

**Arkansas'** proposal demonstrates a commitment to all high school students through focused efforts including: developing college and workplace readiness standards; expanding consistent end-of-course tests; implementing a longitudinal data tracking system; and initiating a communications system that will link partnerships and assure "buy-in". The governor's office will promote a mandatory college-prep curriculum, streamline governance to ensure alignment with the state's bipartisan P-16 commission, and promote participation among business leaders.

**Delaware's** agenda focuses on setting goals, measuring progress, and holding high schools and colleges accountable. Each student will have an Individualized Learning Plan to help them plan for and achieve their academic and career goals. The state will align high school graduation requirements with college entrance and work requirements. A communications campaign will be integrated into each high school reform strategy to build and sustain long-term support among all stakeholders. The state has identified 20 priority need schools to focus on during the first two years of the grant.

**Indiana's** proposed high school reform converges on improving mathematics performance from middle school through college through its Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math-Ready (STEM) curriculum. The state plans to implement proven high school designs linked to STEM courses by ensuring that middle school mathematics teachers have the mastery to teach algebra and by encouraging collaboration between high school mathematics teachers and college professors.

**Louisiana** offered a four-pronged proposal to redesign its high schools. The four priorities include: a vigorous communications campaign to improve the mindset towards high schools in the state; ramping up the rigor and relevance of the high school diploma through revision of content standards, grade-level expectations, and a curriculum aligned with college and work; an extensive, cutting-edge dropout prevention strategy; and a pilot redesign effort in several dozen high schools to create successful learning communities.

**Maine** proposes the creation of a seamless PK-16 public education system. The state will evaluate whether the standards and assessments linked to the high school diploma reflect college and work-readiness expectations; redesign low-performing high schools particularly through literacy supports and institute early college programs; set accountability targets for student success in community colleges and University of Maine systems; support the streamlining of PK-16 governance; and develop a statewide media and public information campaign.

The **Massachusetts** Education Reform effort has focused on raising the bar for student performance in English language arts and math, closing the achievement gap, turning around low-performing schools and expanding effective high school models. Massachusetts plans to build upon this success and proposes to help high school students meet the new graduation requirements in science; create a "Curriculum for College and Work Readiness," aligned with the admission requirements of the state's four-year public campuses; and build a data system to track school and district performance.

**Michigan's** proposal seeks to realize Governor Jennifer Granholm's goal to double the number of people in Michigan who receive postsecondary degrees or credentials of value over the next ten years. The state will create high school content standards that are aligned to postsecondary education and training; and increase early college level learning opportunities in high school (such as dual enrollment, Advanced Placement, and International Baccalaureate).

**Minnesota's** proposal concentrates on improving science, technology, and engineering and math (STEM) education by expanding programs and improving teacher and student assessment in STEM disciplines. Minnesota will promote high school graduation and college enrollment by providing incentives for students to take rigorous courses and earn college credits, sponsoring more remediation programs, and implementing an awareness campaign. The state will establish statewide P-16 goals and accountability measures. The P-16 Education Partnership will focus on improving transitions to postsecondary institutions and teacher quality.

**Rhode Island's** proposed high school redesign efforts will focus on five areas: improving articulation between high school and higher education standards and curricula; implementing a dual enrollment project; strengthening and building links between PK-12 and higher education data systems; supporting improved instruction and curriculum alignment for a high school science program; and streamlining educational governance.

**Virginia** proposes to build on their strong foundation of education redesign and alignment by continuing to reform P-16 education with a focus on sustainability beyond Governor Warner's, Chairman of National Governors Association, leadership. To do this, Virginia plans to establish a P-16 council, build high school leadership capacity to support increasing academic rigor and advanced learning opportunities for students, and will target 30 high schools to establish solid transition, readiness, and access programs.