

INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING/SCHEDULING

The superintendent and staff shall keep abreast of developing technologies and teaching methodologies, investigating those likely to be of benefit to district pupils, and recommending them for board consideration.

The board recognizes that district pupils vary in learning styles and in ability. Therefore, the superintendent shall ensure that teaching staff adapt their instructional methods and arrangements to meet identified pupil needs and encourage maximum individual progress.

The superintendent shall ensure that district personnel, time and facilities are used in such a way as to provide the most favorable learning environment for all pupils, thus fostering achievement of district goals, objectives and standards.

Because the board believes that pupils can learn better and faster when the skills learned in one discipline are integrated into another, programs, projects and units of study shall be encouraged which require the use of reading, writing and mathematics skills in conjunction with other areas of study, such as music, art, science, etc. The board also encourages programs which call on various skill levels of several grades in one discipline, such as musical presentations, science fairs, and other similar efforts.

Every effort should be made to further district affirmative action/equity goals in developing instructional arrangements.

The board directs that instruction be planned and scheduled in such a way that there is minimum disruption of the school day, including movement between classes and conflicting activities.

Nonpublic School Pupils

Required instructional services shall be delivered to nonpublic school pupils in facilities that are acceptable and convenient to staff and students

Date: Reviewed: June 18, 2008

Adopted: September 17, 2008

Legal References: Use legal reference sheet.

Key Words: Instructional Planning, Instructional Scheduling, Scheduling

Legal References

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Other Reasons:

The diverse learning styles and needs of pupils require careful attention to scheduling and methodology. Aguilar v. Felton which required that publicly funded services to nonpublic school pupils be delivered in appropriate publicly provided facilities has been overturned by the 1997 Agostini v. Felton decision.

Recommendation:

A policy stating the board's philosophy of encouragement of diverse teaching techniques and learning experiences to meet pupil needs. Ensurance of equal educational opportunity should be addressed. The policy should require staff to be assigned only within their certification/ endorsements. The superintendent should be made responsible for ensuring appropriate delivery of services to nonpublic school pupils for which the district is responsible.

Legal

N.J.S.A. 18A:33-1 District to furnish suitable facilities; adoption of courses of study

References:

N.J.S.A. 18A:46-19.5 Consent of parent or guardian; location of provision of services

N.J.S.A. 18A:46A-5 Consent of parent or guardian; location

N.J.A.C. 6:8-6.1 Assessment of pupil needs

N.J.A.C. 6:8-7.1