digital learning 2013

Introduction

In conjunction with the second National Digital Learning Day on February 6, 2013, the Kansas State Department of Education is pleased to release this report highlighting frequently asked questions related to digital learning environments across the state. The technology landscape is evolving at an ever increasing rate. District's broadband needs are increasing, at a time complicated by the decommissioning of Kan-ed. We are at the advent of expanding growth in the use of digital and open textbooks to support Common Core standards, while challenged to meet increasing demands for access to mobile and cloud-based technologies. These are a few of the forces impacting technology planning needs for districts across the state. It is our hope this report will provide some insight and perspective for the field as the work to advance the effective use of technology within Kansas education continues.

Information in this report was collected from Kansas school districts in January 2013 to provide a snapshot of the educational technology landscape in our state. The data in this report is also intended to provide a catalyst for conversation, sharing, and collaboration around 'who's doing what' across the state. This report represents 212 of the 286 districts in Kansas, or 74%.

To support conversation, resource sharing and collaboration on these and related topics, please join us on the Kansas Technology Coordinators group on the Kansas TRC Ning at www.kansastrc.org. Join us on the Kansas TRC Ning, and then join the Kansas Technology Coordinator Group to participate in this community. http://www.kansastrc.org/group/kansas-technology-coordinators

Technology Fees

$ $ $

In order to help offset the costs of digital equipment and supplies 68 public school districts report charging a technology fee. These fees are similar to text book fees. Four districts plan to implement a technology fee for the 2013-14 school year, and another 32 districts are considering charging a technology fee.

Student:Computer Ratio

Access to the equipment needed for digital learning environments can present a financial challenge to districts. Computers and devices that are more than four years old may not be adequate to provide secure internet access and robust production capabilities. With the declining cost of device acquisition and the multitude of options, we have seen an increase in acquisition over the past year. While we provide a deeper dive on 1:1 initiatives later on in this report, it is important to take note of the state average in terms of access to technology from an equity perspective. The state is reporting an average of 2.35 students for every digital learning device available to students during school hours. Some districts reported as many as 20+ students for every one digital learning device that is four or less years old.

2014 Assessment Readiness

In working on Assessment Readiness for 2014, there has been much discussion around supporting older Windows Operating Systems for student computers. To help us gain a statewide perspective on this, districts responding identified the % of student computer install base mentioned in the number above that use Windows XP or Vista. The following chart shows the State Average:

Windows XP — 31.5%
Vista — 5.5%
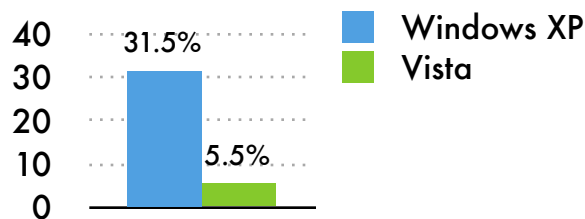
Although we have simply addressed this one particular Windows-related 'readiness' issue, as we implement the new Common Core Standards and prepare for new online Assessments for 2014-15 School Year, we must also take note of instructional needs. U.S. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan has noted, "The use of smarter technology in assessments will especially alter instruction in ways that teachers welcome." In making plans with respect to minimum and recommended technology specifications being released by PARCC and Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortia, school leaders must consider this information in the context of the full range of technology issues schools are addressing today. "Policymakers and education leaders must undertake a proactive systems approach to addressing school technology needs for the long-term," said Douglas Levin, Executive Director of the State Education Technology Director's Association (SETDA). "To meet present and future technology needs, any realistic approach must consider curricular, instructional, assessment, professional development and school operations goals." For additional information, please see the recently published guidance from SETDA for policymakers and K-12 districts "Technology Readiness for College and Career Ready Teaching, Learning and Assessment at http://setda.org/web/guest/assessment.

Policies

District policies guide the implementation of digital learning environments. These policies are developed at the district level, through the study of best practices and the identification of what works within the education community each district serves. Many technology implementations are on the horizon or being piloted within schools. The existence of formal district or school policy addressing many of these new technologies is limited and is reflected in the following information regarding district policies in Kansas.

Some districts have volunteered to share their policies as examples for other districts. These examples can be found at: http://www.kansastrc.org/group/kansas-technology-coordinators

Bring Your Own Device (BYOD):

Bring Your Own Device (BYOD): This refers to students bringing into the school their own mobile devices; such as laptops, tablet computers or smartphones for use to support learning. This question was refined to ensure those responding favorably have a policy formally allowing a BYOD. Having a policy to guide a BYOD implementation helps the technology department better secure these devices and the wireless network needed to support them, as well as ensures network security.

### Districts with a formal BYOD policy:

- 34
- 178
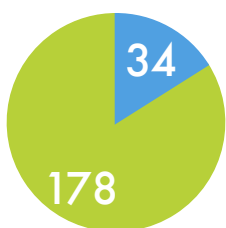
● Have a policy ● Do not have a policy

Mobile Phones:

Mobile Phones: Safety and security often is the driving force for allowing students to use their mobile phones at school. In addition, mobile phones can be used for accessing educational content, participating in class discussions through "clicker" applications, or sharing classroom activities.

### Districts with a student-allowed mobile phone policy:

- 104
- 108
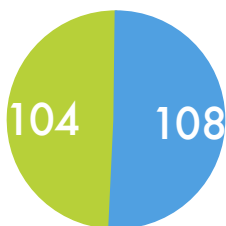
● Have a policy ● Do not have a policy

Social Media:

Social Media: Appropriate use of social media can be a great resource for increasing parent communication and community involvement. For example, districts and schools with Facebook pages use this form of media to promote activities and student accomplishments. YouTube channels are used to promote student projects for a real audience. Access to iTunes/iTunes U provides opportunities to extend learning with new content or reinforce prior knowledge.

Districts with a policy to allow access to Facebook:
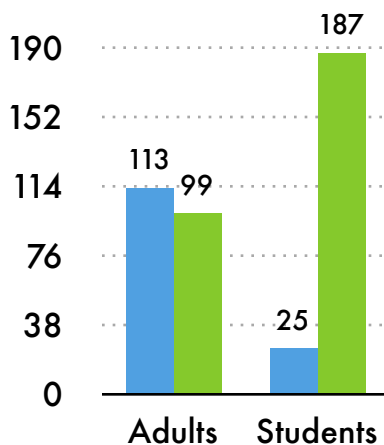
	Adults	Students
Have a policy to allow access	113	25
Do not have a policy to allow access	99	187

■ Have a policy to allow access
■ Do not have a policy to allow access

Districts with a policy to allow access to YouTube:

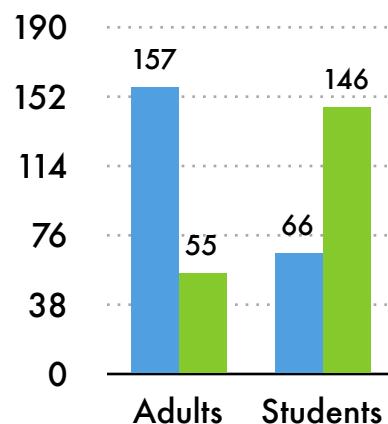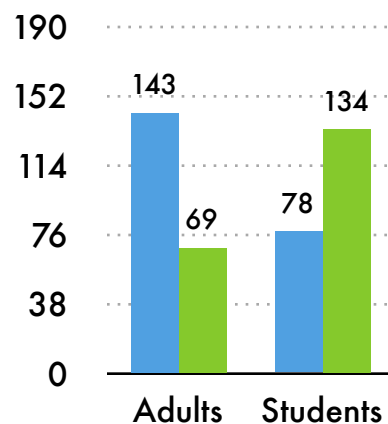|	Adults	Students
Have a policy to allow access	157	66
Do not have a policy to allow access	55	146

■ Have a policy to allow access
■ Do not have a policy to allow access

Districts with a policy to allow access to iTunes/iTunes U:

|	Adults	Students
Have a policy to allow access	143	78
Do not have a policy to allow access	69	134

■ Have a policy to allow access
■ Do not have a policy to allow access
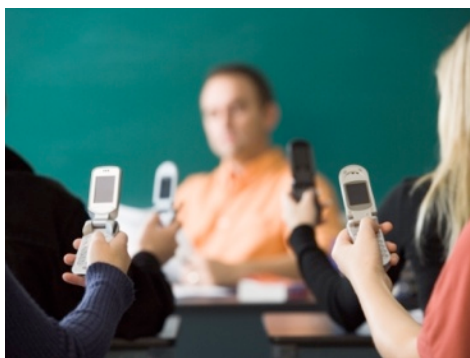
1:1 Device per Student Initiatives

Out of the 212 districts responding, 79 are currently implementing a 1:1 initiative (37%). This is an increase from 2012, when 65 of the 244 respondents indicated a 1:1 initiative (27%). Among those, 77 districts assign the devices to students in the school setting. Once again, districts cited device cost/replacement as the biggest barrier to a 1:1 implementation. In addition, 68 districts allow the students to take the device home, allowing for a truly digital learning environment 24/7. This home use is limited to high school students in 25 districts and high school and middle school students in nine districts.

1:1 Initiatives by Device

- iPad 2: 37
- Laptop-Mac: 26
- Laptop-Windows: 18
- iPad-3rd Gen: 13
- Mini/Netbook: 5
- Other: 25
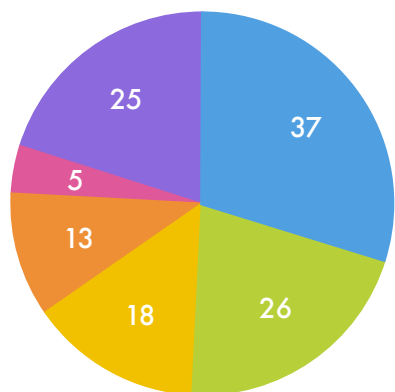
Seventeen additional Districts are considering a 1:1 for the 2013-14 school year!

Mobile Management Software Tools

Managing mobile devices has been a hot topic of conversation of late. The following provides information relative to mobile management software being used in the state:
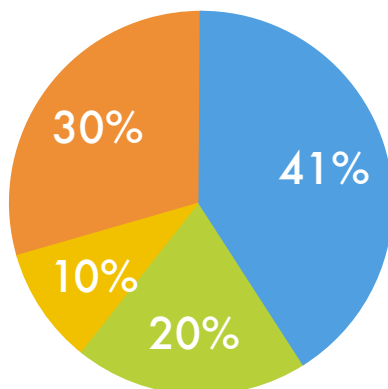
- JAMF/Casper: 41%
- Apple Configurator: 20%
- Meraki: 10%
- Other: 30%

1:1 Initiatives by Grade Levels

- K-2: 6
- 3-5: 16
- 6-8: 38
- 9-12: 67
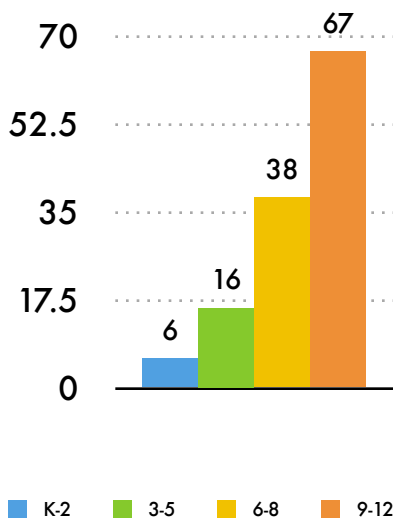
Barriers

Districts not implementing 1:1 initiatives cite the following reasons:

Cost of student devices/replacing student devices (80)

Lack of available Broadband Service (2)

Cost of infrastructure equipment/ improvements (8)

Cost of software and/or subscription services (1)

Staff capacity for providing Teacher Professional Learning (2)

Staff capacity for providing Technical Support (6)

Other (17)

Deployment Phases:

4 Districts indicate that they are in the Mature Implementation Phase, 4+ years of a 1:1 initiative.

11 Districts are in the Early Implementation Phase, 2-3 years of a 1:1 initiative.

27 Districts are in the Initial Implementation Phase - the 1st year of a 1:1 initiative.

8 Districts are in the Pilot Year of a 1:1 initiative.

Digital Textbooks & Open Education Resources

Shifts from print-centric to high quality, interactive, digital textbooks are beginning. Common Core standards, technological advancements, and innovations in intellectual property rights have prompted a sea of change in the multi-billion dollar U.S. K-12 instructional materials market. This is translating into significant shifts in development of digital and open content (often referred to as 'OER—Open Ed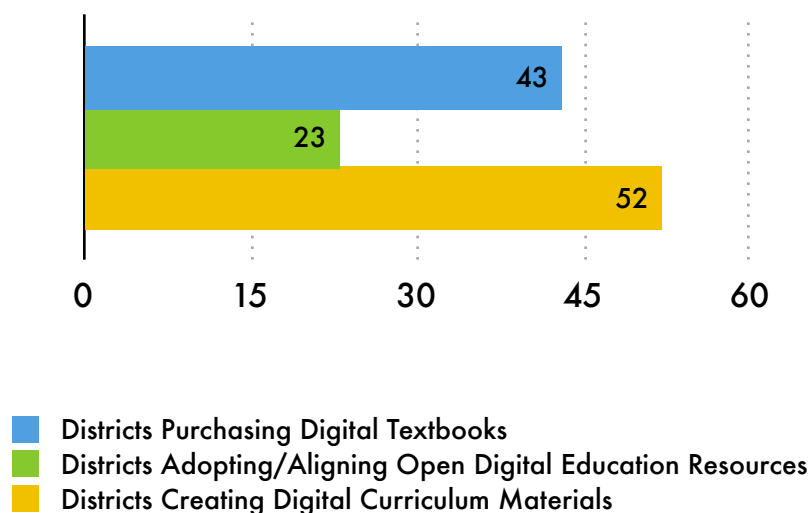ucation Resources'). These newly evolving digital resources are significantly more interactive, more video-based, more widely available, but will also require more bandwidth/internet resource than a static text resource. Additionally, a number of states, districts, schools, teachers, students will be publishing instructional resources.

- ■ Districts Purchasing Digital Textbooks
- ■ Districts Adopting/Aligning Open Digital Education Resources
- ■ Districts Creating Digital Curriculum Materials

For additional information on this topic, please see Out of Print: Reimagining the K-12 Textbook in a Digital Age (http://setda.org/web/guest/outofprintreport), published by the State Education Technology Director's Association (SETDA) which outlines some recommendations for states, districts, and schools.

Professional Learning

The research provided throughout the ten-year span of the Kansas Technology Rich Classroom Program provided clear evidence that in order for significant shifts in teaching and learning to occur, on-going, in-class support, professional learning opportunities and peer-collaboration are essential elements to the success of an effective classroom-level technology implementation. While the state budget challenges have resulted in eliminating funds for professional learning, as well as funding for positions, 1:1 implementations and mobile device acquisitions are increasing. The data respondents indicated that 139 Districts have a formal plan for Professional Development for teachers as part of technology initiatives.

In addition, they indicated the following staff members as being responsible for Technology Professional Development for Teachers:

- • Curriculum Coordinators (72)
- • Technology Directors (83)
- • Principals (75)
- • Other (68)

Internet Filtering Solutions

The Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA) is a federal law enacted by Congress to address concerns about access to offensive content on the internet utilizing school and library computers. Districts must certify compliance with CIPA for E-rate and other Federal programs. Any protection measures must block or filter internet access to materials that are: (a) obscene; (b) pornography; or (c) harmful to minors (for computers that are accessed by minors).

The following list shows the top filtering solutions being used in Kansas schools:

- • Lightspeed (54)
- • SonicWall (48)
- • Two Trees (30)
- • CIPA (12)
- • Watchguard (7
- • 8e6 (6)
- • Barracuda (5)

CIPA does allow for teachers to have different internet access rights than students. Whether conducting research, planning a unit of instruction, exploring new technology tools, or communicating effectively with parents, there is a pressing need for educators to have access to social media, instructional resources, interactive-rich media and communication channels to support teaching and learning. This includes access that may normally be restricted for student use. Throughout the state, 70% of districts grant teachers different Internet rights than students.

Access to Broadband

With the decommissioning of the Kan-Ed network, concerns for districts being underserved have risen. This section intends to bring to light changes in district broadband needs, challenges and limitations that may not be easily identified in other ways. 53 Districts indicated that their Service Providers limited the amount of Bandwidth provided to the District.

Districts indicating Challenges to Secure Efficient, Affordable Internet Access

69

141
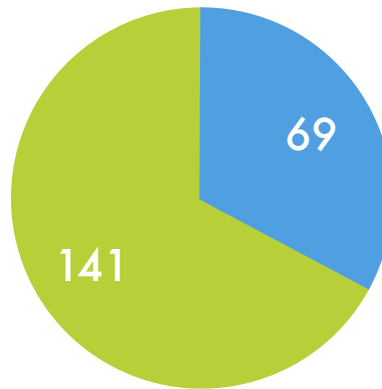
● Challenge ● Not a Challenge

Broadband: How much is enough?

SETDA's Broadband Imperative report provides some perspective on that question!

Disaster Recovery

Disaster planning and recovery has been a hot topic among technology coordinators—especially those in areas recently affected by tornadoes, flooding, and other significant weather and unfortunate events. Addressing business recovery and continuity is an aspect of planning that many times goes unfunded and under-prioritized—until it is too late.

District Formal Disaster Recovery Plan

69

137
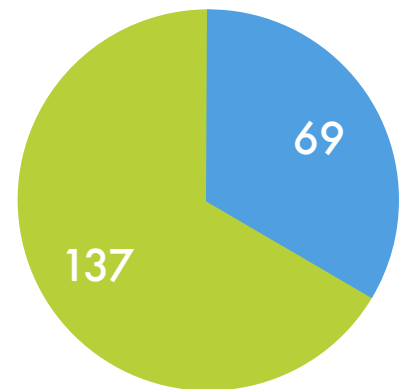
● Have a Plan ● Do not have a Plan

38 Districts reported using a virtualization solution. Those in use include:
- Cloud-based Solutions
- Hyper V
- Veeam
- VMWare

KSDE For More Information:

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KANSAS 1:1 INITIATIVES
A supplement to the 2013 Kansas Digital Learning Report
February 6, 2013

This supplement to the 2013 Kansas Digital Learning Report provides a more in-depth view of 1:1 initiatives in Kansas . As cited in the comprehensive report, 212 of the 286 Kansas School Districts (74%) responded to the 2013 Kansas Digital Learning Survey. The full report and supplemental documents are available at www.ksde.org/take .

High School (Gr 9-12)

D0101 Erie-Galesburg (E)
D0102 Cimarron-Ensign (M)
D0112 Central Plains (E)
D0200 Greeley County Schools (M)
D0205 Bluestem (I)
D0210 Hugoton Public Schools (I)
D0215 Lakin (I)
D0240 Twin Valley (M)
D0246 Northeast (P)
D0247 Cherokee (I)
D0251 North Lyon County (E)
D0252 Southern Lyon County (I)
D0253 Emporia (P)
D0274 Oakley (I)
D0288 Central Heights (I)
D0290 Ottawa (P)
D0298 Lincoln (M)
D0299 Sylvan Grove (I)
D0310 Fairfield (E)
D0325 Phillipsburg (I)
D0331 Kingman -Norwich (M)
D0333 Concordia (M)
D0335 North Jackson (M)
D0336 Holton (M)
D0340 Jefferson West (I)
D0347 Kinsley-Offerle (I)
D0349 Stafford (M)
D0352 Goodland (I)
D0358 Oxford (M)
D0360 Caldwell (E)
D0371 Montezuma (M)
D0379 Clay Center (I)
D0382 Pratt (M)
D0384 Blue Valley (M)
D0388 Ellis (M)
D0394 Rose Hill Public Schools (M)
D0399 Paradise (M)
D0402 Augusta (M)
D0403 Otis-Bison (E)
D0404 Riverton (M)
D0409 Atchison Public Schools (I)
D0411 Goessel (E)
D0422 Kiowa County (M)
D0426 Pike Valley (M)
D0431 Hoisington (I)
D0432 Victoria (I)

D0436 Caney Valley (M)
D0437 Auburn Washburn (P)
D0439 Sedgwick Public Schools (M)
D0444 Little River (M)
D0445 Coffeyville (I)
D0450 Shawnee Heights (I)
D0457 Garden City (I)
D0460 Hesston (E)
D0463 Udall (M)
D0468 Healy Public Schools (M)
D0470 Arkansas City (M)
D0487 Herington (M)
D0489 Hays (M)
D0490 El Dorado (M)
D0493 Columbus (I)
D0496 Pawnee Heights (E)
D0498 Valley Heights (I)
D0500 Kansas City (M)
D0505 Chetopa-St. Paul (M)
D0508 Baxter Springs (M)

Middle School (Gr 6-8)

D0200 Greeley County Schools (M)
D0202 Turner-Kansas City (I)
D0204 Bonner Springs (P)
D0205 Bluestem (I)
D0210 Hugoton Public Schools (I)
D0251 North Lyon County (E)
D0252 Southern Lyon County (I)
D0253 Emporia (P)
D0260 Derby (I)
D0262 Valley Center Pub Sch (I)
D0264 Clearwater (P)
D0313 Buhler (M)
D0331 Kingman - Norwich (M)
D0335 North Jackson (M)
D0347 Kinsley-Offerle (I)
D0349 Stafford (M)
D0352 Goodland (I)
D0358 Oxford (M)
D0376 Sterling (I)
D0402 Augusta (M)
D0403 Otis-Bison (E)
D0422 Kiowa County (M)
D0432 Victoria (I)
D0444 Little River (M)
D0445 Coffeyville (I)
D0458 Basehor-Linwood (I)

D0468 Healy Public Schools (M)
D0470 Arkansas City (M)
D0474 Haviland (P)
D0480 Liberal (I)
D0487 Herington (M)
D0489 Hays (M)
D0490 El Dorado (M)
D0498 Valley Heights (I)
D0500 Kansas City (M)
D0505 Chetopa-St. Paul (M)
D0508 Baxter Springs (M)

Intermediate (Gr 3-5)

D0205 Bluestem (I)
D0240 Twin Valley (M)
D0253 Emporia (P)
D0257 Iola (P)
D0470 Arkansas City (M)
D0489 Hays (M)
D0500 Kansas City (M)
D0508 Baxter Springs (M)

Primary (K-2)

D0205 Bluestem (I)
D0253 Emporia (P)
D0335 North Jackson (M)
D0422 Kiowa County (M)
D0468 Healy Public Schools (M)
D0495 Ft Larned (E)

77 of the 79 districts with a 1:1 indicated they assign the devices to students in the school setting.

31 districts not responding in 2013 reported having a 1:1 in 2012

Coding Key indicates the stage of implementation:
(P)=Pilot
(I)=Initial Year 1 Implementation
(E)=Early Implementation (2-3 yrs)
(M)=Mature Implementation (4+ years)

Devices Used in 1:1 Initiatives:

iPad (all models)

D0202 Turner (iPad2, 3rd Gen, Mini)
D0204 Bonner Springs (iPad 2)
D0205 Bluestem (iPad 2)
D0215 Lakin (iPad 2)
D0240 Twin Valley (iPad 2)
D0247 Cherokee (iPad 2)
D0252 Southern Lyon Cty (iPad2, 3rd Gen)
D0257 Iola (iPad 1st Gen)
D0260 Derby (iPad 1st to 4th Gen)
D0262 Valley Center Pub Sch (iPad 2)
D0264 Clearwater (iPad 1st to 4th Gen)
D0274 Oakley (iPad 2)
D0288 Central Heights (iPad 3rd Gen)
D0290 Ottawa (iPad 2)
D0298 Lincoln (iPad 2)
D0299 Sylvan Grove (iPad 2)
D0325 Phillipsburg (iPad 3rd Gen)
D0331 Kingman - Norwich (iPad 2)
D0335 North Jackson (iPad 3rd Gen)
D0340 Jefferson West (iPad - 4th Gen)
D0347 Kinsley-Offerle (iPad 2)
D0349 Stafford (iPad 2)
D0352 Goodland (iPad 2nd-4th Gen, Mini)
D0358 Oxford(iPad 3rd Gen, Mini)
D0376 Sterling (iPad 2)
D0379 Clay Center (iPad 2)
D0403 Otis-Bison (iPad 2)
D0409 Atchison (iPad 3rd Gen)
D0422 Kiowa County (iPad 2)
D0431 Hoisington (iPad 2)
D0432 Victoria (iPad 2)
D0437 Auburn Washburn (iPad 2)
D0450 Shawnee Heights (iPad 3rd Gen)
D0457 Garden City (iPad 2)
D0458 Basehor-Linwood (iPad 3rd Gen)
D0468 Healy Public Schools (iPad 2)
D0470 Arkansas City (iPad 2)
D0474 Haviland (iPad 2)
D0480 Liberal (iPad 2)
D0493 Columbus (iPad 2)
D0496 Pawnee Heights (iPad 2)
D0498 Valley Heights (iPad 2)
D0500 Kansas City (iPad 2)
D0505 Chetopa-St. Paul (iPad 2)
D0508 Baxter Springs (iPad2, 3rd Gen)

Mini/Netbook

D0470 Arkansas City
D0202 Turner-Kansas City
D0422 Kiowa County
D0331 Kingman - Norwich
D0257 Iola

Android Tablet

D0299 Sylvan Grove

Microsoft Surface
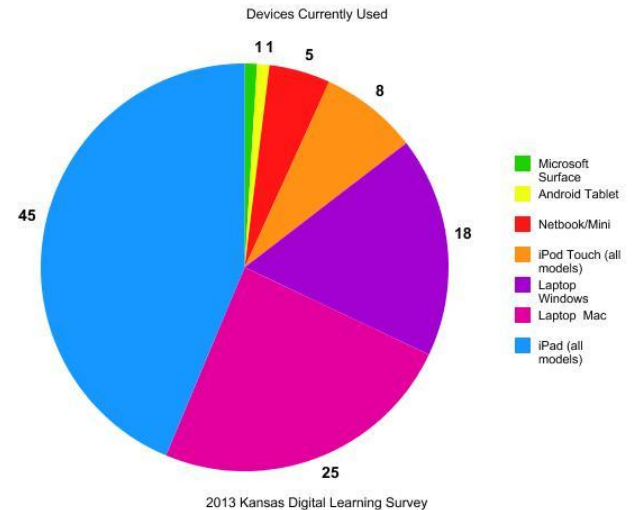
D0358 Oxford

Laptop Mac

D0102 Cimarron-Ensign
D0112 Central Plains
D0200 Greeley County Schools
D0210 Hugoton Public Schools
D0240 Twin Valley
D0252 Southern Lyon County
D0253 Emporia
D0313 Buhler
D0336 Holton
D0349 Stafford
D0371 Montezuma
D0382 Pratt
D0384 Blue Valley
D0394 Rose Hill Public Schools
D0399 Paradise
D0436 Caney Valley
D0439 Sedgwick Public Schools
D0444 Little River
D0460 Hesston
D0463 Udall
D0470 Arkansas City
D0490 El Dorado
D0500 Kansas City
D0505 Chetopa-St. Paul
D0508 Baxter Springs

Laptop Windows

D0101 Erie-Galesburg
D0202 Turner-Kansas City
D0246 Northeast
D0251 North Lyon County
D0298 Lincoln
D0310 Fairfield
D0333 Concordia
D0335 North Jackson
D0360 Caldwell
D0388 Ellis
D0402 Augusta
D0411 Goessel
D0422 Kiowa County
D0426 Pike Valley
D0468 Healy Public Schools
D0487 Herington
D0489 Hays
D0505 Chetopa-St. Paul

iPod Touch

D0252 Southern Lyon Cty (2^{-} 3 Gen)
D0260 Derby (3rd Gen)
D0264 Clearwater (1st Gen)
D0358 Oxford (2nd Gen)
D0445 Coffeyville (2nd Gen)
D0490 El Dorado (4th Gen)
D0495 Ft Larned (4th Gen)
D0500 Kansas City (3rd, 4th,5th Gen)

Devices Currently Used

11 · 5 · 8 · 18 · 25 · 45

Microsoft Surface
Android Tablet
Netbook/Mini
iPod Touch (all models)
Laptop Windows
Laptop Mac
iPad (all models)

2013 Kansas Digital Learning Survey

Of the 79 districts with a 1:1 :

- 20 reported using more than one device type.
- 15 of the 20 reported a laptop or netbook as one of the device types.

Of the 17 Districts considering a 1:1

9 are considering iPad (iPad 2- 4th Gen)
4 are considering Google Chromebooks
2 are considering iPad Mini
2 are considering Microsoft Surface
2 are considering Laptop Windows
2 are considering Laptop Mac
1 is considering Acer Tablet
1 is considering Google Nexus Tablet
1 is considering Mini/Netbook
6 are considering more than one device

For additional information contact:

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www. ksde.org/take

This supplement to the 2013 Kansas Digital Learning Report provides a more in-depth view of "Bring Your Own Device" or BYOD initiatives in Kansas . As cited in the comprehensive report, 212 of the 286 Kansas School Districts (74%) responded to the 2013 Kansas Digital Learning Survey. The full report and supplemental documents are available at www.ksde.org/take .

Districts with a formal BYOD

D0101 Erie-Galesburg
D0103 Cheylin
D0115 Nemaha Central
D0206 Remington-Whitewater
D0209 Moscow Public Schools
D0227 Hodgeman County Schools
D0229 Blue Valley
D0230 Spring Hill
D0248 Girard
D0257 Iola
D0262 Valley Center
D0273 Beloit
D0283 Elk Valley
D0289 Wellsville
D0290 Ottawa
D0298 Lincoln
D0329 Mill Creek Valley
D0335 North Jackson
D0343 Perry Public Schools
D0344 Pleasanton
D0358 Oxford
D0366 Woodson
D0369 Burrton
D0373 Newton
D0375 Circle
D0383 Manhattan-Ogden
D0385 Andover
DO402 Augusta
DO411 Goessel
DO434 Santa Fe Trail
DO 439 Sedgwick
DO466 Scott County
DO467 Leoti
DO501 Topeka Public Schools

Districts with a Formal BYOD

- BYOD: 34
- No formal BYOD: 178

2013 Kansas Digital Learning Survey

34 of the 212 Kansas Districts who responded indicated they have adopted a formal policy that allows "BYOD."

10 of the 34 districts indicated they were willing to share their BYOD policy!
These are being posted to:
http://www.kansastrc.org/group/kansas-technology-coordinators/forum/topics/byod-bring-your-own-device

For additional information contact:

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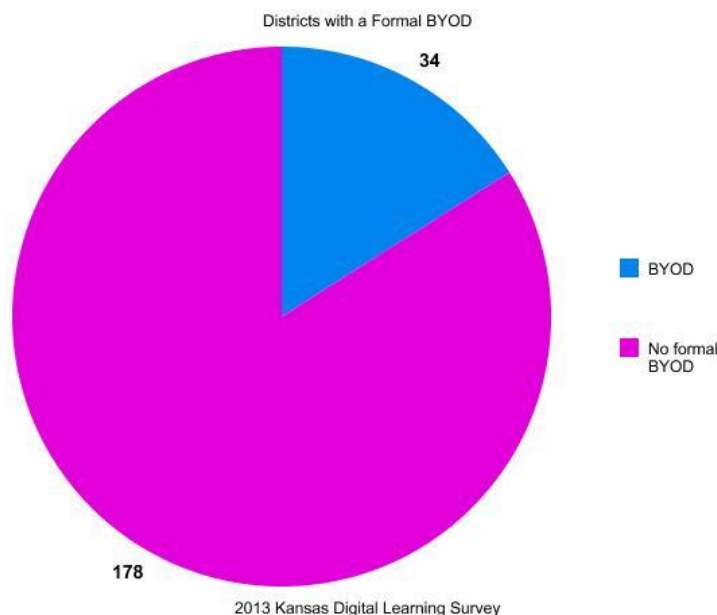785-296-1204

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KANSAS DIGITAL & OPEN TEXTBOOK INITIATIVES

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February 6, 2013

Common Core standards, technological advancements and innovations in intellectual property rights have begun to create significant changes in the K-12 instructional materials marketplace. Shifts from traditional, printed textbooks to online, interactive, and digital textbooks are in motion. With the advent of freely available, 'open' content, often referred to as 'OER—Open Education Resources', districts can provide more interactive and media-rich resources than static text. There are obviously a host of related considerations (ie. device access and management, internet requirements, process for reviewing, aligning adopting and distributing instructional materials, and budget implications). This supplement to the 2013 Kansas Digital Learning Report provides additional detail about Digital and Open Textbook initiatives in Kansas . The following represents data from 212 of the 286 Kansas School Districts (74%) responding to the 2013 Kansas Digital Learning Survey. The full report is available at www.ksde.org/take .

The following 43 Districts indicated they are purchasing textbooks in a digital format:

Districts Purchasing Textbooks in a Digital Format

43

169

Districts Purchasing
Districts Not Purchasing

2013 Kansas Digital Learning Survey

D0114	Riverside	*Science*
D0115	Nemaha Central	*(Unspecified)*
D0202	Turner-Kansas City	*(Unspecified)*
D0204	Bonner Springs	*Math*
D0229	Blue Valley	*CA, SS*
D0230	Spring Hill	*All*
D0248	Girard	*Science & Math*
D0257	Iola	*Biology*
D0258	Humboldt	*Core Areas*
D0262	Valley Center	*All content areas*
D0263	Mulvane	*All core subjects*
D0270	Plainville	*HS Math*
D0274	Oakley	*Science*
D0305	Salina	*(Unspecified)*
D0310	Fairfield	*Science*
D0352	Goodland	*Math, Science, English*
D0361	Anthony-Harpe	*Science*
D0371	Montezuma	*All*
D0379	Clay Center	*(Unspecified)*
D0382	Pratt	*(Unspecified)*
D0384	Blue Valley	*Science*
D0385	Andover	*Science, Math*
D0403	Otis-Bison	*Science*
D0409	Atchison	*World History*
D0411	Goessel	*Math*
D0422	Kiowa County	*Core Areas*
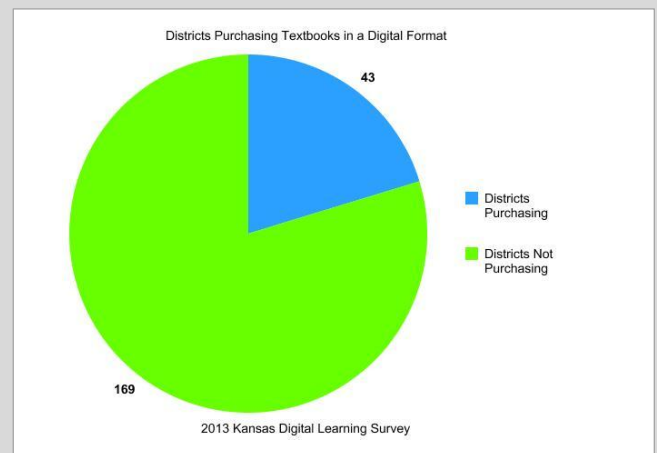
D0426	Pike Valley	*Social Studies*
D0432	Victoria	*Biology*
D0435	Seaman	*Science*
D0445	Coffeyville	*Science*
D0458	Basehor-Linwood	*Language Arts*
D0460	Hesston	*Social Studies-Gr 5*
D0464	Tonganoxie	*Special Needs*
D0470	Arkansas City	*Secondary Math*
D0487	Herington	*Science, English*
D0490	El Dorado	*Core Areas*
D0497	Lawrence	*Math,English Language Arts*
D0498	Valley Heights	*(Unspecified)*
D0499	Galena	*(Unspecified)*
D0500	Kansas City	*HS Math/Soc Studies/Science Computer Classes, Music Appr*
D0507	Satanta	*(Unspecified)*
D0508	Baxter Springs	*All Core Subjects*
D0512	Shawnee Mission	*Art, Math, Social, Science, English, Reading, Health*

The following 51 districts are creating or planning to create digital curriculum materials:

D0105	Rawlins County	*STEM*	D0384	Blue Valley	*
D0115	Nemaha Central	*Science, Math, Social Studies*	D0396	Douglass	*Core Areas*
D0205	Bluestem	*All Content Area*	D0403	Otis-Bison	*
D0207	Ft Leavenworth	*Various*	D0422	Kiowa County	*Virtual School*
D0220	Ashland	*All areas*	D0426	Pike Valley	*Math and Science*
D0230	Spring Hill	*All Content Areas*	D0432	Victoria	*Math*
D0247	Cherokee	*All Content Areas*	D0439	Sedgwick	*
D0248	Girard	*All Content Areas*	D0440	Halstead	*STEM*
D0250	Pittsburg	*	D0445	Coffeyville	*Science / Social Studies*
D0253	Emporia	*	D0450	Shawnee Heights	*Math*
D0260	Derby	*Science and Math*	D0459	Bucklin	*Business*
D0262	Valley Center	*All Content Areas*	D0460	Hesston	*Core Areas*
D0269	Palco	*	D0470	Arkansas City	*English, Social Studies, CTE*
D0288	Central Heights	*Science*	D0475	Geary County	*Biology, Language Arts*
D0297	St Francis	*	D0477	Ingalls	*
D0315	Colby	*Science, Soc Studies, Lang Arts*	D0480	Liberal	*ELA, Math*
D0316	Golden Plains	*Digital Citizenship*	D0487	Herington	*English*
D0325	Phillipsburg	*Social studies*	D0490	El Dorado	*
D0340	Jefferson West	*Biology*	D0494	Syracuse	*Language Arts*
D0341	Oskaloosa	*	D0497	Lawrence	*Math, ELA and Science*
D0347	Kinsley-Offerle	*Core Areas*	D0500	Kansas City	*World Geography*
D0352	Goodland	*	D0501	Topeka	*Math and Lang. Arts*
D0355	Ellinwood	*Science, English*	D0505	Chetopa-St. Paul	*
D0360	Caldwell	*ELA - Math*	D0508	Baxter Springs	*Reading MS*
D0377	Atchison Co	*	D0512	Shawnee Mission	*Art*
D0382	Pratt	*			

* indicates unspecified or currently researching

The following 22 districts have formally adopted or aligned open digital education resources as part of district textbook adoption process:

D0230	Spring Hill	*All Areas*	D0426	Pike Valley	*Social Studies*
D0232	De Soto	*Elementary Math*	D0439	Sedgwick	*(Unspecified)*
D0246	Northeast	*Science*	D0465	Winfield	*Math*
D0250	Pittsburg	*(Unspecified)*	D0468	Healy	*(Unspecified)*
D0257	Iola	*Biology*	D0469	Lansing	*Science*
D0307	Ell-Saline	*(Unspecified)*	D0480	Liberal	*Science*
D0311	Pretty Prairie	*HS English*	D0487	Herington	*Science*
D0329	Mill Creek Valley	*(Unspecified)*	D0494	Syracuse	*Social Studies*
D0393	Solomon	*Math*	D0499	Galena	*Science*
D0403	Otis-Bison	*(Unspecified)*	D0507	Satanta	*(Unspecified)*
D0404	Riverton	*Technology Ed*	D0512	Shawnee Mission	*Science-anatomy*

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