

GUIDE TO PROBLEM SOLVING

Define the problem	 Gather the facts – what you know and what you need to find out. Check your facts and sources for accuracy Write a clear, objective description of the problem.
Determine who is involved	• Initially include only those individuals who are at the point of concern and whose participation is necessary to solve the problem. For example, if your child is having a problem with a particular teacher, the problem at this point belongs only to you, your child and that teacher.
Meet with those involved	Calmly share, listen to, and acknowledge all points of view.
Restate the problem together	Start by listing points of agreement. Move to the question that you need to address together.
Identify solutions and their consequences	 Offer and consider all options. Be flexible. Discuss the potential outcome of each solution. Eliminate solutions unacceptable to either party. Choose the solution satisfactory to both parties.
Select a plan of action	 Determine what needs to be done, by whom and in what time frame. Specify a means of assessing the outcome.
If YES, follow th	both parties agree? te plan. The problem is resolved. I to the next level of authority.
Appealing to the next level of authority	 An appeal may be necessary due to the complex nature of the problem; the need for additional resources; or due to disagreement over the most appropriate course of action. The appeal may be initiated by a phone call, a scheduled visit, or a letter to the person at the next level. (See levels of appeal).
Summarize previous results	Both parties should provide the person at the next level with a review of the outcome of the first meeting; the reasons for the appeal; and their recommendations.
Receive feedback	Within 10 working days beyond the appeal, all parties should receive a response that includes a strategy for dealing with the concern and a rationale to support all recommendations.
If the parties do not agree, the appeal process may be repeated, if necessary throughout all the consecutive levels of authority.	

Note: Managers of Transportation, Maintenance, Guidance and Child Nutrition Services are not part of the appeal process and may be called directly to address specific concerns unrelated to the educational program.

This document was prepared jointly by a Sycamore parent advisory council, the Sycamore Board of Education and the Superintendent of the Sycamore Community Schools.

LEVELS OF APPEAL

Remember, problem resolution always begins with those who are closest to the problem...

Involve the

TEACHER

To resolve issues related to classroom management; instruction; student or teacher conduct.



BUILDING PRINCIPAL OR ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL

To deal with issues related to school goals, procedures and policies; staff performance; student services; extracurricular activities; community groups; and communications.



ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

To resolve issues related to the performance of building principals; the instructional programs of the district, including curricular offerings, budget, and expenditures.



SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

To review issues from other levels; policy amendments and additions; school calendar; community relations; district goal setting and other concerns of a district-wide nature.



BOARD OF EDUCATION

To resolve issues that have passed through all other levels.