DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 089 442 EA 006 029

AUTHOR Williams, Allan S.

TITLE The ABC's of Studying the Peasibility of Implementing

a Year Round School Program in Your School

District.

PUB DATE 74
NOTE 7p.

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.75 HC-\$1.50 PLUS POSTAGE

DESCRIPTORS *Administrator Guides; *Bibliographies; Educational Planning; Elementary Schools: Extended School Year:

*Feasibility Studies: School Schedules: Secondary

Schools; *Year Round Schools

ABSTRACT

In determining the feasibility of a year-round school program, administrators should judge its potential for facilities utilization, relief of overcrowding, personnel utilization, curriculum improvement, and better learning opportunities -- especially for the slow and fast learners. To determine the potential of a year-round school, a Steering Committee should be appointed by the superintendent. Meeting regularly, five to seven members representative of the school district should serve on this committee to (1) act as a clearinghouse on information relative to year-round school programs and (2) be responsible for assisting in the coordination of the efforts of the subcommittees: general administrative, curriculum, finance and legal, public relations, and transportation. An extensive bibliography provides information about sources of additional material on year-round schools. (Author/DN)

US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRO
DUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM
THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGIN
ATING IT POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS
STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRE
SENT OF FICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

THE ABC'S OF STUDYING THE FEASIBILITY OF IMPLEMENTING A YEAR ROUND SCHOOL PROGRAM IN YOUR SCHOOL DISTRICT

> Allan S. Williams Professor of Education Austin Peay State University Clarksville, Tennessee

Spring, 1974

THE ABC'S OF STUDYING THE FEASIBILITY OF IMPLEMENTING A YEAR ROUND SCHOOL PROGRAM IN YOUR SCHOOL DISTRICT

Allan S. Williams

In our country today many school districts are studying the possibility of expanding the school year.

It seems the basic concept of the year round school program is to operate both elementary and secondary schools on a twelve-month basis, offering full instructional programs at all times, instead of running on nine-month schedules with limited summer sessions.

In many school districts, the traditional nine-month, 180-day plan is being questioned and discarded for a newer approach. The literature of the professional journals often headline the fact that over 400 school systems in our country are already experimenting with year round school programs.

Since the evidence as to the real, long-lasting value of a year round school program is somewhat inconclusive, this short article is written only to suggest some necessary steps in order to determine the feasibility of implementing such a program so as to allow each school district to draw their own conclusions.

In determining the feasibility of a year round school program, the school superintendent, together with the board of education, should address themselves to at least four questions:

1. Will there be a greater utilization of the existing facilities?



- 2. Will it provide a relief of the over-crowded conditions in the schools?
- 3. Can we make maximum use of administrative, supervisory, and other twelve-month personnel?
- 4. Will the year round school program provide for improved curriculum for better learning opportunities, especially for the slow and fast learners?

A Steering Committee should be appointed by the superintendent with the "advice and consent" of the board of education. Meeting regularly, five to seven members representative of the school district can serve on this all-important committee to: (1) act as a clearing house on information relative to year round school programs, and (2) be responsible to assist in coordinating the efforts of the following five sub-committees:

General Administrative Committee

Curriculum Committee

Finance and Legal Committee

Public Relations Committee

Transportation Committee

Reporting periodically to the Steering Committee, the subcommittees each with a membership between five to seven representatives of the school district, must assume their roles and duties as briefly discussed in the following paragraphs:



The General Administration Committee. It shall be the responsibility of this committee to analyze and report to the Steering Committee about the various year round school programs currently in operation, to identify their strengths and weaknesses, and to offer some implications for the school district. Included in this report should be factors concerning the utilization of buildings and grounds, food services, plant maintenance and operation, and other items pertaining to general administration.

The Curriculum Committee. It shall be the responsibility of the membership of this appointed committee to report to the Steering Committee those implications for the school district that involve the local transportation system and to determine if they are feasible for the school system.

The Finance and Legal Committee. It shall be the responsibility of this committee to report their findings to the Steering Committee that involve the most financially feasible program for the district. In addition, this committee shall investigate all the legal problems and implications relative to a year round school program.

The Public Relations Committee. It shall be the responsibility of this committee to obtain information from the Steering Committee in order to keep the school district informed on the progress of the feasibility study. This will be done through authorized news releases, radio and/or television announcements, and through service and/or civic club meetings.



The Transportation Committee. It shall be the responsibility to study the methods of transportation of various year round plans, the local transportation system, and to determine the plans most feasible for the local system.

If the study is to be meaningful and worthwhile, the members of the Steering Committee, with the assistance from the five sub-committees, must be able to honestly answer the following questions:

- 1. Are the school buildings fully equipped and ready to use on a year round basis?
- 2. Does the overhead costs of administration continue to be the same whether the schools are open or closed during the summer months?
- 3. Are fixed charges, such as insurance, interest, and capital outlay costs remaining fairly constant whether the schools are in operation or shut down?
- 4. Can new construction of school buildings be delayed or avoided?

Since the writer has served as consultant to a feasibility study of the year round school program, he recommends information be shared with the Steering Committee and its sub-committees.

Such information can be found in:

- Adams, V. A. "Extended School Year: Status Report," School Management, 14: 13-16+, June, 1970.
- Ames, R. G. "Why One District Rejected Year-Round Schools; Germantown, Wisconsin," Nation's Schools, 84:94, December, 1969.



- Beavan, K. "Age of the Year-Round School," <u>Times Education Supplement</u>, 2885: 13, September, 1970.
- "Open Schools, All Year Task Force Urges," <u>Times Education</u>
 Supplement, 2929: 16, July 9, 1971.
- Ernst, L. "Year-Round School: Faddish or Feasible?" Nation's Schools, 88: 51-56, November, 1971.
- Gleeson, I. L. "Pitfalls of Our Long Summer Vacations," Education, 92: 69-70, February, 1972.
- Grieder, C. "Year Round Schools Raise Some Big Question," Nation's Schools, 90: 18, October, 1972.
- Henderson, G. and A. M. O'Dell. "Becky-David: The Year Round School," School and Community, 56: 13, January, 1970.
- Holt, H. B. "Year-Round Schools and System Shock; 45-15 Plan," Phi Delta Kappan, 54: 310-11, January, 1973.
- Howe, P. H. "Year-Round School Makes Good Business Sense," American School Board Journal, 160: 46-8, February, 1973.
- Jensen, G. M. "Year-Round School: Can Boards Sidestep It Much Longer?" American School Board Journal, 157: 8-12, July, 1969.
- Johnson, S. C. "Year-Round Schools: Reports and Surveys," The Education Digest, 38: 33-5, December, 1972.
- Letson, J. W. "Atlanta Schoolman Discusses His Year-Round School Program," Nation's Schools, 86: 12, December, 1970.
- Mallory, S. R. "Year-Round School: Coming, Coming, Here!" School Management, 15: 24-5+, August, 1971.
- McLain, J. D. "Major Thrusts for a Flexible All-Year School," Pennsylvania School Journal, 118: 157-63+, February, 1970.
- McGraw, P. "Junior Doesn't Have to Bale Hay Anymore: Year-Round School; Quinmester Plan; Concept Six; Forty-five-Fifteen Plan," Compact, 7: 10-12, November, 1973.
- Miller, V. "Pondering the Year-Round School," Illinois Education, 57: 381-4, May, 1969.
- Rifkin, N. S. "How to Make the Switch to Year-Round Schools," American School Board Journal, 160: 40-45, February, 1973.
- Scala, A. W. "Year-Round School: Syosset Plan," National Association of Secondary School Principals' Bulletin, 54: 79-89, March, 1970.
- Stefanich, C. P. "Year-Round School Plan with Summer Vacation for Everyone," School and Community, 54: 14-15, February, 1971.



- Teacher Opinion Poll. "What About the 12 Month School?" Instructor, 80: 17, June, 1971.
- Thomas, S. C. "Valley View's 45-15 Year Round School," Today's Education, 60: 42-3, November, 1971.
- Todd, C. "Dade County Tries the Quinmester," The Education Digest, 38: 38-40, May, 1973.
- Turner, E. W. "Effect of Long Summer Holidays on Children's Literacy," Educational Research, 14: 182-6, June, 1972.
- Yevish, I. A. "Do We Need a Longer School Year?" The Educational Forum, 35: 193-5, January, 1971.

