Calendar Formation Process and Parameters

Goals

1. Optimizes student learning.
2. Promotes student attendance.
3. Meets the needs of staff in their effort to help all students learn at high levels.
4. Considers the needs of parents and the community in order to maximize that student attendance and the opportunity to learn.
5. Elicits support for the schools in their effort to educate students from citizens without children in the schools.

Requirements

1. 189 teacher contract days.* (Current agreement with teacher association)
2. 265 or more consecutive calendar days between the first and last instructional day of each school year at each grade level. OAR 581-022-1620 (1) (e)
3. Exceeds or meets the number of instructional hours required for each grade level.

* Teacher Contract days include: Six paid holidays; 11 work/inservice/grading days; and six parent-teacher conference days. (High-school inservice/grading days include six half days for finals.)

Student Instructional Days

1. Elementary school and middle school: Calendars provide 172 instructional days including the six days for parent teacher conferences.
2. High-school: Calendars provide 175 instructional days including the six days for parent teacher conferences and six half days for finals.

School Board Parameters

1. The first parameter is to start attendance after Labor Day.
2. The second parameter is to preserve the two-week spring break.
3. The third parameter is to end the school year around the middle of June.

4. The Board acknowledges the primary curriculum-related goals of balanced trimesters with breaks that coincide with vacation time. The Board requests that these goals be met within the parameters set forth above.

**Other Variables and Constraints**

1. Winter break - start, end, and length.

2. Trimesters need to be approximately same length for high-school students to meet number of hour requirement for credits.

3. High-school needs days for finals.

4. Community events - Sisters Rodeo impact on high-school graduation date.

5. Enable and encourage continual professional development of teachers.

**Objectives**

1. As many five day weeks as possible.

2. Avoid short weeks.

3. Balanced trimesters - same number of days.

4. Logical breaks for trimesters - prefer to have a couple of weeks of trimester prior to breaks.

**Process**

1. Put in the holidays.

2. Identify possible start date in order to get in the number of days.

3. Put in the breaks – winter (usually two weeks) and spring (current two weeks, could be one).

4. Put in required in-service or other contract days (only one at this time).

5. Set the tentative end date.

6. Count remaining days in each month and total – need 175 plus 8 = 183 days.

7. Look at trimester breaks and factor in in-service/work days and parent-teacher conferences.

8. Make adjustments in order to balance trimesters and grade level needs.
9. Finalize start date and then end date.

10. Establish Back to School in-service and work days.

**Other Considerations**

1. Length of Thanksgiving break.

2. Minimize home to school transportation costs.
   
   a. High-school sports practices involving 250 students and staff begin mid August.
   b. Fall sports season can start before Labor Day.
   c. High-school sports schedules are set a year in advance.
   d. State fair dates.
   e. Last year started before Labor Day and had excellent attendance.
   f. Accommodated students who had work commitments through Labor Day.

3. Provisions for snow days, make up days.

4. MS interim weeks.

5. Graduation/promotion dates for seniors and eighth graders including scheduling retreats.

6. Student employment opportunities and business needs for student employees.

7. Potential for alignment with neighboring districts.