**The following are resources that address how districts should count virtual learning time:**

This guidance was issued in July 2020 to public school district administrators by former Deputy State Superintendent Mike Thompson regarding how to count instructional hours (including virtual learning time) for the calendar report:
<https://dpi.wi.gov/administrators/e-mail/updates-1-2019-20-school-calendar-reporting-and-2-postponement-2021-yrbs>

Additional guidance was issued in August 2020. Page 3 addresses *virtual learning and hours of instruction* (as applied to public schools): <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/administrators/email/08_24_20_Regulatory_Flex_Framework.pdf>

Item #7 on this page, [https://dpi.wi.gov/cal/innovation/virtual-learning-time](https://nam04.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fdpi.wi.gov%2Fcal%2Finnovation%2Fvirtual-learning-time&data=04%7C01%7CRoger.Kordus%40dpi.wi.gov%7Ce4db58f1ef9d4bf13afb08d9417823e8%7C1654d14032604903b5b718450051ce16%7C1%7C0%7C637612806721696687%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=tJG%2Bfx09RNC56c8SV%2FDe63QiduIUX5wyF8mqPGNccPY%3D&reserved=0), discusses the counting of virtual learning time.

Asynchronous hours of instruction count as instructional time. The DPI is recommending that districts think through the amount of time a teacher would plan for the learning of the identified outcomes during in person learning and then apply the same amount of time for virtual learning. For example, in a 60-minute class period, a teacher may lead a 15-minute focus lesson for a learning objective followed by students working collaboratively or independently while the teacher confers with students.