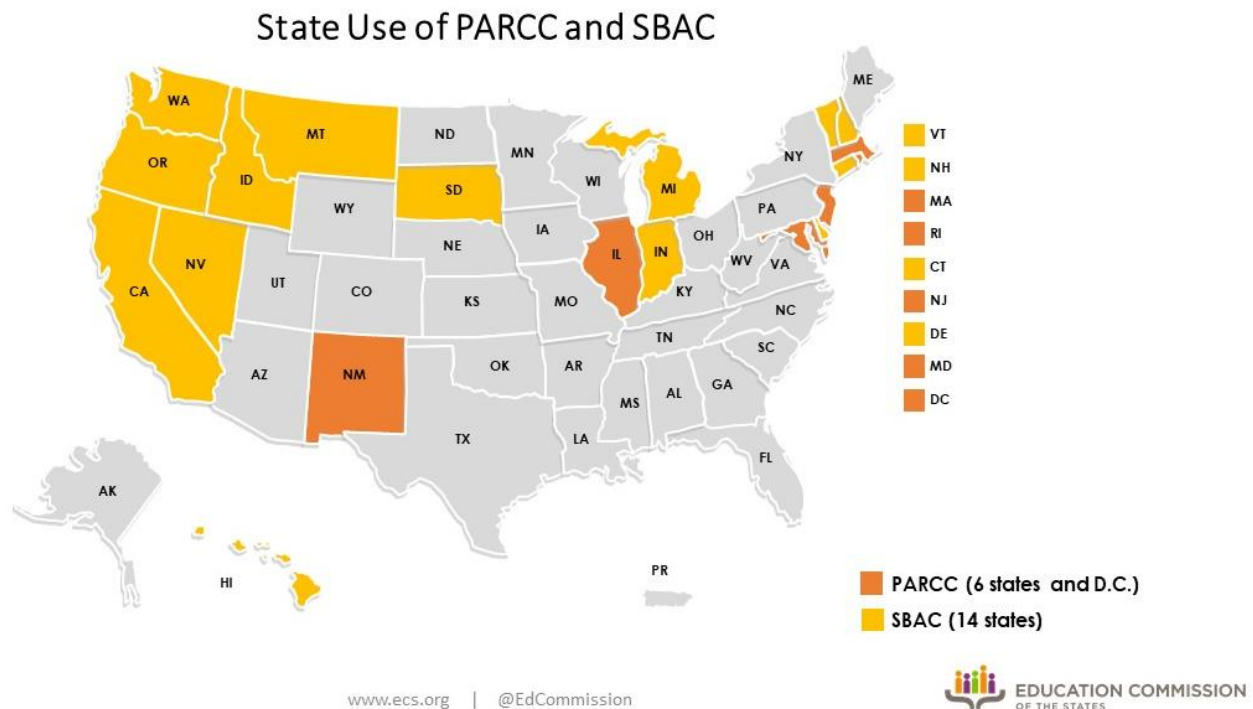
| State | Notes |
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| Alaska | <p>2010: Did not adopt CCSS</p> <p>Since 2010: state board of education members adopted new standards in English language arts and math in 2012. In a January 2014 legislative hearing, Alaska's Education Commissioner Mike Hanley described the state standards as "substantially similar" to the Common Core, according to a news report.</p> <p>2020: Implementing state-developed standards</p> <p>Standards Website: https://education.alaska.gov/standards</p> <p>Stakeholder Input: Educators, parents, community leaders, employers, and representatives from universities, career and technical programs, industries, and teachers of diverse student populations and interests were involved in this development process.</p> <p>State Legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013-2014 H.B. 278 (Enacted): prohibits the department of education from spending money to implement educational curriculum standards established by the common core standards initiative. |
| Florida | <p>2010: Adopted CCSS</p> <p>Since 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2014, state board of education members, after providing options for public input to policymakers, adopted recommended changes to the CCSS in English language arts and math. Florida lawmakers also approved a bill using a new name, Next Generation Sunshine State Standards, and removed all references to common core from statute (2014 H.B. 7031). • In 2019, the governor signed Executive Order 19-32 to cut common core standards from Florida schools. <p>2020: New Standards Adopted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florida State Dept. of Education adopted the Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking, or B.E.S.T Standards, removing Common Core. |
| Indiana | <p>2010: Adopted CCSS</p> <p>Since 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 H.B. 1427: paused the use of common core until new standards could be adopted. Required the state board of education to adopt college and career readiness educational standards. • 2014 S.B. 91: Removes the common core standards from statute and requires the state board of education to adopt the Indiana college and career readiness standards before July 1, 2014. Defines "college and career readiness educational standards" and requires the standards to do certain things. • New standards adopted in 2014 <p>2020: Implementing state-developed standards.</p> |
| Kentucky | <p>2010: Adopted CCSS</p> <p>Since 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2017 S.B. 1: Requires the Kentucky Department of Education to implement a review process for Kentucky's academic standards and the alignment of corresponding assessments. • 2019 S.B. 275: Revises the standards and assessments process review committee to be composed of the commissioner of education or designee as a nonvoting member and 9 voting representatives of public schools, of whom at least two are required to be parents of public |

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| | <p>school students, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, including: one language arts teacher, one math teacher, one science teacher, one social studies teacher, two school principals, two school superintendents, and one school board member.</p> <p>2020: New state-developed standards adopted in 2019</p> |
| Missouri | <p>2010: Adopted CCSS</p> <p>Since 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014 H.B. 1490: Mandates that whenever the state board develops, evaluates, modifies, or revises learning standards, it must convene work groups composed of education professionals to develop and recommend such learning standards and hold at least three public hearings on those changes. States that local school districts and charter schools may adopt their own education standards, in addition to those already adopted by the state, provided the additional standards are in the public domain and do not conflict with the standards adopted by the state board of education. States that the state board of education and the department of elementary and secondary education shall not require districts to use any appendix to the common core state standards. <p>2020: State-developed standards implemented in 2016-17 school year.</p> |
| Nebraska | <p>2010: Did not adopt CCSS</p> <p>Since 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State-developed standards adopted in 2014-15. • Revision occurs every seven years. <p>2020: Implementing state-developed standards that are up for review in 2020-21.</p> |
| Oklahoma | <p>2010: Adopted CCSS</p> <p>Since 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014 H.B. 3399: On or before Aug 1, 2016, the state board of education, in consultation with the state regents for higher ed, state board of CTE and the dept of commerce, shall adopt subject matter standards in English language arts and math that are college- and career-ready and will replace current standards. • The state board of education organized a Standards Steering Committee that worked to write new standards to replace the CCSS. <p>2020: Implementing state-developed standards</p> |
| Rhode Island | <p>2010: Adopted CCSS</p> <p>2020: Implementing common core standards while standards are under review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enacted two pieces of legislation for review and development of statewide standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2019 S.B. 863: Requires the commissioner of elementary and secondary education to develop statewide academic standards and curriculum frameworks for the core subjects of math, English language arts, and science and technology; requires the Commissioner to identify examples of high-quality curriculum and materials for each of the core subjects. ○ 2019 H.B. 5008: Requires the commissioner of elementary and secondary education to develop statewide academic standards and curriculum frameworks for the core subjects of math, English language arts, and science and technology; requires the Commissioner to identify examples of high-quality curriculum and materials for each of the core subjects. |
| South Carolina | <p>2010: Adopted CCSS</p> <p>Since 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014 H.B. 3893: Requires new college and career readiness state content standards to be implemented for the 2015-16 school year. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELA: state department of education ELA writing team, education oversight committee review panel and taskforce of various stakeholders were convened to draft new standards, which were adopted in 2015 • Math: Various stakeholder groups were convened to draft and review standards. The standards were posted for public review and comment. New standards were adopted in 2015. <p>2020: Implementing state-developed standards</p> |
| Tennessee | <p>2010: Adopted CCSS</p> <p>Since 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015 H.B. 1035: Requires the state board of education to implement a process whereby the Common Core State Standards adopted in 2010 will be reviewed and replaced with new sets of standards adopted to fit the needs of Tennessee students. Specifies that these postsecondary-and-workforce-ready standards must be adopted through an open, transparent process that allows all Tennesseans an opportunity to participate. • Standards recommendation committee was appointed to review and recommend new standards, which were revised in 2016. <p>2020: Implementing state-developed standards</p> |
| Texas | <p>2010: Did not adopt CCSS</p> <p>Since 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELA: The state board of education nominated educators, parents, business and industry representatives, and employers to serve on review committees. The review committees drafted recommended revisions. Public comment was received. New standards were approved in 2017 to be implemented in the 2019-20 school year. • Math: The commissioner of education convened the commissioner’s mathematics advisory group consisting of mathematics educators and mathematicians. The group made recommendations, which were reviewed by the National Review Team consisting of national advisors in mathematics. Public comment was received, and standards were adopted in 2012. <p>2020: Implementing state-developed standards</p> |
| Virginia | <p>2010: Did not adopt CCSS</p> <p>Since 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELA: Standards were revised in 2017 with input from teachers, administrators, curriculum supervisors, English educators, English education organizations and the public. Standards to be fully implemented in 2019-20 school year. • Math: standards were revised in 2016 with input from the public, a teacher review committee and a committee of external stakeholders, including higher education institutions, professional organizations and others. Standards were fully implemented in 2018-19 school year. <p>2020: Implementing state-developed standards</p> |
| West Virginia | <p>2010: Adopted CCSS</p> <p>Since 2010: See the History of the Standards in West Virginia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015: West Virginia Board of Education repealed the Common Core State Standards. • 2016: West Virginia Board of Education implemented the West Virginia College and Career Readiness Standards for ELA and Math. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Wanting easily understandable and accessible standards, educators developed a streamlined system of well-defined learning targets that clearly identify the skills and knowledge needed for success in each content area and at each grade level. This system also provides teachers with the flexibility to personalize instruction and meet the needs of each of their students.” |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2017 H.B. 2711: Directs the state board to adopt or revise academic standards for math, ELA, science and social studies. Prohibits the board from implementing the Common Core academic standards. <p>2020: Implementing revised common core while standards are being reviewed</p> |
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State-by-State Assessments



Source: The Center on Standards & Assessment Implementation (CSAI), [State of the State: Assessments](#)

Overview

At least 20 states use the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers consortium (PARCC) or the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) for their state K-12 assessments. The remaining 30 states use various other approaches. For a full review of the summative assessments used in all 50-states, visit Education Commission of the States' [50-State Comparison: State Summative Assessments](#).

The Center on Standards & Assessment Implementation (CSAI) report, [Standards Alignment to Curriculum and Assessment](#), looks at Louisiana and Oregon as examples of curriculum and assessment alignment with state education standards. In addition, CSAI provides various [materials and tools](#) to assist states in curricular alignment with state standards.

State Legislation on Assessments

In 2020, New Jersey [A.B. 3028](#) is being considered to establish the Statewide Assessment Review Task Force to assess the quality and effectiveness of state-required standardized assessments and identify best practices that will enhance their application and use.

Alignment of Assessments with Standards

At least six of the states that moved from common core to state-developed standards (as outlined above) address alignment of the new standards with assessments. See the chart below for details.

| State | Assessments Used and Alignment with Standards |
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| Florida | Florida State Department of Education adopted the Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking , or B.E.S.T Standards, removing Common Core. |

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| | <p>Assessment: Florida Standards Assessment (may change with new standards)</p> <p>Alignment: Along with the adoption of the B.E.S.T standards, a memo to school districts on the adoption and implementation of the new standards explained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “By 2022-2023, Florida classrooms will have fully transitioned to the B.E.S.T. Standards, including aligned materials and aligned statewide assessments.” • “Full implementation of both K-12 ELA and K-12 Mathematics B.E.S.T. Standards with corresponding instructional materials will occur in the 2022-2023 school year. This corresponds with the first year of statewide assessments aligned to the new standards.” |
| Indiana | <p>Indiana adopted new standards in 2014. Along with the new standards, the department of education provided an assessment and accountability transition plan.</p> <p>Assessment: ISTEP+</p> <p>Alignment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014 S.B. 91: Removes the common core standards from statute and requires the state board of education to adopt the Indiana college and career readiness standards before July 1, 2014. Also requires the state board to authorize the department to administer either the ISTEP assessment or a comparable assessment program that is aligned with the educational standards adopted by the state board. |
| Kentucky | <p>2019 S.B. 175 required the department of education to implement a process for reviewing all academic standards and aligned assessments beginning in the 2017-18 school year.</p> <p>See more about this process on their website.</p> |
| Missouri | <p>2014 H.B. 1490: Mandates that whenever the state board develops, evaluates, modifies, or revises learning standards, it must convene work groups composed of education professionals to develop and recommend such learning standards and hold at least three public hearings on those changes. Requires the state board to align the statewide assessment system to the academic performance standards as needed and that the department of elementary and secondary education pilot assessments from the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium during the 2014-15 school year.</p> <p>Missouri has since left the SBAC consortium and adopted the Missouri Assessment Program and the National Assessment of Educational Progress. The state’s assessment website states, “The MAP assessments test students’ progress toward mastery of the Missouri Show-Me Standards.”</p> |
| Oklahoma | <p>2014 H.B. 3399: On or before August 1, 2016, the state board, in consultation with the state regents for higher ed, state board of CTE and the dept of commerce, shall adopt subject matter standards in English language arts and math that are college- and career-ready and will replace current standards. Also required corresponding student assessments for ELA and math to be approved by the state board.</p> |
| South Carolina | <p>2014 H.B. 3893: requires new college and career readiness state content standards to be implemented for the 2015-16 school year. Requires cyclical review of academic standards and assessments every 7 years. Removes the state from the SBAC consortium.</p> |