

INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING/SCHEDULING

The chief school administrator 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 chief school administrator shall ensure that teaching staff adapt their instructional methods and arrangements to meet identified pupil needs and encourage maximum individual progress.

The chief school administrator 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 that 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 that 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.

Adopted: February 9, 2004

Legal References: N.J.S.A. 18A:33-1 District to furnish suitable facilities; adoption of courses of study
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. 6:22-1.1 et seq. School facility planning service
N.J.A.C. 6A:14-1.1 et seq. Special Education
N.J.A.C. 6A:15-1.1 et seq. Bilingual Education
Agostini v. Felton, 521 U.S. 203 (1997), overruling Aguilar v. Felton, 473 U.S. 402 (1985)