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Dear Parents and Guardians,

The Community Academic Guide provides important resources that will help support every student’s academic journey. Your role in the educational process is vital. This partnership helps to build strong men and women who will be ready to positively impact our community and the world.

The very focal point of our mission as a school system is our students. By working together, we have an opportunity to build upon our successes to ensure that all students are learning at high levels and every school in the district supports classroom efforts. We share a common goal of educational excellence as we help our students soar.

I look forward to collaborating with parents and community members on our focus of teaching and learning with an emphasis on learning. Significant academic achievement requires engagement and commitment from families and the community. I invite every community member, parent, grandparent, aunt, uncle and all caregivers that touch the lives of children, to be on board with our focus. Thank you for the opportunity to educate your child.

Yours truly,

Angela D. Pringle, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

Learning Today…Leading Tomorrow
The mission of the Richmond County School System is building a world-class school system through education, collaboration and innovation.
Richmond County School System

Infinite Campus Parent Portal

The Infinite Campus Parent Portal provides families in the Richmond County School District online information about their child's achievement.

RCK12 Curriculum

Richmond County is teaching the RCK12 Curriculum (Rigorous Curriculum and Knowledge) this year in grades K-12. The RCK12 Curriculum is housed in Rubicon Atlas. This electronic curriculum mapping tool is more than an online repository – it personalizes the curriculum for educators and allows them to draw connections to other courses and grade levels. It is a place for educators to collaborate and to share best practices in instruction.
PLAY A ROLE
IN YOUR CHILD'S SUCCESS IN SCHOOL.
Get the facts...get connected...GET INVOLVED!

Schools understand that parents are busy people, but there are many different ways you can get involved in your child’s education. No matter how little or how much time you have, there are many ways you can positively impact your child’s education at school and at home. Remember, when parents get involved and stay involved, all students achieve at higher levels.

1. VOLUNTEER AT SCHOOL
Schools often send home lists of various ways that parents can volunteer. If they don’t, let your child’s teachers, principal, or counselors know your special skills and ask what you can do to help.

2. SHOW YOUR CHILD THAT YOU CARE
Have a conversation with your child about school and homework regularly. Ask specific questions that inform you about your child’s day. Know what classes your child is taking, who your child’s friends are, and other essential information.

3. KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE SCHOOL
Get to know your child’s teachers, principal, counselors and school’s parent involvement coordinator. Make it a point to stay in contact with them throughout the school year.

4. EXPRESS HIGH EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS
Encourage your child to take challenging courses and monitor your child’s academic performance (homework, grades, and test scores) throughout the year. Emphasize effort and achievement.

5. ATTEND SCHOOL MEETINGS, FUNCTIONS, AND EVENTS
Make time to attend parent-teacher conferences, parent fairs, curriculum nights, award ceremonies and other school events. Your attendance and support matters to your child.

6. SEEK OUT INFORMATION
Request a meeting with your child’s teacher regarding any aspect of your child’s education. If you have other questions, ask the school by calling or sending a note so they can link you with the appropriate person who can respond to your needs.

7. BE AN ACTIVE PART OF DECISION MAKING COMMITTEES
Participate in parent or school leadership organizations. Ask your school about the Parent Teacher Association or Parent Teacher Organization, school council, parent advisory committee or other parent organizations and then join one.

8. MAKE SCHOOL IMPORTANT
Talk positively about school with your child. Send your child prepared for school each day with pens, pencils, notebooks, and homework completed. Make school a priority by ensuring they are at school every day and active on time.

9. BE SEEN AT SCHOOL
Arrange a visit to your child’s classroom, have lunch with your child at school, or visit the Parent Center. Your presence matters and shows the school that you are invested in your child’s education.

10. BE INFORMED AND RESPONSIVE
Ask, collect, read, and respond, if needed, to all information (school policies, field trip information, student handbook, etc.) that is sent from your child’s school or teacher. If you need to receive information in a language other than English, call or visit the school.

11. VISIT YOUR SCHOOL’S WEBSITE
Access all kinds of information, including homework assignments, class schedules, lesson plans, test dates, and grades on your child’s school website. If you don’t know your school’s website, ask your child’s teacher or the school.

12. PARTICIPATE IN WORKSHOPS THAT ARE OFFERED
Look for great opportunities to meet other parents at school through workshops that cover topics such as child development, school standards, and other shared parent concerns. If workshops are not offered regularly, help plan one or suggest ideas to your school counselor or parent involvement coordinator.

13. PROVIDE A RICH LEARNING ENVIRONMENT AT HOME
Make time for meaningful dinner conversations, trips, games, reading time, family sports, and daily routines. Activities like these will contribute to your child’s academic achievement at school.

14. DROP IN ON AFTER SCHOOL OR EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES
Pick your child up from after-school activities or stop by a few minutes early to watch your child in action, if you are unavailable during the school day. It is also important to know your child’s after school teacher, instructor, or coach.

15. INVITE THE COMMUNITY TO PARTNER WITH THE SCHOOL
Encourage local businesses, churches, clubs, or civic organizations that you are involved with to volunteer or financially support the school. Have community partners provide schools and families with information about services and resources they provide that support student learning such as mentoring, tutoring, and service learning activities.
Six Things Parents Can Do To Help Students Succeed In Reading

1. **Read.**
   Reading is the foundation for all learning. Read to your young child, encourage your older child to read to you, or spend time together as a family reading. All this helps your child develop strong reading habits and skills from the beginning and reinforces these habits and skills as your child grows. Reading is one of the most important contributions you can make to your child's education.

2. **Practice writing at home.**
   Letters, journal entries, e-mail messages, and grocery lists are all writing opportunities. Show that writing is an effective form of communication and that you write for a variety of purposes.

3. **Ask your child to explain his or her thinking.**
   Ask lots of "why" questions. Children should be able to explain their reasoning, how they came up with the right answer, and why they chose one answer over another.

4. **Expect that homework will be done.**
   Keep track of your child's homework assignments and regularly look at his or her completed work. Some teachers now give parents a number to call for a recorded message of that day's homework assignments; others put the information on the Internet. If your school doesn't offer these features, talk to the teacher about how you can get this important information. Even if there aren't specific assignments, find out how you can stay informed about what your child is working on so that you can help at home.

5. **Encourage group study.**
   Open your home to your child's friends for informal study sessions. Promote outside formal study groups through church or school organizations or other groups. Study groups will be especially important as your child becomes older and more independent. The study habits your child learns now will carry over into college and beyond.

6. **Use the community as a classroom.**
   Feed your child's curiosity about the world 365 days a year. Use the library to learn more about the history of your town. A visit to a farmer's market can help your child picture our state's rich agricultural tradition. Take your young child to zoos and parks and your older child to museums and workplaces to show how learning connects to the real world.

**Helpful Reading Websites**

- Funbrain [http://www.funbrain.com/brain/ReadingBrain/ReadingBrain.html](http://www.funbrain.com/brain/ReadingBrain/ReadingBrain.html)
- Read Write Think [http://www.readwritethink.org/parent-afterschool-resources/](http://www.readwritethink.org/parent-afterschool-resources/)
Mathematics

What can you do to help your child learn math? One of the most important ways is to make sure to share your positive attitude about mathematics with your child.

What kind of attitude do you have toward math? Do you believe that math skills are important job and life skills? Do you see math as useful in everyday life? Or do you dread doing things that involve math—figuring out how much new carpet you'll need, balancing the checkbook, reading the technical manual that came with the DVD player? How you answer these questions indicates how you may be influencing your child's attitudes toward math—and how your child approaches learning math.

In everyday interactions with children, there are many things that parents can do to help children learn to solve problems, to communicate mathematically and to demonstrate reasoning abilities. These skills are fundamental to learning mathematics. Remember, that to get better at anything, including mathematics, you just need to practice. Let's look closely at what it means to be a problem solver, to communicate mathematically and to demonstrate mathematical reasoning ability.

A problem solver is someone who questions, finds, investigates and explores solutions to problems; demonstrates the ability to stick with a problem to find a solution; understands that there may be different ways to arrive at an answer; and applies math successfully to everyday situations. You can encourage your child to be a good problem solver by including him in routine activities that involve math—for example, measuring, weighing, figuring costs and comparing prices of things he wants to buy. While cooking, allow your child the opportunity to help with measuring and make the connection to fraction learning at school.

To communicate mathematically means to use mathematical language, numbers, charts or symbols to explain things and to explain the reasoning for solving a problem in a certain way, rather than just giving the answer. It also means careful listening to understand others' ways of thinking and reasoning. You can help your child learn to communicate mathematically by asking her to explain what she must do to solve a math problem or how she arrived at her answer. You could ask your child to draw a picture or diagram to show how she arrived at the answer.

Mathematical reasoning ability means thinking logically, being able to see similarities and differences in objects or problems, making choices based on those differences and thinking about relationships among things. You can encourage your child's mathematical reasoning ability by talking frequently with him about these thought processes. Playing board or card games at home supports students’ mathematical reasoning and problem solving.
Some Important Things Your Child Needs to Know About Mathematics

You can help your child learn math by offering insights into how to approach math. They will develop more confidence in their math ability if they understand the following points:

1. **Problems Can Be Solved in Different Ways.** Although most math problems have only one answer, there may be many ways to get to that answer. Learning math is more than finding the correct answer; it's also a process of solving problems and applying what you've learned to new problems.

2. **Wrong Answers Sometimes Can Be Useful.** Accuracy is always important in math. However, sometimes you can use a wrong answer to help your child figure out why she made a mistake. Analyzing wrong answers can help your child to understand the concepts underlying the problem and to learn to apply reasoning skills to arrive at the correct answer. Ask your child to explain how she solved a math problem. Her explanation might help you discover if she needs help with number skills, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, or with the concepts involved in solving the problem.

3. **Take Risks!** Help your child to be a risk taker. Help him see the value of trying to solve a problem, even if it's difficult. Give your child time to explore different approaches to solving a difficult problem. As he works, encourage him to talk about what he is thinking. This will help him to strengthen math skills and to become an independent thinker and problem solver.
4. **Being Able to Do Mathematics in Your Head Is Important.** Mathematics isn't restricted to pencil and paper activities. Doing math "in your head" (mental math) is a valuable skill that comes in handy as we make quick calculations of costs in stores, restaurants or gas stations. Let your child know that by using mental math, her math skills will become stronger.

5. **Getting Better at Mathematics Takes Practice.** Mathematics skills just like any other skill takes practice to get better. Children need to become fluent with basic skills and to get better; it just takes practice with feedback. In Richmond County, we use computer software to help students work towards fluency. Elementary students use First in Math and Middle/High students use MATHIA and Cognitive Tutor. All of these programs provide students with immediate feedback as they work problems so that practice is done correctly. In addition, all of our mathematics textbooks are available electronically. Login information for all programs is available from your child’s teacher.
Science

Young children ask their parents hundreds of questions. In search of answers, you can use science to both enlighten and delight.

As parents, you must prepare your children for a world vastly different from the one in which you grew up. In the next century, this country will need citizens with more training in science and technology than most of us had in school. Even children who don't want to be scientists, engineers, or computer technicians will need science to cope with their rapidly changing environment.

How Can Parents Help

As a parent, you don't have to have a strong background in science to help your children learn science. What's far more important is having a positive attitude about science. Every day can be filled with opportunities to learn science - without expensive equipment or books. Children can be easily introduced to the natural world and encouraged to observe what goes on around them.

Together you and your children can:

- See how long it takes for a dandelion or a rose to burst into full bloom; or
- Watch the moon as it appears to change shape over the course of the month, and record the changes.
- Watch a kitten grow into a cat; or
- Bake a cake.
- Guess why one of your plants is drooping
Questioning and Listening
We should encourage our children to ask questions. If you can't answer all of your children's questions, that's all right - no one has all the answers, even scientists. And children don't need lengthy, detailed answers to all of their questions. You can propose answers, test them out, and check them with someone else. The library, or even the dictionary, can help answer questions.

Also encourage your children to tell you their ideas and listen to their explanations. Being listened to will help them to gain confidence in their thinking and to develop their skills and interest in science. Listening helps you to determine just what children know and don't know. It also helps your child figure out what he or she knows.

Children Have Their Own Ideas
Children develop their own ideas about the physical world, ideas that reflect their special perspectives. Children's experiences help them form their ideas, and these often don't match current science knowledge. You need to allow your children to ask questions and make mistakes without feeling "stupid."

Hands-On Works Best
Children learn science best and understand scientific ideas better if they are able to investigate and experiment. Hands-on science can also help children think critically and gain confidence in their own abilities to solve problems. Science teachers explain it this way: What engages very young children? Things they can see, touch, manipulate, modify; situations that allow them to figure out what happens - in short, events and puzzles that they can investigate, which is the very stuff of science.

Science Fair Project Ideas
http://www.sciencebuddies.org/science-fair-projects/science_project_ideas.php
http://www.sciencebob.com/sciencefair/ideas.php
http://www.education.com/science-fair/middle-school/

Science Homework Help
http://www.cliffsnotes.com/sciences
http://www.factmonster.com/homework/hwscience.html
Parents often ask how they can help their children become excited about social studies. Augusta has played an important role in the history of our country. As a result, the city is a “living history museum” that provides opportunities for rich connections between the past and the present.

Museums, historical societies, cultural institutions and libraries offer programs for children and for families. Families can also explore the diverse communities and local history of the city through walking tours, boat tours, and the study of local maps.

Here are some things you can do at home to help your child develop an interest in history:

- Research your own family and culture, taking note of specific customs and traditions.
- Invite your child's friends to visit and share their family traditions and customs.
- Compare your family's traditions to the traditions of other families in America.
- Give your child opportunities to help create new family traditions he can cherish.
- As a family, view historic videos and documentaries.
- Take family field trips to historic museums, historic homes and buildings that are close by.
- Take opportunities to explore historic sites in other cities.
- Watch the news together or read the newspaper together; discuss current events.
- As much as possible, connect social studies to your child's life. Making it relevant helps him to have a better understanding of the world around him.
Utilize Community Resources:
Most libraries have a large selection of books for children at all reading levels, as well as picture books, books on tape, music CD’s, videos for checkout, story times, and fun activities. Encourage your child to visit the school library or one of the many local public libraries to find books related to topics being studied in social studies at school. There are several locations around our community. They include:

- Augusta-Richmond County Library: 823 Telfair Street
- Friedman Branch Library: 1447 Jackson Road
- Jeff Maxwell Branch Library: 1927 Lumpkin Road
- Appleby Branch Library: 2260 Walton Way
- Diamond Lakes Library: 101 Diamond Lakes Way
- Wallace Branch Library: 1237 Laney Walker Blvd

Tips for Studying Social Studies:

- Make a flip chart using the headings on your review sheet. After listing the important information under each flap quiz yourself
- Use review sheet to see what topics to study and review those topics
- Reread chapter being tested and have a parent/friend/sibling quiz you
- Use notes as you reread text and add more to the notes you already have
- Look at review sheet and reread the sections in text and in your notes that you don't remember as well
- Do review pages "Summing Up" at the end of the chapter being tested
- Make flash carding using questions at the end of the chapter and study those
- Make a Jeopardy game to play
- Review the questions in the side bar at the end of each lesson
Specialized Programs to Address Student Needs

AVID (Advancement via Individual Determination)

AVID's mission is to **close the achievement gap** by preparing all students for **college readiness** and **success** in a global society. AVID integrates research-based instructional strategies and curriculum to enhance students’ critical thinking, literacy, and math across all content areas. AVID

- Teaches skills and behaviors for academic success
- Provides intensive support with tutorials and strong student/teacher relationships
- Creates a positive peer group for students
- Develops a sense of hope for personal achievement gained through hard work and determination
Advanced Placement

Advanced Placement is a program created by the College Board which offers college-level courses and exams to high school students. Students have the opportunity to dig deeper into subjects that interest them, develop advanced research and communication skills, and learn to tap their creative, problem-solving, and analytical potential. AP courses give students access to rigorous college-level work. AP students build confidence and learn the essential time management and study skills needed for college and career success. Many colleges and universities grant course credit to students who obtain high scores on the exams. Encourage your child to talk to peers, counselors, and teachers to learn more about the benefits of AP courses and the specific process for enrolling in their school’s AP program.
Gifted Education

Parenting a gifted child can be an overwhelming experience. During a child’s first five or six years some of the most commonly exhibited characteristics are:

- Extraordinary vocabulary at an early age
- Varying sleep patterns and needs, often beginning in infancy
- Exceptional understanding of complex or abstract ideas
- Precocity in math and language tasks – knowledge and behaviors that are not taught or coached, but surface on their own
- Advanced sense of humor and understanding of jokes and puns
- Heightened sensitivity to feelings and ideas
- Amazing curiosity – questioning and touching almost everything (it seems!)

In general, giftedness is defined in terms of performances on tasks, skills, and understanding of concepts usually associated with children who are much older. Educational research suggests that opportunities to engage in cognitively complex tasks are essential to optimize potential.

The Gifted Program is dedicated to embracing each student’s uniqueness and differences by providing differentiated learning opportunities to truly challenge and nurture the students. Activities are designed to take them to levels beyond the scope of the regular classroom.
Special Education

Helping Your Special Needs Child

- As a parent or caregiver it is important to make sure that your child's education and environment meet his or her special needs.
- Ask for changes if something is not working.
- Imagine goals and dreams for your child and talk about them with others who know your child.
- Your child has special abilities and talents. Use your child's abilities to create a plan to make the dreams come true.
- You know your child best; set goals your child can reach.
- Keep notes of your child's progress.
- Get the support you need by joining a support group, or by talking to other parents, friends, or family members you can trust.
- Brothers and sisters of children with special needs need support and attention, too.
- Include your child with special needs in activities with all children, both with and without special needs.
- Gather as much information as you can about programs your community offers children your child's age.
- Be sure to look at your whole child: your child's strengths as well as the areas for which your child needs supports and services.
International Baccalaureate

International Baccalaureate (IB) challenges students to excel in their studies, and encourage both personal and academic achievement. There are four levels of IB options for students at all grade levels:

*Primary Years Programme (PYP)* For ages five to twelve, this program harnesses the natural curiosity of children. Students create a “unit of inquiry” in which they identify a real-life problem, investigate it, and look for answers. Then they share what they learned with the school community. Students also take world languages as part of their core curriculum.

*Middle Years Programme (MYP)* Designed for middle schoolers and freshmen/sophomores, this curriculum adds the study of at least one foreign language. Students study humanities, sciences, mathematics, arts, physical education, and technology. All tests are open-ended, critical-thinking assessments, and students learn research skills, culminating in an in-depth research project at the end of grade ten.

*Diploma Programme (DP)* Juniors and seniors must pass exams in six subject areas, write an extended essay, and take part in community service. IB classes are considered on par with Advanced Placement classes. Like AP exams, most colleges will accept high scores on IB exams for college credit.

*Career-related Programme (CP)* The CP is a framework of international education addressing the needs of students engaged in career-related education. The programme is designed for Juniors and Seniors and leads to further/higher education apprenticeships or employment.
Vision

RCSS will create a world-class, globally competitive school system where all students will graduate and are college/career ready.

Mission

Building a world-class school system through education, collaboration and innovation.

Motto

*Learning Today......Leading Tomorrow*
Pay Attention to Attendance: Keep Your Child On Track in Middle and High School

Showing up for school has a huge impact on a student’s academic success starting in kindergarten and continuing through high school. Even as children grow older and more independent, families play a key role in making sure students get to school safely every day and understand why attendance is so important for success in school and on the job.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Students should miss no more than 9 days of school each year to stay engaged, successful and on track to graduation.
- Absences can be a sign that a student is losing interest in school, struggling with school work, dealing with a bully or facing some other potentially serious difficulty.
- By 6th grade, absenteeism is one of three signs that a student may drop out of high school.
- By 9th grade, regular and high attendance is a better predictor of graduation rates than 8th grade test scores.
- Missing 10 percent, or about 18 days, of the school year can drastically affect a student’s academic success.
- Students can be chronically absent even if they only miss a day or two every few weeks.
- Attendance is an important life skill that will help your child graduate from college and keep a job.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Make school attendance a priority
- Talk about the importance of showing up to school everyday, make that the expectation.
- Help your child maintain daily routines, such as finishing homework and getting a good night’s sleep.
- Try not to schedule dental and medical appointments during the school day.
- Don’t let your child stay home unless truly sick. Complaints of headaches or stomach aches may be signs of anxiety.

Help your teen stay engaged
- Find out if your child feels engaged by his classes and feels safe from bullies and other threats. Make sure he/she is not missing class because of behavioral issues and school discipline policies. If any of these are problems, work with your school.
- Stay on top of academic progress and seek help from teachers or tutors if necessary. Make sure teachers know how to contact you.
- Stay on top of your child’s social contacts. Peer pressure can lead to skipping school, while students without many friends can feel isolated.
- Encourage meaningful after-school activities, including sports and clubs.

Communicate with the school
- Know the school’s attendance policy – incentives and penalties
- Talk to teachers if you notice sudden changes in behavior. These could be tied to something going on at school.
- Check on your child’s attendance to be sure absences are not piling up.
- Ask for help from school officials, after-school programs, other parents or community agencies if you’re having trouble getting your child to school.
Help Your Child Succeed in School: Build the Habit of Good Attendance Early

School success goes hand in hand with good attendance!

DID YOU KNOW?

- Starting in kindergarten, too many absences can cause children to fall behind in school.
- Missing 10 percent (or about 18 days) can make it harder to learn to read.
- Students can still fall behind if they miss just a day or two days every few weeks.
- Being late to school may lead to poor attendance.
- Absences can affect the whole classroom if the teacher has to slow down learning to help children catch up.

Attending school regularly helps children feel better about school—and themselves. Start building this habit in preschool so they learn right away that going to school on time, every day is important. Good attendance will help children do well in high school, college, and at work.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Set a regular bed time and morning routine.
- Lay out clothes and pack backpacks the night before.
- Find out what day school starts and make sure your child has the required shots.
- Introduce your child to her teachers and classmates before school starts to help her transition.
- Don’t let your child stay home unless she is truly sick. Keep in mind complaints of a stomach ache or headache can be a sign of anxiety and not a reason to stay home.
- If your child seems anxious about going to school, talk to teachers, school counselors, or other parents for advice on how to make her feel comfortable and excited about learning.
- Develop back-up plans for getting to school if something comes up. Call on a family member, a neighbor, or another parent.
- Avoid medical appointments and extended trips when school is in session.

When Do Absences Become a Problem?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHRONIC ABSENCE</th>
<th>18 or more days</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WARNING SIGNS</td>
<td>10 to 17 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOOD ATTENDANCE</td>
<td>9 or fewer absences</td>
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Note: These numbers assume a 180-day school year.

For more on school readiness, visit attendanceworks.org and reachoutandread.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>PHONE</th>
<th>FAX</th>
<th>STUDENT HOURS</th>
<th>GRADES</th>
<th>PRINCIPAL</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Barton Chapel Elementary</td>
<td>706-796-4955</td>
<td>706-796-4780</td>
<td>7:30 - 2:30</td>
<td>9-12</td>
<td>Dr. Carletha Doyle</td>
<td>1203 Barton Chapel Road/Augusta/30906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bayvale Elementary</td>
<td>706-737-7255</td>
<td>706-737-7265</td>
<td>8:15 - 3:15</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>Dr. Valerie Squire</td>
<td>1925 Broad Avenue/Augusta/30906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Glenn Heights Elementary</td>
<td>706-796-4944</td>
<td>706-796-4670</td>
<td>8:15 - 3:15</td>
<td>Pre-K-5</td>
<td>Dr. Jamie McCord</td>
<td>3100 Riverside Drive/Augusta/30906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>South Elementary</td>
<td>706-796-4942</td>
<td>706-796-4701</td>
<td>8:15 - 3:15</td>
<td>Pre-K-5</td>
<td>Dr. Bat Cara</td>
<td>1203 Barton Chapel Road/Augusta/30906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Greenbriar Estates</td>
<td>706-796-4960</td>
<td>706-796-4676</td>
<td>8:15 - 3:15</td>
<td>5-12</td>
<td>Dr. Charles Valentine</td>
<td>2400 Milledgeville Road/Augusta/30906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gracewood Elementary</td>
<td>706-796-4909</td>
<td>706-796-4677</td>
<td>8:15 - 3:15</td>
<td>Pre-K-5</td>
<td>Dr. chimpanzee</td>
<td>2400 Milledgeville Road/Augusta/30906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Meadowbrook Elementary</td>
<td>706-796-4915</td>
<td>706-796-4681</td>
<td>8:15 - 3:15</td>
<td>Pre-K-5</td>
<td>Dr. chimpanzee</td>
<td>2400 Milledgeville Road/Augusta/30906</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Breckinridge Elementary</td>
<td>706-796-4918</td>
<td>706-796-4687</td>
<td>8:15 - 3:15</td>
<td>Pre-K-5</td>
<td>Dr. chimpanzee</td>
<td>2400 Milledgeville Road/Augusta/30906</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Helma Elementary</td>
<td>706-796-4910</td>
<td>706-796-4692</td>
<td>8:15 - 3:15</td>
<td>Pre-K-5</td>
<td>Dr. chimpanzee</td>
<td>2400 Milledgeville Road/Augusta/30906</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sonora Elementary</td>
<td>706-796-4925</td>
<td>706-796-4703</td>
<td>8:15 - 3:15</td>
<td>Pre-K-5</td>
<td>Dr. chimpanzee</td>
<td>2400 Milledgeville Road/Augusta/30906</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Russell Elementary</td>
<td>706-796-4928</td>
<td>706-796-4708</td>
<td>8:15 - 3:15</td>
<td>Pre-K-5</td>
<td>Dr. chimpanzee</td>
<td>2400 Milledgeville Road/Augusta/30906</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Alternative Education Center</td>
<td>706-796-4965</td>
<td>706-796-4653</td>
<td>8:30 - 5:00</td>
<td>Pre-K-5</td>
<td>Dr. Charles Jenkins</td>
<td>5200 Baker Avenue/Augusta/30906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Performance Learning Center</td>
<td>706-796-4965</td>
<td>706-796-4643</td>
<td>8:00 - 7:00</td>
<td>Pre-K-5</td>
<td>Dr. Jason Moore</td>
<td>1205 Northwood Rd/Augusta/30906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sand Hills Elementary</td>
<td>706-796-7991</td>
<td>706-796-7793</td>
<td>8:00 - 4:00</td>
<td>Pre-K-12</td>
<td>Dr. Jason Moore</td>
<td>1205 Northwood Rd/Augusta/30906</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Reaching Potential Through</td>
<td>706-823-5690</td>
<td>706-823-4882</td>
<td>8:00 - 4:00</td>
<td>Pre-K-12</td>
<td>Dr. Jason Moore</td>
<td>1205 Northwood Rd/Augusta/30906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Intermediate Literacy &amp; Math</td>
<td>706-737-7266</td>
<td>706-737-7481</td>
<td>9:00 - 4:30</td>
<td>Pre-K-12</td>
<td>Dr. Jason Moore</td>
<td>1205 Northwood Rd/Augusta/30906</td>
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</table>

Central Office...........706-826-1000
School Safety...........706-826-1133
Transportation...........706-796-4777

Area 1 - Dr. LaShawn Hallman (706) 826-1302
Area 2 - Dr. Malinda Cobb (706) 826-1123
Area 3 - Dr. Deborah Harris (706) 826-1272
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 7–21</td>
<td>Registration—Online Elementary, Middle &amp; High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 4</td>
<td>Holiday (Independence Day)</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 18–20</td>
<td>New Teacher Orientation</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 27-Aug 1</td>
<td>Preplanning</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 28</td>
<td>District Professional Learning</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 29</td>
<td>Open House High School</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2:00 p.m.—6:00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 2</td>
<td>First Day of School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept 1</td>
<td>Progress Reports</td>
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<td>Sept 5</td>
<td>Labor Day Holiday</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct 4</td>
<td>End of First Nine Weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct 5</td>
<td>Beginning of Second Nine Weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct 7</td>
<td>District Professional Learning (Student Holiday)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct 12, 13</td>
<td>Elementary Early Release/Parent Conferences</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct 13</td>
<td>Report Cards</td>
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<td>Nov 9</td>
<td>Progress Reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 11</td>
<td>Veteran’s Day Holiday</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 21-25</td>
<td>Thanksgiving Holidays</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec 16</td>
<td>End of Second Nine Weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec 19 – Jan 3</td>
<td>Christmas/Winter Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan 4</td>
<td>School Based Professional Learning Teacher Work Day (Student Holiday)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan 5</td>
<td>Beginning of Third Nine Weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan 11</td>
<td>Report Cards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan 16</td>
<td>M.L. King Holiday</td>
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<td>Feb 7</td>
<td>Progress Reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb 20</td>
<td>President’s Day Holiday</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb 21</td>
<td>(Student Holiday)</td>
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<td>Mar 13</td>
<td>District Professional Learning (Student Holiday)</td>
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<td>Mar 14</td>
<td>Beginning of Fourth Nine Weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar 22-23</td>
<td>Elementary Early Release/Parent Conferences</td>
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<td>Mar 23</td>
<td>Report Cards</td>
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<td>Apr 3-10</td>
<td>Spring Break</td>
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<td>Apr 14</td>
<td>Easter Holiday</td>
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<td>Apr 26</td>
<td>Progress Reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 17-23</td>
<td>Exams</td>
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<td>May 23</td>
<td>Last Day of School (½ day) High School</td>
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<td>May 24</td>
<td>Last Day of School (Elementary/Middle School)</td>
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<td>May 25-30</td>
<td>Post Planning</td>
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<td>May 25-30</td>
<td>Graduation</td>
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<td>May 26</td>
<td>Report Card (Pick Up)</td>
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<td>May 29</td>
<td>Memorial Day</td>
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<td>May 30</td>
<td>Report Card (Mail Out)</td>
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**System-wide Testing**

**First Semester**
- 1st Nine Week Period (August 2 – October 4)
- 2nd Nine Week Period (October 5 – December 16)

**Second Semester**
- 3rd Nine Week Period (January 5 – March 13)
- 4th Nine Week Period (March 14 – May 23)

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**Calendar Key**
- Pre/Post Planning
- Early Release
- Progress Reports Issued
- Report Cards Issued
- Beginning of Nine Weeks Period
- End of Nine Weeks Period
- District/School Professional Learning

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**Instructional Periods**

**Elementary Early Release Days**

- October 12
- October 13
- March 22
- March 23

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**Weather-Related Schools Closings**

For inclement weather, please tune to WJBF-TV, WAGT-TV, WRDW-TV news, or WGAC-AM Radio for up-to-date information on school closings. Also, you can view the school system’s website at www.rcboe.org.

**Testing dates** are subject to change based on unforeseen adjustments to the regular school calendar.

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**Board Approved March 15, 2016**