

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION SERVICES

A Manual of Policies, Procedures and Guidelines **2024**



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Introduction

This resource conveys policies, procedures, and guidelines that support the delivery of inclusive education services in Special Education Review (1993-94).

The purpose of this manual is to provide a single point of reference regarding legislation, ministry policy and guidelines to assist school boards in developing programs and services that enable students with disabilities or diverse abilities to meet the goals of education. The manual also contains procedural information to assist in accessing programs and services provided at the provincial level. It is intended primarily for the use of principals, school-based teams and inclusive educational professionals, but may also prove of interest to other professionals within the education, social service or health care communities, to parents and to members of the public at large.

In preparing this manual in 1995, the Ministry of Education and Child Care received valuable advice from a Special Education Advisory Committee, school district representatives, groups of specialist teachers and administrators, and associations throughout British Columbia. The ministry acknowledges the contributions of these many individuals and groups.

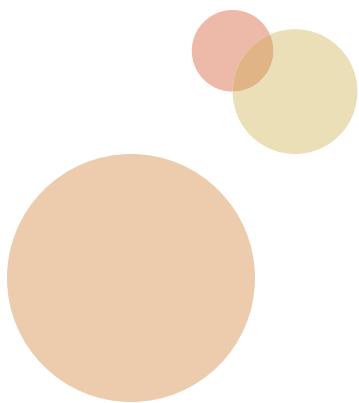
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Using this Manual

This manual is divided into six sections (A to F), a quick reference guide (G), and a set of appendices (H), listed in the Contents.

- A. Policy:** provides policy for the delivery of inclusive education programs and services in British Columbia.
- B. Roles and Responsibilities:** outlines the roles and responsibilities of the ministry, school boards, district and school-based personnel, parents and students in the development and implementation of inclusive education services.
- C. Developing an Individual Education Plan:** describes the process of identifying students with disabilities or diverse abilities, planning and implementing individual programs for them, and evaluating and reporting on their progress.
- D. Special Considerations - Services:** describes the generic services that should be available in school districts to support service delivery.
- E. Inclusive Education Categories:** defines the various kinds of students with disabilities or diverse abilities and the essential elements that should be included in programs for them and the criteria that must be met for supplemental funding.
- F. Provincial Resource Programs:** describes what these programs are and lists those currently designated across the province.
- G. Quick Reference – Internet Resources:** provides a quick reference for online information websites.
- H. Appendices:** includes information about facilities planning; access to equipment, technology and services; resolution of conflicts; classification of psychological tests; online learning; full-day K; graduation requirements; in-school nursing support services; use of student records; transition planning; transportation and work experience.

Glossary

To ensure common interpretation, the definitions of terms used in this manual are being placed at the front of the document.

1. **Adaptations** are teaching and assessment strategies especially designed to accommodate a student's needs so they can achieve the learning outcomes of the subject or course and to demonstrate mastery of concepts. Essentially, adaptations are "best practice" in teaching. A student working on learning outcomes of any grade or course level may be supported through use of adaptations.

Adaptations do not represent unfair advantages to students. In fact, the opposite could be true. If appropriate adaptations are not used, students could be unfairly penalized for having learning differences, creating serious negative impacts to their achievement and self-concept.
2. **Assessment** is a systematic process of gathering information in order to make appropriate educational decisions for a student. It is a collaborative and progressive process designed to identify the student's strengths and needs, set goals, and results in the identification and implementation of selected educational strategies.
3. **Collaborative consultation** is a process in which people work together to solve a common problem or address a common concern. A successful collaborative process is characterized by the following features: it is voluntary; there is mutual trust and open communication among the people involved; identification/clarification of the problem to be addressed is a shared task; the goal is shared by all participants; each participant's contribution is valued equally; all participants' skills are employed in identifying and selecting problem-solving strategies; and there is shared responsibility for the program or strategy initiated.
4. **A guardian** of a person (in the wording of the School Act) "...when used in reference to a student or child, means guardian of the person of the student or child within the meaning of the *Family Relations Act*".
5. **Inclusion** describes the principle that all students are entitled to equitable access to learning, achievement and the pursuit of excellence in all aspects of their education. The practice of inclusion is not necessarily synonymous with integration and goes beyond placement to include meaningful participation and the promotion of interaction with others.
6. **An Individual Education Plan (IEP)** is a documented plan developed for a student with disabilities or diverse abilities that describes individualized goals, adaptations, modifications, the services to be provided, and includes measures for tracking achievement.
7. **Integration** is one of the major strategies used to achieve inclusion. With integration, students with disabilities or diverse abilities are included in educational settings with their peers who do not have disabilities or diverse abilities, and provided with the necessary accommodations determined on an individual basis, to enable them to be successful there. The principle of "placement in the most enabling learning environment" applies when decisions are made about the extent to which an individual student is placed in regular classrooms, or assigned to an alternate placement.
8. **Mainstreaming** is a term which was in use during the early years of the movement toward integration of students with disabilities or diverse abilities, but which has been replaced by the term "integration" (See definition for integration above).

9. Modifications are instructional and assessment-related decisions made to accommodate a student's educational needs that consist of individualized learning goals and outcomes which are different than learning outcomes of a course or subject. Modifications should be considered for those students whose disabilities or diverse abilities are such that they are unable to access the curriculum (i.e., students with limited awareness of their surroundings, students with fragile mental/physical health, students medically and cognitively/multiply challenged.) Using the strategy of modifications for students not identified as disabilities or diverse abilities should be a rare practice.

10. A neighbourhood school is the school that students would normally attend if they did not have disabilities or diverse abilities.

11. Parent (in the wording of the School Act) "...means, in respect of a student or of a child registered under section 13, a) the guardian of the person of the student or child; b) the person legally entitled to custody of the student or child; or c) the person who usually has the care and control of the student or child". (https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96412_00)

12. A school-based team is an on-going team of school-based personnel which has a formal role to play as a problem-solving unit in assisting classroom teachers to develop and implement instructional and/or management strategies and to co-ordinate support resources for students with disabilities or diverse abilities within the school.

13. Inclusive educational needs are those characteristics which make it necessary to provide a student undertaking an educational program with resources different from those which are needed by most students. Inclusive educational needs are identified during assessment of a student; they are the basis for determining an appropriate educational program (including necessary resources) for that student.

14. Transition is the passage of a student from one environment to another at key points in his or her development from childhood to adulthood.

15. Transition planning is the preparation, implementation and evaluation required to enable students to make major transitions during their lives - from home or pre-school to school; from class to class; from school to school; from school district to school district; and from school to post-secondary, community or work situations.

A. Policy

In 1995, a *Special Education Policy Framework* for British Columbia was established, following extensive consultation with education partners. This Policy Framework guided the development of legislation and guidelines for inclusive education programs and services in British Columbia, and served as the foundation for the resource *Inclusive Education Services: A Manual of Policies, Procedures and Guidelines*.

Inclusive Education Policy

All students should have equitable access to learning, opportunities for achievement, and the pursuit of excellence in all aspects of their educational programs.

Rationale

Inclusive education programs and services enable students with disabilities or diverse abilities to have equitable access to learning and opportunities to pursue and achieve the goals of their educational programs.

Legislation/Regulations

Students with Disabilities or Diverse Abilities Order M150/89: defines students with disabilities or diverse abilities, describes the obligation of school boards to consult with parents in the placement of students with disabilities or diverse abilities and describes policy regarding integration.

Individual Education Plan Order M638/95: sets out the requirements for school boards to design and implement individual education plans for students with disabilities or diverse abilities.

Learning Update Order M184/23: describes reporting requirements for students with disabilities or diverse abilities.

Support Services for Schools Order M149/89.

Section 11 School Act.

Definitions

Student with disabilities or diverse abilities: A student who has a disability of an intellectual, physical, sensory, emotional or behavioural nature, has a learning disability or has special gifts or talents.

Individual education plan (IEP): An individual education plan designed for a student that includes one or more of the following:

- learning outcomes that are different from, or in addition to, expected learning outcomes set out in the applicable educational program guide,
- a list of support services,
- a list of adapted materials, instruction or assessment methods.

Educational program guide: A document specified as an educational program guide in **Ministerial Order 333/99**, the Educational Program Guide Order M333/99.

Adaptations: teaching and assessment strategies made to accommodate a student's disabilities or diverse abilities, and may include alternate formats (e.g., braille, books-on-tape), instructional strategies (e.g., use of interpreters, visual cues and aids) and assessment procedures (e.g., oral exams, additional time, assistive technologies).

Modifications: learning outcomes that are substantially different from the regular curriculum, and specifically selected to meet the student's disabilities or diverse abilities.

Inclusion

British Columbia promotes an inclusive education system in which students with disabilities or diverse abilities are fully participating members of a community of learners. Inclusion describes the principle that all students are entitled to equitable access to learning, achievement and the pursuit of excellence in all aspects of their educational programs. The practice of inclusion is not necessarily synonymous with full integration in regular classrooms, and goes beyond placement to include meaningful participation and the promotion of interaction with others.

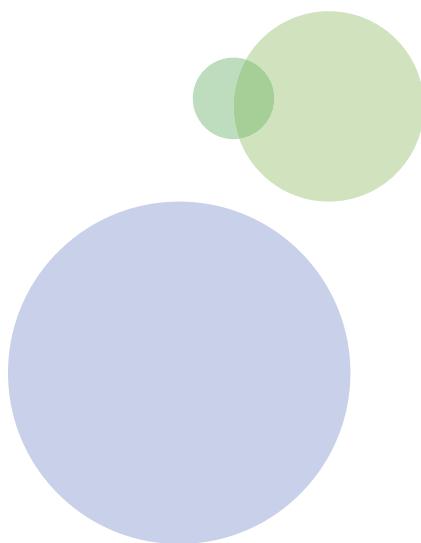
Placement

A school board must ensure that a principal offers to consult with a parent of a child who has disabilities or diverse abilities regarding the student's placement in an educational program.

A school board must provide a student who has disabilities or diverse abilities with an educational program in a classroom where the student is integrated with other students who do not have disabilities or diverse abilities, unless the educational needs of the student with disabilities or diverse abilities or other students indicate that the educational program for the student with disabilities or diverse abilities should be provided otherwise.

The emphasis on educating students with disabilities or diverse abilities in neighbourhood school classrooms with their age and grade peers, however, does not preclude the appropriate use of resource rooms, self-contained classes, community-based programs, or specialized settings. Students with disabilities or diverse abilities may be placed in settings other than a neighbourhood school classroom with age and grade peers.

This should only be done when the school board has made all reasonable efforts to integrate the student, and it is clear that a combination of education in such classes and supplementary support cannot meet their educational or social needs, or when there is clear evidence that partial or full placement in another setting is the only option after considering their educational needs or the educational needs of others.



Planning

A school board must ensure that an Individual Education Plan (IEP) is designed for a student with disabilities or diverse abilities as soon as practical after the board identifies the student as having disabilities or diverse abilities. The only instances in which an IEP is not required are when:

- the student with disabilities or diverse abilities requires little or no adaptations to materials, instruction or assessment methods; or
- the expected learning outcomes have not been modified; or
- the student requires 25 or fewer hours of remedial instruction by someone other than the classroom teacher, in a school year.

A school board must ensure that the IEP is reviewed at least once each school year, and where necessary, is revised or cancelled.

A school board must offer the parent of the student, and where appropriate, the student the opportunity to be consulted about the preparation of the IEP.

The **School Act** [section 7(2)] requires a parent of a student to consult with the student's teacher or a school principal about the student's educational program, when requested to do so.

A school board must offer each student who has disabilities or diverse abilities learning activities in accordance with the IEP designed for that student. When services are so specialized that they cannot be replicated in every school, they should be available at the district level, or else school districts should arrange to obtain them from community or other sources.

Evaluation and Reporting

The **K-12 Student Reporting policy** pertains to all learners in the B.C. education system. A student who is an English language learner, a student who is a French language learner in a Francophone program, a student who has a disability or diverse ability (with or without an IEP), an adult learner, or a learner in an online learning program should receive regular communications of student learning in the same way as their peers in any other program and aligned with the school and/or districts' regular reporting periods.

As outlined in the Inclusive Education section of the **K-12 Student Reporting Policy**, regular reporting procedures are used to communicate student learning for a student with a disability or diverse ability who is following the Learning Standards the provincial curriculum or a local program.

There will be rare occasions where students with significant cognitive disabilities or diverse abilities are assessed and evaluated only on individualized learning goals as outlined in their Individual Education Plan (IEP), and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade they are enrolled. In these instances:

- Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning do not need to include a scale indicator or letter grade and percentage
- Written feedback is required that clearly explains the student's progress made towards their individualized learning goals and areas for further growth
- If a scale indicator or a letter grade and percentage are used on Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning, it must be noted that the student is being evaluated in relation to their individualized learning goals as outlined in their IEP and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade for which they are enrolled.

For more information see:

K-12 Student Reporting Policy at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/k-12/administration/legislation-policy/public-schools/student-reporting>

K-12 Student Reporting Policy Information for Educators and School Leaders at <https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/reporting-information-for-educators-and-school-leaders>

K-12 Student Reporting Guidelines: Communicating Student Learning Guidelines at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/kindergarten-to-grade-12/k-12-student-reporting-policy-communicating-student-learning-guidelines.pdf>

Accountability

The Ministry audits enrolment of students with disabilities or diverse abilities services to ensure fair distribution of available resources among school districts. The Ministry regularly reviews the achievement of students, including those with disabilities or diverse abilities, by monitoring results such as graduation rates, performance on provincial assessments and transitions. In addition, the School Act requires School Planning Councils in each school to develop annual plans that address achievement of all students. The Act also requires boards of education submit Achievement Contracts that set out plans for improvement to the Minister each year. The Ministry periodically reviews district goals, structures, practices and other matters through the district review process.

Appeals

All school boards must have appeal procedures to help resolve disputes. The Ministry expects that the appeal procedures will be based on principles of administrative fairness, which include the right of students and parents/guardians: to be heard by the school board; to be consulted in decisions affecting them; and to an impartial school board decision based on relevant information. In addition, the School Act provides for an appeal to the Ministry Superintendent of Appeals in certain circumstances.

Procedures

An Individual Education Plan (IEP) is a documented plan developed for a student with disabilities or diverse abilities that describes individualized goals, adaptations, modifications, the services to be provided, and includes measures for tracking achievement. An IEP must have one or more of the following:

- the goals or outcomes set for that student for that school year where they are different from the learning outcomes set out in an applicable educational program guide; or
- a list of the support services required to achieve goals established for the student; or
- a list of the adaptations to educational materials, instructional strategies or assessment methods required by the student to meet the learning outcomes established in the IEP.

An IEP should also include the following:

- the present levels of educational performance of the student;
- the setting where the educational program is to be provided;
- the names of all personnel who will be providing the educational program and the support services for the student during the school year;
- the period of time and process for review of the IEP;
- evidence of evaluation or review, which could include revisions made to the plan and the tracking of achievement in relation to goals; and
- plans for the next transition point in the student's education (including transitions beyond school completion).

B. Roles and Responsibilities

B.1 Ministry of Education and Child Care: Inclusive Education

The purpose of inclusive education is to enable the equitable participation of students with disabilities or diverse abilities in the educational system in British Columbia.

To achieve this purpose, the Ministry has the following responsibilities:

- setting educational standards based on the outcomes students need to achieve;
- monitoring student performance and reporting the results to the public;
- working with partner groups to improve student and school performance;
- allocating funds for the education system; and
- overseeing the governance of the system as a whole.

B.2 School Districts

School boards are responsible for ensuring that inclusive education services and programs are delivered to any of their students who require them. Such programs and services are an integral part of the total school system, and should be organized to ensure that services generally available to all students and their parents are also available to children with disabilities or diverse abilities, and that access will be as seamless as possible.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND DELIVERY

Development and delivery of inclusive education programs and services at the local level should involve meaningful consultation with the parents or guardians of students with disabilities or diverse abilities, since they know their children and can contribute in substantial ways to the design of appropriate programs and services for them.

Services in districts should be organized along a continuum which reflects the diversity of students' disabilities or diverse abilities and the prevalence of various disabilities or diverse abilities in the school population.

It is important to note that although the text of these guidelines is organized with a focus on each area of inclusive education this is not meant to imply that services and programs should be organized or delivered along categorical lines. The important factor is to match the identified inclusive educational need of the student with service provisions to address them.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

An ongoing staff development plan is essential for all staff so they can more successfully meet the inclusive educational needs of students. Districts should ensure that all personnel who work with students with disabilities or diverse abilities have access to relevant in-service training opportunities in order to foster evidence-informed practice. For specialized personnel, there is a need to focus on opportunities within their area of specialty and the specific roles they play in the service delivery system.

INFORMATION

School boards are responsible for informing their employees and communities about inclusive education services and programs available and about procedures for gaining access to them.

LOCAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Local policies and procedures for inclusive education should be congruent with practices in regular education programs, with special accommodation as necessary for addressing disabilities or diverse abilities.

Local policies and procedures should include:

- a description of services and special program options available in the district;
- procedures used to identify, assess and plan for students with disabilities or diverse abilities;
- procedures used to effect special placements should they be needed;
- reporting and record-keeping procedures used to track Individual Education Plans;
- procedures used to include parents and other service providers in identification, assessment and planning;
- procedures to be followed in evaluating and reporting on the progress of students with disabilities or diverse abilities;
- procedures for evaluating inclusive education services and programs;
- internal appeal procedures available to parents or guardians (See Appendix H.4 Student Disputes and Appeals");
- specialist staff assignments and job descriptions that include any necessary specialist qualifications (See Sections D and E: personnel descriptions); and
- procedures to be followed in evaluating personnel in specialist assignments.

ORGANIZATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Clearly defined responsibility

Responsibility for delivering educational programs and related services for students with disabilities or diverse abilities should be clearly identified in the organization of the school district. Roles within the organization should be clearly differentiated to ensure accountability and to enhance co-ordination in the delivery of the educational program.

Where professional personnel are assigned to positions other than classroom instruction, appropriate job descriptions should define their area of responsibility. Where specialized services are contracted, legislation requires that those services be under the general supervision of an employee of the board who is a member of the College of Teachers.

School boards should ensure that their staff recruitment, selection, and assignment procedures encourage the availability of personnel with the range of training and skills necessary to provide educational programs for a broad range of students with disabilities or diverse abilities. Responsibility for the evaluation of staff assigned to work in specialized assignments should be clearly spelled out.

LEVELS OF SUPPORT

To the maximum extent possible, inclusive education services should be organized for delivery at the school level. However, a support system should be available at the district level to ensure that schools have access to expertise and services which are so specialized as to preclude their replication in each school. School districts should ensure that when the resources available at the school level have been exhausted, a mechanism is in place to provide additional assistance to the school using district- level or community-based resources.

When school district size precludes the provision of the broad range of needed specialized services, school boards should consider collaborative planning with nearby districts.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

The roles of the various district and school-based administrators are described in sections 20, 22 and 23 of the **School Act** and in the attendant School Regulation sections (sections 5, 6 and 7).

The responsibility for administering inclusive education programs and services should be clearly defined in the senior administrative structure of the school district, so that accountability for service effectiveness can be maintained. Typically, functions assigned to administrators responsible for inclusive education at the district level include:

- establishing and maintaining effective ways of identifying and assessing students with disabilities or diverse abilities that are consistent among all schools in the district;
- determining, planning, and organizing the kinds of services and programs which are required in the district for meeting these needs;
- obtaining and co-ordinating the fiscal and human resources needed to deliver a full range of programs and services reflecting the inclusive educational needs of identified students and facilitating equitable allocation of these among the schools in the district;
- providing technical advice and assistance to help school-based administrative staff and teachers in meeting their obligations to students with a full range of disabilities or diverse abilities;
- participating in local inter-ministerial structures designed to provide co-ordinated services for children and youth;
- providing advice and assistance in the development of district policies and procedures related to students with disabilities or diverse abilities;
- maintaining information systems necessary for planning and reporting data on students with disabilities or diverse abilities who are registered in the school district;
- planning and co-ordinating staff development programs for personnel working with students with disabilities or diverse abilities;
- involving community representatives of groups concerned with students with disabilities or diverse abilities in program planning and evaluation;
- monitoring program quality for students with disabilities or diverse abilities across the district;
- establishing liaison with preschool and post-secondary services in the district and community which provide programs for students with disabilities or diverse abilities; and
- participating in community-level planning with other agencies and ministries in setting service priorities.

B.3 Schools

Administrative Considerations

The powers and duties of the principal of a school are set out in regulations under the **School Act**. These include the implementation of educational programs and the placing and programming of students in the school. (E.g.: sections 13(2), 20, 26, 27(3)(b), 74(2), 166.4(1))

To accommodate students with disabilities or diverse abilities, schools should be organized in ways which allow flexibility in their response. Principals should ensure that teachers receive the information they need to work with students with disabilities or diverse abilities who are assigned to them, and that the school is organized to provide some first-line resource support on-site.

Principals should ensure that a school-based team is operational in the school, and facilitate the collaborative efforts of the team members in meeting the inclusive educational needs of students.

Teachers

Sections 17(1) and (2) of the School Act and the attendant School Regulation section 4 spell out the responsibilities of teachers within the school system.

The teacher responsible for a student with disabilities or diverse abilities is responsible for designing, supervising and assessing the educational program for that student. Where the student requires specialized instruction, this is best done in consultation with resource personnel available, with the parents and with the student.

Where the student's program involves specialized instruction by someone other than the classroom teacher, collaborative processes are required to make best use of the expertise of the specialists available to assist and to ensure a co-ordinated approach.

In secondary schools, where several teachers may be involved in the student's program, co-ordinated planning is especially important.

Teachers' Assistants (Education Assistants)

Section 18 of the School Act specifies that:

- (1) A board may employ persons other than teachers to assist teachers in carrying out their responsibilities and duties under this Act and the regulations.
- (2) Persons employed under subsection (1) shall work under the direction of a teacher and the general supervision of a teacher or school principal.

Teachers are expected to design programs for students with disabilities or diverse abilities. Education Assistants play a key role in many programs for students with disabilities or diverse abilities, performing functions which range from personal care to assisting the teacher with instructional programs. Under the direction of a teacher they may play a key role in implementing the program.

While education assistants may assist in the collection of data for the purpose of evaluating student progress, the teachers are responsible for evaluating and reporting on student learning to parents.

In cases where education assistants perform health-related procedures they should be given child-specific or at training by a qualified health professional (see Appendix H.9 Inter-Ministerial Protocols for the Provision of Support Services to Schools or at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/kindergarten-to-grade-12/teach/teaching-tools/inclusive/provision-of-support-services-to-schools.pdf>).

B.4 Parents

Parents play a vital role in the education of their children with disabilities or diverse abilities by working in partnership with educators and other service personnel (Please refer to the glossary for definition of parent).

Parents are entitled under the School Act (section 7 (1) and (2)) to be informed of a student's attendance, behaviour and progress in school, and to receive, on request, annual reports respecting general effectiveness of educational programs in the school district. They are entitled to examine all records kept by the board pertaining to their child, in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the *School Act*.

Ministerial Order 150/89, the Students with Disabilities or Diverse Abilities Order, requires that parents be offered a consultation regarding the placement of their student with disabilities or diverse abilities.

Parents of students with disabilities or diverse abilities know a great deal about their children that can be helpful to school personnel in planning educational programs for them. Districts are therefore advised to involve parents in the planning, development and implementation of educational programs for their children. This consultation should be sought in a timely and supportive way, and the input of parents respected and acknowledged.

Parents also have a responsibility to support the education of their children. They must enrol their school-age child in an educational program in a school district or independent school or distributed learning school, or register the child prior to September 30 in home education (School Act, sections 3 (1) and 13 (1)).

At the request of the teacher or principal, vice principal or director of instruction, a parent must consult with respect to the student's educational program (School Act, section 7(2)). With respect to the development of a student's Individual Education Plan, parents must be offered the opportunity to be consulted (IEP Order).

School staff members need to be aware of any special factors which may place a child with disabilities or diverse abilities or other children at risk. Districts are advised to structure their registration procedures to ensure that parents are given an opportunity to inform staff of any such special factors on a need-to-know basis, without violating the privacy of the individual or the family.

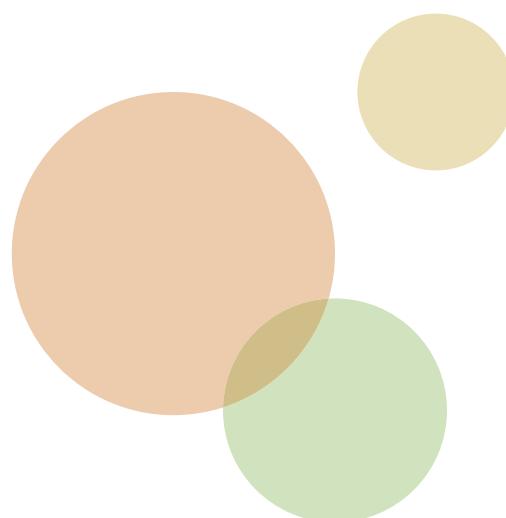
For children in care, boards should ensure that the guardian is receiving relevant information from the school.

B.5 Students

All students should be afforded opportunities to learn in environments that are safe and welcoming. Students with disabilities or diverse abilities should have their needs identified in a timely way, have these needs assessed in a comprehensive manner, and receive an appropriate response to those strengths and needs in the delivery of educational programs for them. Many students with disabilities or diverse abilities can contribute to the process of assessment and planning for their own educational programs, and provide an evaluation of the services available to them.

Where appropriate, students should be consulted on the development of the Individual Education Plan being created for them (IEP Order).

Students have the responsibility to comply with the school rules authorized by the principal, and with the code of conduct or any other rules and policies established by the school board (School Act, section 6).



C. Developing an Individual Education Plan

C.1 Overview of the Process

For purposes of discussion, the planning process is divided into five phases:

- identification/assessment;
- planning;
- program support/implementation;
- evaluation; and
- reporting.

Together, they constitute a process which is continuous and flexible, rather than a series of five separate and discontinuous phases. Wherever possible, the process should be incorporated into the regular routines of planning, evaluation and reporting that occur for all students.

There should be a progressive flow from one phase to another, so that, according to need, supports can be obtained in a timely way from within the school, the district, the community and/or from regional or provincial services.

The process works best when:

- there is collaboration and ongoing consultation among teachers, administrative and support personnel, parents, students and representatives of district/community/regional agencies.
- parents/guardians and students have the opportunity to be active participants in the process, to initiate discussions regarding the learning needs or request school-based access to support. They should feel welcome and encouraged to contribute throughout the process, and are important partners in the development of the Individual Education Plan (IEP). As a rule, students should be included in all phases of the process unless they are unable or unwilling to participate.
- staff members have the support of in-service and other resources available to them. For example, a teacher should have access to specialist support, help with informal assessment procedures or suggestions for pre-referral intervention strategies.
- individual schools establish procedures to support collaborative consultation and planning. Staff should be identified within each school to be available for consultation and to be part of a school-based team. This team should be established with clear procedures to provide support, consultation, planning, case management, and, when appropriate, to facilitate inter-ministerial or community approaches.

Procedures should be in place to:

- ensure information is promptly shared;
- plan for and facilitate transitions;
- ensure consistency in reporting and documenting plans;
- promote communication and collaborative decision-making between the school and home;
- communicate planning decisions to parents, students and appropriate staff; and
- resolve differences effectively.

School districts support the process. This support is reflected in:

- recognition of the time and space required for planning/consultation;
- procedures which ensure prompt transfer and sharing of information while protecting privacy;
- establishment of qualification standards for personnel; and
- continuing in-service opportunities to support staff development to promote effective consultative models, school-based teams and inter-ministerial collaboration.

C.2 Identification & Assessment

Early identification is an essential element of successful program planning for students with disabilities or diverse abilities. Students may be identified before they enter the school system. In such cases, existing assessment and programming information should be requested without undue delay to permit planning.

In cases where students with disabilities or diverse abilities have been identified prior to enrolment, or when students have obvious and severe disabilities or diverse abilities, which have not been previously identified, the school-based team should respond promptly to a teacher's request for a determination of the need for assessment, planning and intervention.

Pre-Referral Activities

For most students, the identification/assessment phase begins in the classroom, as the teacher observes exceptionalities in learning and behaviour. The teacher responds by entering the first phase of the process, initiating in-depth, systematic classroom observation and evaluation. Further, while beginning a comprehensive assessment of learning needs, the teacher should also introduce variations in instructional approaches, evaluating the success of using such teaching techniques and instructional materials with the student.

The teacher should consult with the parent and, when appropriate, the student regarding concerns and progress. The teacher should discuss with the parent the appropriateness of a referral to a physician for a comprehensive medical examination to exclude the possibility of a medical basis for the concerns.

If these efforts prove insufficient to meet the student's educational needs the teacher should embark on a process of consultation and collaboration with the school-based resource personnel. This may take the form of classroom observation, additional assessment, the consideration of additional classroom intervention strategies, and implementation of those strategies.

For many students, such collaborative planning and the resulting interventions will successfully address the student's needs. However, if this is not the case, the teacher can approach the school-based team for further assistance.

Referral to the School-Based Team

The school-based team can provide

- extended consultation on possible classroom strategies;
- planning for and co-ordination of services for the student;
- access to additional school, district, community or regional services; and
- planning for and co-ordination of services in the school.

What is a school-based team?

A school-based team is an on-going team of school-based personnel which has a formal role to play as a problem-solving unit in assisting classroom teachers to develop and implement instructional and/or management strategies and to co-ordinate support resources for students with disabilities or diverse abilities within the school.

Who is on the team?

The school-based team includes a small group of regular members, usually including a school principal, a learning assistance or resource teacher, a classroom teacher and a counsellor. On a case-by-case basis as needed to plan for individual students, the team should also include the student's referring teacher, and involve the parent, the student, and, as appropriate, district resource staff, and representatives from community services, regional authorities, or from other ministries.

What does the team do?

Upon the request of the referring teacher or parent, it provides support through extended consultation on possible classroom strategies, and may become a central focus for case management, referrals and resource decisions. It should appoint a case manager, identify the need for additional services and/or initiate referrals to access other school, district, community or regional services. The school-based team can also initiate or facilitate inter-ministerial planning and service delivery.

Referral for Extended Assessment

When extended assessments (e.g., psycho-educational, behavioural, speech and language, orientation and mobility) are requested, the goal is to better understand the student's strengths and needs in order to plan more effectively for that student. School districts are advised to ensure that:

- where required, informed, written consent for the assessment is received from the parent and, as appropriate, the student;
- specialists are sensitive to cultural, linguistic and experiential factors when selecting assessment procedures and interpreting assessment results. The use of interpreters may be necessary to facilitate the assessment and planning process;
- information gained is readily usable for purposes of planning, and easily integrated into the student's Individual Education Plan;
- specialists communicate and interpret assessment findings to the parents, the student and staff; and
- the written report of the assessment is made available to the parents, the staff and, when appropriate, the student, in accordance with the provisions of the "Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act".

C.3 Planning

At its core the planning process is the same for all students: it is a collaborative process in which the student, the parents and educators identify educational goals that are appropriate to the student, and the ways of attaining them. For students with disabilities or diverse abilities it is important that the planning process begin at school entry or as soon as their disabilities or diverse abilities become known. This process results in an Individual Education Plan (IEP) which identifies appropriate goals and objectives, and describes the nature of the commitments which the educational system makes to assist the student in attaining these goals and objectives.

Over the length of their school experience, students with disabilities or diverse abilities may experience a number of significant transitional steps: from home to kindergarten, from elementary school to secondary school, from program to program, from one school to another, from school to adulthood. Careful and sensitive planning should be undertaken within an IEP that addresses the needs of the student and the family members involved as they pass through each transition. Early introduction to the new environment or staff, assignment of a school "buddy", or early provision of information on timetables and school organization are examples of transition support.

It is important that students with disabilities or diverse abilities take an active role in the design of their IEPs to the maximum extent that their developmental level and ability permit. Factors affecting student participation in the development of an IEP include: age, level of maturity, and capacity for sustained, considered deliberation based on awareness of possibilities and consequences.

For students with disabilities or diverse abilities moving into adulthood, transition planning is a key element of their Individual Education Plan. This transition planning should include a statement of transition goals and, where appropriate, should identify inter-agency responsibilities or linkages that should occur before the student leaves the school setting. The school is in a key position to provide a variety of co-ordinated activities that lead to employment and/or further education for students with disabilities or diverse abilities. The commitment should be to early, collaborative and well-planned transitions from school to further training, supported work, or other environments. The success of an individual student in accessing post-secondary options and necessary supports for the future depends in part on consistent information flow and advanced planning, as well as establishing firm linkages with other available agencies and community partners.

The transition plan in the IEP should incorporate the elements outlined in the Graduation Portfolio Transition Plan which include career, education and personal goals (see Appendix H.17 Graduation Requirements or refer to the [Ministry's website](http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/graduation/portfolio/) at <http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/graduation/portfolio/>).

The Individual Education Plan (IEP)

What is an IEP?

An IEP is a documented plan developed for a student with disabilities or diverse abilities that describes individualized goals, adaptations, modifications, the services to be provided, and includes measures for tracking achievement.

It serves as a tool for collaborative planning among the school, the parents, the student (where appropriate) and, as necessary, school district personnel, other ministries and/or community agencies.

Typically an IEP includes individualized goals with measurable objectives, adaptations and/or modifications where appropriate, the strategies to meet these goals, and measures for tracking student achievement in relation to the goals. It also documents the inclusive educational services being provided as these relate to the student's identified needs.

Some students require small adaptations and minimum levels of support; other students with more complex needs may require detailed planning for educational modifications, adaptive technologies, or health care plans. The IEP will reflect the complexity of the student's need and, accordingly, can be brief or more detailed and lengthy.

What is an IEP for?

The development of an IEP serves a number of purposes:

- It formalizes planning decisions and processes, linking assessment with programming.
- It provides teachers, parents, and students with a record of the educational program for an individual student with disabilities or diverse abilities serves as the basis for reporting the student's progress.
- It serves as a tool for tracking individual student learning in terms of agreed-upon goals and objectives.
- It documents the relationships between any support services being provided and the student's educational program.
- It provides parents and students with a mechanism for input into the individualized planning process.

IEP documentation provides evidence that:

- the parent and/or student were offered the opportunity to be consulted about the preparation of the IEP;
- the student is receiving learning activities in accordance with IEP; and
- the IEP is reviewed at least once each school year.

What must an IEP contain?

The IEP document does not describe every aspect of the student's program. It makes reference to those aspects of the education program that are adapted or have been modified, and identifies the support services to be provided. IEP learning outcomes are often described as goals and objectives.

An IEP must have one or more of the following:

- the goals or outcomes set for that student for that school year where they are different from the learning outcomes set out in an applicable educational program guide; or
- a list of the support services required to achieve goals established for the student; or
- a list of the adaptations to educational materials, instructional strategies or assessment methods required by the student to meet the learning outcomes established in the IEP..

An IEP should also include the following:

- the present levels of educational performance of the student;
- the setting where the educational program is to be provided;
- the names of all personnel who will be providing the educational program and the support services for the student during the school year;
- the period of time and process for review of the IEP;
- evidence of evaluation or review, which could include revisions made to the plan and the tracking of achievement in relation to goals; and
- plans for the next transition point in the student's education (including transitions beyond school completion) and linkages to Graduation Portfolio during Grades 10-12.

Where the goals established for the student are different from the expected learning outcomes for the age or grade, these should

- be set at a high but attainable level to encourage parents, students and staff to hold high expectations.
- be accompanied by measurable objectives developed for each goal to enable IEP review and evaluation.

The IEP may be brief, or it may be more detailed and complex, depending on the complexity of the student's needs. For example, the IEP for a student who needs examinations with adaptations and support with note-taking can be relatively simple. In contrast, a student with multiple disabilities who requires the involvement of a variety of professionals, adaptive technologies and major curricular modifications will require a much more extensive IEP.

Who develops the IEP?

The principal of the school is responsible for the implementation of educational programs (School Act Regulation 5(7)(a)). Though planning occurs collaboratively, the principal of the school should ensure that for each such student a case manager is appointed to co-ordinate development, documentation and implementation of the student's IEP.

As necessary, other school district personnel or staff from regional or community agencies may be involved in the development and have a role to play in its implementation.

Parents must be given the opportunity to be consulted in the planning process, and should receive a copy of the IEP. To the extent possible, the student should also participate in the process.

The IEP should document instances where services are offered but the parent or the student refuses them.

Who must have an IEP?

All students with disabilities or diverse abilities must have an IEP. An exception can be made if:

- the student with disabilities or diverse abilities requires no adaptation or only minor adaptations to educational materials, or instructional or assessment methods;
- the expected learning outcomes established by the applicable educational program guide have not been modified for the student with disabilities or diverse abilities; and
- the student with disabilities or diverse abilities requires in a school year, 25 hours or less remedial instruction, by a person other than the classroom teacher in order for the student to meet the expected learning outcomes.

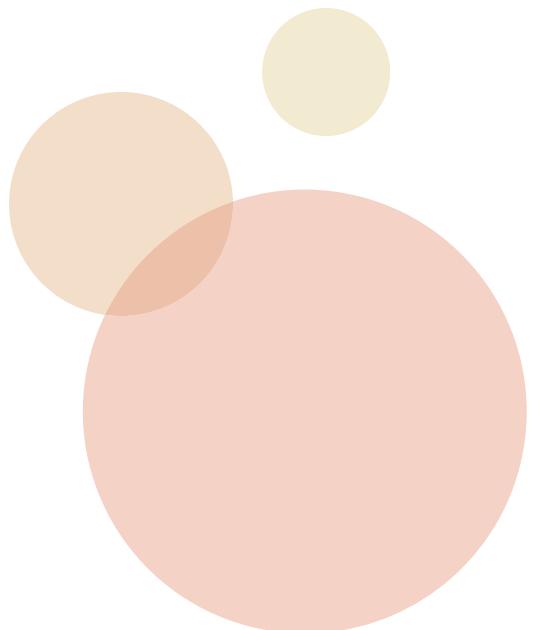
Planning and Co-Ordinating Community Services

Some students will require services and supports provided by agencies in the community. For example, some students may need medical or therapeutic services offered through child development centres or clinics; others may require the support of a mental health worker or a drug rehabilitation counsellor, or the services of a social worker or a probation officer.

It is essential that school and community services be co-ordinated to avoid duplication, and to ensure consensus regarding goals, consistency in interventions and an integrated approach to service delivery. The school-based team should be responsible for co-operating with these community services, and plays a key role in:

- keeping school staff informed of services available in the community;
- acting as a referral source for these community supports;
- through the case manager, planning the delivery of services with community partners;
- ensuring school-based services are co-ordinated with community services;
- documenting in the IEP the community services provided and those responsible for delivering them;
- assisting in the review and evaluation of service delivery;
- facilitating and planning the transition of students from the school to the community;
- documenting the need for services; and
- facilitating the continuity of co-ordinated supports when students transfer between schools/districts.

Planning and service delivery works best when parents and students are active participants in the process. With older students who live independently, however, parent participation may not be appropriate.



C.4 Program Support & Implementation

Program support/implementation is putting into practice the plans, strategies and support agreed upon in the IEP. Additional information on program implementation can be found in sections of this manual - D: Special Considerations-Services and E: Inclusive Education Categories.

Prior to implementing the program/supports:

- plans need to be understood and supported by those involved, including the student. This is particularly critical in secondary schools.
- every effort should be made to ensure resources are in place, including necessary in-service (e.g., evidence-informed teaching strategies).

Program support/implementation works best when:

- it is sensitive to cultural, linguistic and experiential factors;
- it is based on the IEP;
- it incorporates observation, assessment and evaluation to refine and/or validate goals, strategies, etc.;
- it is carried out through collaborative consultation within the school, and/or with other ministries and/or community agencies; and
- the student with disabilities or diverse abilities is seen as first a student and not defined exclusively by those disabilities or diverse abilities.

Program support/implementation usually includes one or more of the following:

- adaptations to make the learning environment more accessible;
- alternate approaches to instruction and/or evaluation;
- use of adaptive/assistive technologies;
- provision of intensive, direct instructional intervention (e.g., remedial, compensatory);
- modifications to the curriculum content;
- provision of services that are beyond those offered to the general student population and are proportionate to level of need; and/or
- provision of specialized training (e.g., braille, orientation and mobility, speech reading and sign language instruction).

C.5 Evaluation of Student Learning

Wherever possible, students will be taught and evaluated in relation to the Learning Standards of the BC curriculum. It is important that evaluation and reporting procedures accommodate the range of adaptations and modifications, so as to recognize that students with disabilities or diverse abilities may:

- take part in the regular program with some adaptations (i.e., the student is following the same curriculum but aspects of the program require adaptation);
- take part in the regular program but have some modified components (i.e., in some areas, the expected learning outcomes are based on a student's IEP and substantially different from the Learning Standards of the BC curriculum; for example, math may be totally individualized, with a life-skills orientation); and/or
- participate in a program that is completely modified (e.g., a student with profound intellectual disabilities whose program may focus on independence and self-care skills).

All students, with and without an IEP, are allowed to use universal assessment supports to access and show their learning. Most students with a disability or diverse ability will be working on the Learning Standards of the BC curriculum. For these students, teachers may use adapted assessment supports (e.g., an oral exam rather than a written one).

Few students, with significant cognitive disabilities and diverse abilities, will be working toward the goals outlined in the IEP, and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum. For these students, teachers may use modified assessment supports.

Use of adapted or modified assessment supports should be noted in the student's IEP. For more information on assessment supports, see the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Communicating Student Learning Guidelines at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/kindergarten-to-grade-12/k-12-student-reporting-policy-communicating-student-learning-guidelines.pdf>

C.6 Reporting Student Progress

As outlined in the Inclusive Education section of the [K-12 Student Reporting Policy](#), regular reporting procedures are used to communicate student learning for a student with a disability or diverse ability who is following the Learning Standards, the provincial curriculum or a local program.

There will be rare occasions where students with significant cognitive disabilities or diverse abilities are assessed and evaluated only on individualized learning goals as outlined in their Individual Education Plan (IEP), and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade they are enrolled. In these instances:

- Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning do not need to include a scale indicator or letter grade and percentage
- Written feedback is required that clearly explains the student's progress made towards their individualized learning goals and areas for further growth
- If a scale indicator or a letter grade and percentage are used on Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning, it must be noted that the student is being evaluated in relation to their individualized learning goals as outlined in their IEP and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade for which they are enrolled.

For more information, see the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Information for Educators and School Leaders at <https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/reporting/information-for-educators-and-school-leaders>, and the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Communicating Student Learning Guidelines at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/kindergarten-to-grade-12/k-12-student-reporting-policy-communicating-student-learning-guidelines.pdf>

- Reference: Ministerial Order 184/23: Learning Update Order at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/download/DBFE551FC60B4C09BD268D07414E735B>

C.7 Students with Different Cultural or Linguistic Backgrounds

Learning another language and new cultural norms, adjusting to a different social and physical setting, or overcoming homesickness or trauma can affect a student's school adjustment and learning. These factors, when combined with a disability or diverse ability, can significantly undermine school achievement. Assessing and planning for students with disabilities or diverse abilities becomes more complex when language, cultural or migration factors are involved.

Except for cases of obvious disability (e.g., profound intellectual disability, physical or sensory disability), teachers should fully consider cultural, linguistic and/or experiential factors that can affect learning before assuming the presence of a disability or diverse ability. Consideration should be given to prior educational experience, and the student should be allowed sufficient time for second-language learning and social adjustment. Students may need additional support for language development, and academic upgrading (e.g., math), or assistance with social integration, without necessarily presenting with a disability.

When assessing and planning for students with disabilities or diverse abilities with different cultural or linguistic backgrounds, teachers should:

- communicate with the parents regarding the student's progress and discuss the factors which may be affecting learning. It is important to obtain a developmental and educational history, and parental perceptions and expectations regarding schooling.
- when language is a barrier, use an interpreter for communicating with the parent or the student to assist with meetings, assessments and planning sessions. The interpreter should be an adult who is familiar with the language and the culture of the parents and student.
- request testing of the student's vision and hearing, and, if appropriate, a medical examination. Examiners should be alerted to cultural, linguistic or experiential factors.
- be aware of and sensitive to cultural factors that may influence the relationship between the teacher and parents, the developmental and educational expectations as well as parental beliefs about disabilities or diverse abilities.

Use of Standardized Assessments

When formal assessments are carried out, it is important that care be taken in the selection and administration of tests to minimize the impact of the test's cultural and linguistic biases. Interpretation of assessment results should fully consider the linguistic, cultural and experiential factors, as well as the tests' referent populations.

An interpreter can be helpful in obtaining an estimate of the student's language competencies in their mother tongue, and with some aspects of the assessment (e.g., establishing rapport, explaining purpose and procedures). The translations of instructions for some assessment tasks, particularly non-verbal tasks, may be appropriate. However, it is usually not appropriate to translate verbal test items with the intent of using the test's standardization norms.

Use of educational and psychological tests with students from cultural and linguistic backgrounds different from the group on which the test was normed should reference the most current edition of Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing – "Standards for Particular Applications" - a joint publication of the American Educational Research Association, the American Psychological Association, and the National Council on Measurement in Education (see the Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing at <https://www.apa.org/science/programs/testing/standards>).

D. Special Considerations: Services

D.1 Learning Assistance Services

Purpose

Learning assistance services are school-based, non-categorical resource services designed to support classroom teachers and their students who have mild to moderate difficulties in learning and behaviour.

Description of Services

Learning assistance provides a co-ordinated and integrated set of support services that include school-based consultation, collaborative planning and co-ordination with the school-based team, and instruction. It also includes assessment and evaluation to Level B (See Appendix H.5 Educational and Psychological Testing)

Learning Assistance Teachers typically help to organize, maintain, and integrate services in the school and, as part of a school-based team, provide the major link with support services available at the district level. Students who have severe disabilities usually require access to more specialized programs and services described in Section E Inclusive Education Categories.

Some schools combine learning assistance with other inclusive education services to create a ‘Resource Teacher’ model. Where this model is used, it means that one resource teacher works with a number of classroom teachers to provide support for all students in their classroom: those who are in the high and low incidence groups; those who have mild learning difficulties; those who may need enrichment; and in some cases, those who are English Language Learners. There are no territorial lines drawn in service delivery. The Ministry considers this appropriate provided the supports available to the students served are consistent with guidelines and appropriate to the needs of the students.

Collaborative Planning and Co-ordination

The Learning Assistance Teacher plays an active role in the identification, assessment, planning, implementation, reporting and evaluation process described in Section C. Developing an Individual Education Plan. They are a member of the school-based team, provides collaborative consultation, assists with pre-referral interventions and works closely with teachers and the school-based team to plan for, organize and access support services for students with disabilities or diverse abilities.

Instruction

Instructional services include:

- teaching students to develop learning strategies for use in classroom settings or for independent learning;
- skill development or remediation; and
- development of compensatory skills to minimize the effect of a disabling condition on learning.

Students with disabilities or diverse abilities receiving ongoing instruction in a learning assistance program should have an Individual Education Plan.

The setting in which the direct instruction provided by Learning Assistance Teachers takes place (the classroom, the learning assistance centre, or some combination of both) should be determined in collaboration with the classroom teacher based on student needs and the instructional goals to be achieved.

Consultation

Consultative services include:

- collaboration with classroom teachers to design or implement instructional strategies or to adapt instructional content or materials;
- advising teachers concerning adjustments to curriculum, instruction, or environmental factors in the classroom which may facilitate learning for a student or group of students;
- consulting with parents and students regarding learning strategies and organizational skills; and
- consulting with district and community resource personnel.

Assessment

The purpose of assessment and evaluation is to plan and implement an educational program to help the student learn. The assessment support may include:

- criterion-referenced or norm-referenced assessment as appropriate to answer questions about how best to provide instruction or support (See Appendix H.5 Educational and Psychological Testing);
- systematic observation and collection of behavioural data to establish baseline/progress data, or describe functional behaviours;
- synthesis of information from parents, student records, other service providers, and health-related information to aid the assessment process; and
- in-depth interviews with students to determine their knowledge of the learning process and/or thinking strategies.

Access to Learning Assistance Services

Each school should establish procedures for teachers, students and parents to access learning assistance services consistent with the overall purpose stated above. Schools should also decide the focus for learning assistance services, considering the nature of the needs and range of other school-based supports.

Personnel

Districts employing education staff who work with students with disabilities or diverse abilities and are responsible for planning and delivery of programs and services must ensure personnel possess acceptable qualifications and that students receive services from appropriately qualified staff.

Guidelines for Learning Assistance Teachers

Knowledge and skills:

- strong interpersonal, communication and collaborative skills;
- expertise in a wide range of teaching and management strategies;
- knowledge of methods for evaluating and selecting instructional materials suitable for students with a variety of disabilities or diverse abilities;
- ability to carry out a variety of assessments, including classroom observation, curriculum-based assessment and diagnostic teaching methods, administration and interpretation of norm-referenced assessment instruments to Level B (See Assessment above);
- ability to contribute to the development, implementation, and evaluation of an IEP in consultation with classroom teacher(s), parents, students and district and community resource personnel; and
- standards as set out by the BC College of Teachers for professional educators in schools.

Learning assistance teachers have:

- Membership in the BC College of Teachers
- A Bachelor of Education degree or equivalent
- Successful classroom teaching experience
- University-level courses in the following areas:
 - Students with disabilities or diverse abilities;
 - Assessment/testing theory and practice;
 - Strategies for adapting and modifying curriculum to meet the diverse needs of students.

In addition, university courses in the following areas are recommended:

- teaching students with specific needs (e.g., learning disabilities, giftedness);
- computer technology for the classroom; and
- meeting the diverse behavioural and emotional needs of students.

Education assistants often work in learning assistance programs. Education assistants should have sufficient skills and training for the duties they are assigned, including:

- characteristics of students with disabilities or diverse abilities;
- strategies for working with students with learning and behaviour difficulties; and
- familiarity with assistive communication technologies (e.g., word prediction, speech-to-text).

In-service training should include opportunities to develop further expertise in these and related areas.

D.2 Counselling in Schools

Purpose

School counselling services are school or district based, non-categorical resource services designed to support students, their families and educators. These services are intended to facilitate the educational, personal, social, emotional and career development of students in schools and in the community.

The focus of school counselling is upon enhancing the students' development, assisting with the development of an enabling school culture, and empowering students toward positive change.

The aim of a school counselling program is to support the intellectual development, human and social development, and career development of each student so that they can become a responsible, productive citizen.

In schools, counselling services are provided primarily by school counsellors and by other mental health professionals (e.g., youth and family counsellors, behavioural therapists). School counselling services should be co-ordinated with services provided in the community by other ministries (such as mental health services) and community agencies.

Description of services

School counsellors provide a continuum of preventative, developmental, remedial, and intervention services and programs and facilitate referral to community resources. The school counsellor's role includes counselling, school-based consultation, co-ordination and education. The school counsellor does not discipline, but rather helps in the development of effective behavioural change. The relative emphasis given to the services described below varies between elementary and secondary schools and reflects the needs of each school, the school district and community.

Counselling

School counselling functions include individual, group and class work to provide both an intervention and a prevention service.

The counsellor:

- promotes personal and social development appropriate to developmental stages;
- counsels students, their families and the community to foster growth in the students' self esteem, individual responsibility, and in skills such as decision-making and social skills;
- ameliorates factors which may precipitate problems for students;
- enhances students' educational achievement through goal setting, assisting with the development of Portfolios, IEPs and activities such as promotion of effective work and study habits;
- provides appropriate interventions to assist students with school-related problems and issues; and
- facilitate the goals of career education by assisting students and their families to explore and clarify the student's career options, through developmental activities that stress decision-making, personal planning and career awareness.

School and district-based consultation and planning

School counsellors consult and plan collaboratively with students, other educators, the school based team, parents, community agency personnel and other professionals in planning goals and effective strategies to promote the development of students. Consultation may focus on students' individual needs or on school, district or community programs. School counsellors are active participants in the planning process, assisting with the development of Individual Education Plans.

Coordination of services

As a member of the school-based team, school counsellors assist in the access to and coordination of school, district and other community services for students. Coordination may include information gathering, case management, referral, and liaison among home, school and community. School counsellors frequently assist students with transitions between schools throughout the K-12 system and with post-secondary plans.

Educational role

School counsellors may provide direct instruction to students in areas such as peer helping, conflict resolution, social skills and life skills. As well, school counsellors provide support to other educators in implementing health and career education and promoting healthy school environments. Their educational role may include staff and curriculum development.

Access to school counselling services

School districts and schools should establish referral procedures for educators, students and their families and community personnel to access the services of school counsellors.

The school-based team is usually involved in accessing school counselling services, particularly at the elementary school level.

Personnel

School counsellors should meet the following qualifications:

- a professional teaching certificate;
- a Master's degree recognized by the College of Teachers in counselling psychology or a related discipline with a focus in counselling.

Counselling Services Provided by Community Agencies

A number of agencies offer counselling and health related services. In some cases, these services are offered outside the school; in other cases, personnel provide mental health/counselling services in schools. In either case, school districts should establish agreements with the respective agencies or authorities regarding service delivery (see Appendix H.11 Integrated Child and Youth Teams).

When services are provided in the community, school districts and the service agency should establish agreements to clarify:

- referral procedures;
- procedures for co-ordinated case management;
- protocols for sharing information that is consistent with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act; and
- procedures for prioritizing areas of services and dealing with emergencies. When services are to be provided in schools, school districts and the respective agency should establish a local agreement prior to starting the service.

The agreement should specify:

- the role description for the service;
- the target for the service;
- the process for referring students;
- the administrative officer responsible for supervising or managing the service in the school;
- procedures for sharing information, and parameters for access to confidential information;
- the desired qualifications of personnel and ethical standards of practice;
- access to facilities and resources needed for service;
- the process for evaluating service; and
- the duration of the agreement.

D.3 School Psychology Services

Purpose

School psychology services are district-based, non-categorical educational and mental health services designed to support students, school personnel and parents in enhancing academic, adaptive and social skills for students.

Description of Services

School psychology services play a supportive role in the identification, assessment, planning, implementation, reporting and evaluation process described in Section C. Developing an Individual Education Plan.

The school psychologist:

- provides collaborative consultation,
- may assist with pre-referral interventions,
- provides psycho-educational assessments for students referred by the school-based team,
- provides ongoing collaborative planning,
- may contribute to the design and evaluation of the IEP, and
- may provide in-service training in the area of assessment.

Consultation and collaboration

Consultative services include:

- consultation with teachers, parents, students and community agencies regarding the nature of students' strengths and needs, their educational implications, and ways to enhance learning and interpersonal relations; and
- collaboration with school-based and/or district personnel to gather classroom-based data, design or implement instructional strategies, and design and implement behaviour management interventions.

Informal/formal assessment and evaluation

When the school-based team decides it is necessary to gather additional information in order to provide appropriate instruction, a referral for psycho-educational assessment may be in order. This step is taken only after there has been considerable pre-referral assessment and pre-referral intervention. Emphasis on school-based problem solving should lessen the number of referrals for testing.

Informal assessment services include systematic observation, file review, interdisciplinary consultation, interviews and assessment to determine academic skill development, strengths and weaknesses in learning processes and social/adaptive functioning.

Formal psycho-educational assessments serve diagnostic and planning functions for students with disabilities or diverse abilities and may include assessment of cognitive functioning. These assessments should provide information that assists teachers and parents to better understand the nature of the disability or diverse ability, developmental factors and educational, social, emotional and career implications. Assessment information should be used for planning and goal setting, selecting teaching and behaviour intervention strategies, and evaluation.

Assessment findings are summarized in a written report that is shared with the parent/guardian, the school-based team and, when appropriate, the student. Parents have to be informed as to how the report will be made accessible to others working with the student (see Appendix H.14 Permanent Student Record Instructions, and/or the **Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act** at: https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96165_00).

Other services

Psychologists can assist school and district staff in providing inservice training for professional and education assistant staff (e.g., behaviour management, observational techniques/data gathering), and participate or assist in program evaluation and research activities.

Access to School Psychology Services

School districts should establish procedures for teachers, students and parents to access these services, establishing protocols for informed, written consent in the case of interventions and assessments, and for protecting the confidentiality of reports. Such procedures should be designed to ensure equity of access for all students.

Personnel

School psychologists should have experience in the education system with knowledge of instruction and assessment. In order for their work to be effective, they need experience with students and teachers. The collegial relationship between school psychologists and teachers is important for the role they play in schools and districts.

As of May 1, 2024 all school psychologists must be registrants of the College of Psychologists of B.C. (CPBC), with special training in school psychology. School districts must ensure that employees carrying out psycho-educational assessments meet these qualifications. When the services of a psychologist are contracted, that person should meet the requirements for registration by the College of Psychologists as established in bylaws under the Health Professions Act.

In recognition of the fact that Master's-level school psychologists require an internship in order to meet the registration requirements with the CPBC, the Ministry encourages school districts to acknowledge the value that school psychology interns play in the renewal of their individual school district's student services as well as the profession of school psychology as a whole by providing internship opportunities.

Qualifications of test administrators

The Ministry supports the principles set forth in Standards for Educational and Psychological Tests and Ethical Standards for Psychologists, 1999, published by the American Psychological Association and adopted by the Canadian Psychological Association.

Educational and psychological tests are generally categorized according to levels of training required of the test administrators (see Appendix H.5 Educational and Psychological Testing).

School districts should ensure that personnel administering tests have appropriate levels of training or are supervised by school psychologists with appropriate levels of training.

D.4 Speech-Language Pathology

Purpose

Speech-language pathology services are those services provided by speech-language pathologists designed to support students whose education is adversely affected by oral communication difficulties (see Support Services for Schools Order M149/89 at https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/legislation-policy/legislation/schoollaw/e/m149_89.pdf).

Speech-language pathology is defined in the **Support Services for Schools Order M149/89** as “the health profession in which a person provides, for the purposes of promoting and maintaining communicative health, the services of assessment, treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention of a) speech, language and related communication disorders and conditions, and b) vocal tract dysfunction, including related feeding and swallowing disorders.”

The speech-language pathology services in a school district may include a full range of services encompassing prevention, identification and assessment, direct instruction for students (individually, in classroom settings, or in small groups as appropriate), consultation, collaboration with other educators regarding the student’s needs in the classroom and other school environments, in-service training, information sharing with families and other service providers and public education.

Any student with delayed, disordered or atypical speech and/or language skills should be brought to the attention of the speech-language pathologist.

Speech and/or language difficulties may occur at any age and/or in any segment of the school population. Although they may occur in relative isolation from any other inclusive education considerations, they are often associated with intellectual disabilities, autism spectrum disorder, physical disabilities, sensory impairments, severe emotional/behaviour problems, learning disabilities or other learning difficulties. Not all children with these disorders will require direct intervention by a speech-language pathologist, but information sharing and monitoring of needs through collaboration among professionals and team management will ensure that appropriate and co-ordinated services are provided.

Providing primary assistance to students who are English Language Learners is not considered to be the responsibility of the speech-language pathologist, although these children may have specific communication disorders that warrant intervention.

Description of services

All districts are encouraged to use school-based teams to initiate and monitor referrals for assessment and program planning, and a clearly defined pre-referral and referral process should be in place. A variety of identification and assessment activities related to speech and language difficulties are possible. Some districts may elect to implement screening programs for students of a particular age or in a particular program. Others may rely on a referral system that involves the school principal, teachers, parents or guardians, the learner and/or community agencies.

Speech-language pathologists should use both formal and informal measures to evaluate a student’s abilities relative to established norms, school expectations, the classroom environment and the student’s needs. A variety of standardized measures should be used in conjunction with samples of behaviour taken from the school context, observations of students and/or interviews with the student, parent/guardian and relevant others. The information obtained should be related to other

assessment/planning activities undertaken as part of the learner's educational program.

A school district's speech-language pathology services should be directed towards assisting educators as well as specific students in their attempt to provide support for students with communication disabilities. Each school district should document program goals and objectives, service priorities, operating procedures, reporting practices and record-keeping systems. Program entrance and exit criteria should be established, together with follow-up policies and practices. Procedures for handling and storing confidential records should be established. Documentation of program policies and operating practices should be clearly articulated and available for use in planning, management and evaluation activities.

In developing individual speech-language pathology services for students, care should be taken to relate communication objectives to the student's total educational program. Services for students with communication disabilities should be based on documented objectives and incorporated into each student's Individual Education Plan. Parents/guardians and other educators should be informed of assessment results, be involved in plans for intervention, and assist in observing and evaluating progress toward stated goals. These partners should be active participants throughout the intervention process.

Speech-language pathologists should have access to work spaces that are conducive to effective instruction (i.e., in compliance with health and safety codes, quiet, and free from distractions). It may be most appropriate for intervention to take place within the classroom context, in which case the speech-language pathologist will be called upon to determine instructional approaches in collaboration with the classroom teacher. Speech-language pathologists should have ready access to relevant instruments and materials that will permit effective assessment and intervention for the wide variety of students who experience communication disabilities.

Access to Speech-Language Pathology services

Service delivery and scheduling models may vary according to district priorities. Some districts may emphasize direct intervention with children, while others may choose a model where more time is spent in collaborative consultation with other educators, service providers, parents and the student.

Personnel

Speech-language pathologists must be registered with the College of Speech and Hearing Professionals in British Columbia, and are expected to adhere to their roles and responsibilities as defined in the Speech and Hearing Health Professions Regulation 413/208 and the College Bylaws.

For more information about this regulation, see the [College of Speech and Hearing Health Professionals of BC](http://cshbc.ca) at cshbc.ca

D. 5 Physiotherapy/Occupational Therapy

Purpose

Physiotherapy is a professional health discipline primarily directed toward the prevention and alleviation of movement dysfunction to promote maximal independence for the student in their home, school and community. Physiotherapists provide services to children with orthopaedic, neurological, muscular, spinal, joint or sensory dysfunction. These services include assistance in physical positioning to promote optimal physical access, assistance in maximizing independence for students who have limited mobility, and prevention and alleviation of movement dysfunction. The services performed by a physiotherapist in schools may include screening, assessment, consultation, program planning, and assistance in diagnosis, treatment, equipment selection/adaptation, administration, education and research.

Occupational therapy is a professional health discipline that utilizes the analysis and application of activities specifically related to performance in the areas of self-care, productivity, and leisure. Occupational therapists work to promote, maintain, and develop the skills needed by students to be functional in a school setting. Occupational therapists provide services to children with orthopaedic, neurological, muscular, spinal, joint or sensory dysfunction, as well as those with cognitive and complex neuro-behavioural disorders. The services provided by the occupational therapist in schools may include assessment, consultation, program planning, and assistance in diagnosis, treatment and equipment selection/adaptation.

Description of services

Physical disabilities and developmental delays may be noted in students who have other disabilities or diverse abilities, but they can also occur in isolation. Not all students with physical disabilities or delays will require physical/occupational therapies or consultation. Referrals should be handled through the school-based team management process, to ensure that appropriate services are considered for every child.

A student's needs in the area of physiotherapy or occupational therapy services should be determined by the appropriate health professionals after reviewing reports, interviewing parents or guardians, observing and assessing the learner's needs, and consulting with education staff and/or appropriate medical personnel.

Educators and therapists should collaborate to optimize the student's physical functioning and to integrate the student's therapeutic goals within all of the student's educational routines.

Access to Physiotherapy/Occupational Therapy services

School boards should secure the services of an occupational therapist or physiotherapist for students when the absence of basic services provides an impediment to their learning in the school. These services may include:

- screening/assessment;
- consultation for school staff/families;
- training of staff to carry out routines such as positioning, seating, feeding or motor activities for optimal maintenance of students in classroom settings during the school day; and
- monitoring and ongoing evaluation of students in classroom settings.

When "direct" service (i.e. direct treatment) is required, either temporarily or long-term, the student's physician makes a referral to a community-based physiotherapist. This kind of service is considered to be a matter between health professionals and the family, and is beyond the realm of the school district's responsibility. Given these dual responsibilities, there is a need for locally negotiated agreements between health agencies and school districts.

In those instances where students are enrolled in ongoing therapy programs, communication links should be well established between health personnel, the student's home and school staff to ensure that consistency is maintained.

Students with physical disabilities may require adaptations to facilities or provision of specialized equipment or technologies. The physiotherapist and occupational therapist will often be able to provide useful advice to school personnel in these matters.

Personnel

Standards of training for physiotherapists are determined by the College of Physical Therapists of British Columbia, which has the authority to issue licenses to qualified practitioners. The CPTBC sets standards for entry into the profession, registers physical therapists, sets and enforces a set of rules that registrants must follow and develops programs to promote the highest standards of physical therapy practice. Registration with the CPTBC is mandatory to work as a physical therapist/physiotherapist in British Columbia.

Standards of training for occupational therapists are determined by the College of Occupational Therapists of British Columbia, which has the authority to issue licences to qualified practitioners. Possession of a current licence is a requirement for practicing occupational therapists in British Columbia. Those who provide occupational therapy services in schools should meet standards established by the College of Occupational Therapists of B.C.

D.6 Hospital Education Services

Purpose

The purpose of hospital education services is to enable students to continue their educational program while hospitalized.

Description of services

Depending on their health, hospitalized students should continue with an educational program as similar as possible to the program they would receive in school.

In most instances hospital teachers employed by school districts provide classroom assignments and instructional support for students confined to hospital. Classroom teachers maintain ongoing responsibility for coordinating the student's educational program with the hospital teacher acting as liaison.

Districts should establish procedures to ensure that:

- all appropriate school assignments are provided to the student;
- the hospital teacher provides reports on student progress;
- regular contact is established among the hospital teacher, the regular classroom teacher and the parent;
- the hospital teacher has access to available school district resources (e.g., equipment, materials and curriculum guides);
- facilities appropriate to good learning conditions within the hospital setting are secured through agreement between the school district and the hospital administration; and
- records of referrals received and educational services rendered to hospitalized students are maintained and available at the district level.

School districts are encouraged to co-operate with each other to ensure that instruction is provided to students who must be temporarily hospitalized outside their home school district.

Access to Hospital Education Services

Students eligible for education services within the hospital include those with medical conditions including injury, disease, surgery, pregnancy, or psychological disability. Before education services are provided to the student, authorization from the attending physician should be received. Instruction should be initiated as soon as the student's medical condition permits.

Funding

Hospital Homebound funding to school boards is included in the per pupil allocation.

For hospital education services designated as Provincial Resource Programs, information is contained in Section F of this manual.

Personnel

Teachers working in hospital education services should be able to demonstrate:

- successful teaching experience at elementary or secondary level;
- knowledge of health care and community services;
- the ability to work effectively with parents, public health and hospital personnel, medical staff and, following discharge of students, with homebound teachers or other school district personnel;
- knowledge of curricula and instructional resources across a range of school years;
- knowledge of distributed learning techniques and computer-assisted learning;
- knowledge of human behaviour and the ability to work effectively with students who have medical and/or psychological problems;
- knowledge of child development and an understanding of the educational needs of children with disabilities or diverse abilities; and
- skills to assess the educational needs of a student and to modify learning activities, intended outcomes, teaching techniques and materials to meet the student's specific needs.

Where education assistants are required, they will work under the supervision of the hospital teacher.

D.7 Homebound Education Services

Purpose

The purpose of homebound education services is to enable students to continue their education program while absent from school for periods during the school year because of illness or related medical/psychiatric reasons.

Description of Services

Homebound education services provide students with an educational program as similar as possible to the program they would receive if attending school. Contact with the student will be on a regular basis, and of sufficient duration that the student is able to maintain their educational program to the extent that the medical condition allows. Regular contact between the homebound program teacher, the principal, the classroom teacher(s) and the parents or guardians, and access to all available school district resources is expected.

Teachers of homebound students provide direct instruction to students, but in most cases responsibility for long-term planning of the students' educational program remains with the students' classroom teacher(s) in collaboration with the homebound teacher and the school-based team. Instruction may be face-to-face, through video conferencing or via the Internet.

It is essential that there be effective collaboration, consultation and co-ordination with all caregivers if services for homebound students are to be effective. In some instances, when a student is experiencing psychiatric difficulties, homebound services may exacerbate the student's difficulties. In these cases, alternative educational plans should be developed in collaboration with the community mental health and other service providers as appropriate.

Districts should establish policies and procedures to:

- ensure direct instruction is provided to the student;
- outline a procedure for reporting student progress;
- outline the responsibilities of the parents, the principal, the classroom teacher, related school district and community personnel and homebound teachers while a student is on homebound instruction; and
- ensure collaboration, consultation and co-ordination with all caregivers (e.g., physician, mental health and social work personnel).

School boards are advised to address in their procedures issues such as parent or guardian presence in the home, service to students with communicable diseases, and potentially unsafe conditions.

Access to Homebound Education services

School districts are required to make available an educational program to all persons of school age who are resident in its district and who are enrolled in a school in the district. School districts must maintain appropriate educational programs for students who are anticipated to be absent from school for extended periods of time. Instruction should be initiated as soon as possible. Authorization from the physician or public health nurse should be received prior to services being provided to students with health problems.

Students eligible for homebound services include:

- students who are absent from school for medical reasons such as injury, disease, surgery, pregnancy, psychological reasons, etc.; and
- students suspended by the board of school trustees under the School Act may be served in a homebound program.

This program should not be used routinely as the only option for students with severe behavioural or emotional problems. As well, homebound education services are not intended to serve students registered under the Home Education section of the School Act.

Districts should establish and publish policies and procedures for accessing homebound services. Policies should take into consideration the School Act, section 91 (Examinations and reports by school medical officer).

Personnel

Homebound program teachers should be certified by the BC College of Teachers with experience or training to work with homebound students, and should be able to demonstrate:

- the ability to work effectively with parents, school staff, district personnel, medical personnel and community agencies;
- knowledge of curricula and instructional resources across a range of school years;
- knowledge of human behaviour and the ability to work effectively with students who have emotional or social problems;
- knowledge of child development and an understanding of the educational needs of student with disabilities or diverse abilities;
- the skills necessary to assess the educational needs of a student and to modify curriculum, adapt teaching techniques and materials to meet the student's specific needs; and
- knowledge of distributed learning techniques and computer-assisted learning.

D.8 Online Learning

Online learning is an alternative to classroom-based instruction for Kindergarten to Grade 12 students, including those with disabilities or diverse abilities.

School districts should establish policies and procedures related to the provision of electronic and online learning programs. These policies must reflect relevant sections of the Act, Ministerial Orders, and meet the requirements and guidelines for students with disabilities or diverse abilities taking an online learning program. For more information on these requirements and guidelines, see Online Learning BC at <https://search.onlinelearningbc.com/>

D.9 Funding Inclusive Education Services

The current funding system, introduced on March 1, 2002, moved into the student base allocation a significant portion of those resources that, in the past, formed part of the inclusive education supplement. This includes funds that were previously identified as part of the inclusive education "core" allocation: funds for learning assistance, special health services, identification assessment/planning and hospital/homebound services and supplementary funds for students who are identified as having severe learning disabilities, mild intellectual disabilities, students requiring moderate behaviour supports and students who are gifted.

Supplementary funding continues to be provided to school boards in addressing the aspects of inclusive education for students who meet criteria as Level 1, 2 or 3 unique needs.

- **Level 1** – includes students with multiple needs who are Physically Dependent or DeafBlind
- **Level 2** – includes students with Moderate/Profound Intellectual Disabilities, with Physical Disabilities or Chronic Health Impairments, with Visual Impairments, with Autism Spectrum Disorder, or students who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing
- **Level 3** – includes students requiring Intensive Behaviour Interventions or students with Serious Mental Illness

Though the funding system changed, the obligations placed on school boards to address the disabilities or diverse abilities of students did not.

For more information see Appendix H.16 Inclusive Education Policy and Resources.

E. Inclusive Education Categories

E.1 Considerations for Reporting

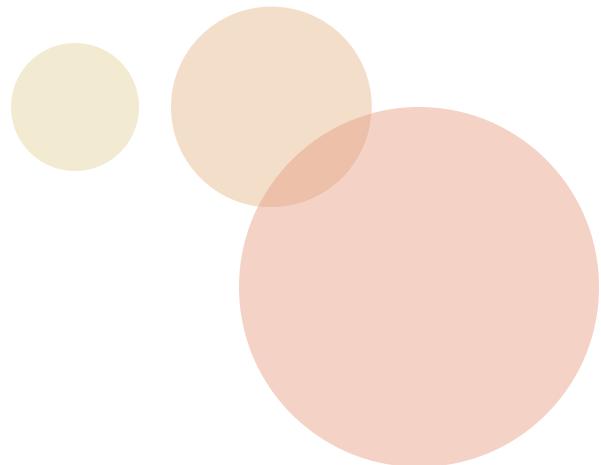
Inclusive education categories are established to assist school districts in identifying the needs of students and providing appropriate education programs to them.

These categories are designed to focus on the educational needs of students regardless of the original cause(s) of those needs.

For example, a student who is hard of hearing should receive the appropriate services, regardless of the cause of the hearing impairment. Similarly, if a student presents atypical behaviours, or an intellectual disability, it is the intensity of the disability and the interventions provided that dictate the category in which the student is reported.

Students should be identified according to the following general guidelines:

- The current 'categorical' system is not intended to specifically identify all medically diagnosed conditions and syndromes that may have an impact on the student's needs and educational program.
- A medical diagnosis by itself does not determine the appropriate inclusive education category or service required.
- Identifying and reporting students should involve careful determination of the nature, extent and impact of their disabling condition(s) and the nature and extent of educational interventions required.
- Students with diagnosed conditions should be identified in the educational category that best reflects the type and intensity of educational interventions documented in the IEP.



E.2 Intellectual Disabilities

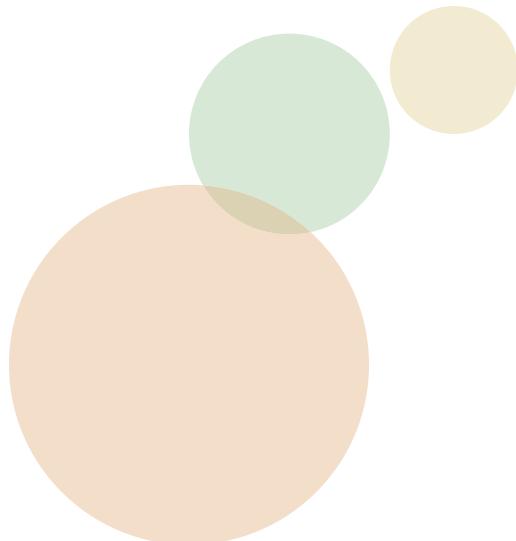
Definition

Students with intellectual disabilities have general intellectual functioning significantly below the mean, as well as significant limitations in adaptive functioning in at least two of the following skill areas as appropriate to the student's age: communication, self-care, home living, social/interpersonal skills, use of community resources, self-direction, functional academic skills, work, leisure, health and safety. Students can experience intellectual disabilities across a range: mild to profound.

A diagnosis of intellectual disability should only be made when a student has significant limitations in both intellectual functioning and adaptive functioning.

To be reported to the Ministry as having an intellectual disability the following conditions must be met:

- The student meets the following eligibility criteria:
 - A student **with a mild intellectual disability** has intellectual functioning that is 2 or more standard deviations below the mean on an individually administered Level C assessment instrument of intellectual functioning, and has limitations of similar degree in adaptive functioning in at least two skill areas appropriate to the student's age.
 - A student **with a moderate to profound intellectual disability** has intellectual functioning that is 3 or more standard deviations below the mean on an individually administered Level C assessment instrument of intellectual functioning, and has limitations of similar degree in adaptive functioning in at least two skill areas appropriate to the student's age.
- A current IEP is in place that includes:
 - individualized goals,
 - adaptations and/or modifications where appropriate,
 - the strategies to meet these goals, and
 - measures for tracking student achievement in relation to the goals
- Ongoing inclusive education service(s) must be provided.
- The services being provided are beyond those offered to the general student population and are proportionate to level of need.
- The inclusive education services are outlined in the IEP and directly relate to the student's identified disabilities or diverse abilities.
- Reduction in class size is not by itself a sufficient service to meet the definition.



Identification and Assessment

A student with an intellectual disability will often be identified before entering the school system. For students with a mild intellectual disability, however, difficulties with adaptive behaviour may not have been previously documented. **The American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities**, defines adaptive behaviour as three types of skills:

- Conceptual skills, language and literacy; money, time, and number concepts; and self-direction
- Social skills, interpersonal skills, social responsibility, self-esteem, gullibility, naiveté (i.e., wariness), social problem solving, and the ability to follow rules, obey laws, and avoid being victimized
- Practical skills, activities of daily living (personal care), occupational skills, healthcare, travel/transportation, schedules/routines, safety, use of money, use of the telephone.

A psycho-educational assessment will be used to determine a student's level of functioning and should be based on a variety of measures of intellectual ability and adaptive behaviour, as well as information from the family and, where available, other service providers. Instruments such as the most current revision of the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales, The Scales of Independent Behaviour, or the Adaptive Behaviour Assessment System should be used in the assessment of an individual's adaptive behaviour. The most frequently used tests in assessing intellectual ability are the most current revisions of the Stanford-Binet and the Wechsler Intelligence scales.

It should be noted that every instrument has measurement error of approximately 5 points, so a student may be identified with a mild intellectual disability with an overall cognitive score as high as 75 when there are significant deficits in adaptive functioning. Similarly, a student with a cognitive score below 70 but no significant impairments in two or more adaptive skill areas (appropriate to the student's age) would not be identified in this category. A student may be identified with a moderate intellectual disability with an overall cognitive score as high as 59 when there are significant impairments in adaptive functioning, but would not be identified with a moderate intellectual disability if scores in two or more adaptive skill areas (appropriate to the student's age) are not at a similar level.

Some students may be eligible for adult services through Community Living British Columbia (CLBC). Eligibility criteria for CLBC services include confirmation of a developmental disability by a psychologist or school psychologist registered with the College of Psychologists of BC (CPBC) (for more information see CLBC at <https://www.communitylivingbc.ca/>).

Planning and Implementation for Students with Mild Intellectual Disability

Most students with mild intellectual disabilities benefit from and may learn best from being with same-age peers, but generally also require additional intervention. As they proceed through elementary school, their IEPs should specify any modifications or adaptations to subject areas or courses, use of special materials, and the measures of progress. The emphasis is on designing and delivering support tailored to helping students reach their personal goals and their highest level of functioning. Parents must be given the opportunity to participate in the planning process, and to the extent that they are able, students should also participate.

While individual needs may differ, many students with mild intellectual disabilities will require specific instruction for the acquisition of academic skills, personal independence, social responsibility and life skills, as well as with reasoning skills, memory, problem solving and conceptualizing skills.

The older the student, the greater the need for concrete educational objectives. At the secondary level, a student with a mild intellectual disability should have the opportunity and option to access a variety of educational and social experiences both within the school and in the community. For many students, continued participation in academic areas, with adaptations and support where needed, is both reasonable and desirable. For other students, increasing community integration and work experience/work placement opportunities are most enabling (see Appendix H.18 Career Programs).

Planning for Students with Moderate to Profound Intellectual Disabilities

Students with moderate to profound intellectual disabilities have particular learning characteristics. They require support in the development of academic skills, communication skills, cognitive skills, fine and gross motor skills, self-care, life skills and socialization skills. Generally, a student with this level of intellectual functioning is also significantly delayed in social-emotional development. There may also be accompanying sensory, physical and health disabilities.

If a student with a severe to profound intellectual disability has a sensory impairment, physical disability or medical/health needs, support services from a teacher's assistant as well as the expertise of an occupational therapist, a physiotherapist, a speech-language pathologist, or an itinerant specialist may be required. These other professionals should work with the school-based team so that joint planning can take place and information can be shared.

Students with moderate to profound intellectual disabilities can usually learn many appropriate skills and behaviours, and can benefit from being with students who do not have disabilities. However, they require additional intervention beyond integration and socialization. In preparation for an IEP, teachers may want to consider implementing a planning mechanism such as the McGill Action Planning System (MAPS), or Planning for Alternative Tomorrow with Hope (PATH). These procedures are effective in identifying the student's strengths and needs and in eliciting involvement and commitment from peers and those involved in supporting the student in setting and achieving goals.

The older the student or the more severe the disability, the greater is the need for functional educational objectives. Since the skills taught should be those that afford many opportunities for practice, and since teaching should be in preparation for adult life in the community, the student will need an increasing degree of educational instruction in community environments.

Evaluation and Reporting

The [**K-12 Student Reporting Policy**](#) pertains to all learners in the B.C. education system. A student with who has a disability or diverse ability should receive regular communications of student learning in the same way as their peers in any other program and at the same time as the school and/or districts' regular reporting periods.

Some students with intellectual disabilities may be able to achieve the Learning Standards for their subjects or course with adaptations. As outlined in the Inclusive Education section of the [**K-12 Student Reporting Policy**](#), regular reporting procedures are used to communicate student learning for students who used adaptions to access and show their learning.

There will be rare occasions where students with moderate to profound intellectual disabilities or diverse abilities are assessed and evaluated only on individualized learning goals as outlined in their Individual Education Plan (IEP), and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade they are enrolled. In these instances:

- Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning do not need to include a scale indicator or letter grade and percentage
- Written feedback is required that clearly explains the student's progress made towards their individualized learning goals and areas for further growth
- If a scale indicator or a letter grade and percentage are used on Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning, it must be noted that the student is being evaluated in relation to their individualized learning goals as outlined in their IEP and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade for which they are enrolled.

For more information, see the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Information for Educators and School Leaders at <https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/reporting/information-for-educators-and-school-leaders>, and the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Communicating Student Learning Guidelines at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/kindergarten-to-grade-12/k-12-student-reporting-policy-communicating-student-learning-guidelines.pdf>

Personnel

Teachers

With sufficient training and experience, classroom teachers will be capable of including students with intellectual disabilities and providing programs in which they can be successful, provided that specialized support is available when needed. In-service training opportunities and a collaborative team approach are recommended to support and encourage the development of the necessary skills and understandings which the classroom teacher may require.

Specialist teachers with responsibilities for supporting students with intellectual disabilities should fulfill the qualifications described for Learning Assistance (see section D: Learning Assistance Services).

In addition, they should have advanced coursework in:

- the characteristics and needs of students with intellectual disabilities;
- specialized instructional methodologies and technologies;
- adaptations and modifications for students with intellectual disabilities; and
- functional life skills and career development.

Recent and ongoing technological advances in adaptive devices related to computer access, environmental controls and augmented communication have greatly enhanced learning opportunities for students with intellectual disabilities. Specialist staff should stay informed about current developments and introduce new technologies as appropriate and as resources permit.

Education assistants

Education assistants who work in classrooms with students with intellectual disabilities should have sufficient skills and training for the duties they are assigned.

It should be noted that education assistants work under the direction of a teacher and the general supervision of a school principal. In-service training should include opportunities to further develop skills in these and related areas.

Students with Intellectual Disabilities: Quick Guide

Category	Mild Intellectual Disabilities	Moderate to Profound Intellectual Disabilities (Inclusive Education Funding Category)
Assessment Criteria Related to Student	<p>Demonstrate intellectual functioning that is 2 or more standard deviations below the mean on an individually administered Level C assessment instrument of intellectual functioning.</p> <p>Demonstrate significant limitations* in 2 or more adaptive skill areas (appropriate to the student's age) on a norm referenced measure of adaptive behaviour using instruments such as the Vineland Adaptive Behaviour Scales- Second Edition (Vineland-11), The Scales of Independent Behaviour-Revised (SIB-R/ICA), or the Adaptive Behaviour Assessment System, Second Edition (ABAS-11).</p> <p>* The definition of "significant limitations" refers to performances that are 2 or more standard deviations below the mean.</p>	<p>Demonstrate intellectual functioning that is 3 or more standard deviations below the mean on an individually administered Level C assessment instrument of intellectual functioning.</p> <p>Demonstrate significant limitations* in 2 or more adaptive skill areas (appropriate to the student's age) on a norm referenced measure of adaptive behaviour using instruments such as the Vineland Adaptive Behaviour Scales- Second Edition (Vineland-11), The Scales of Independent Behaviour-Revised (SIB-R/ICA), or the Adaptive Behaviour Assessment System, Second Edition (ABAS-11).</p> <p>* The definition of "significant limitations" refers to performances that are approximately 3 or more standard deviations below the mean.</p>
Criteria for Planning and Service	<p>IEP that addresses the student's needs, and includes any adaptations and modifications and services for the student.</p> <p>IEP outlines individualized goals and documents plans for interventions and measures for tracking student achievement in relation to the IEP goals. The student is receiving the services outlined in the IEP.</p>	<p>IEP that addresses the student's needs, and includes any adaptations and modifications and services for the student.</p> <p>IEP outlines individualized goals and documents plans for interventions and measures for tracking student achievement in relation to the IP goals. The student is receiving the services outlined in the IEP.</p>

E.3 Learning Disabilities

Definition

In May 2002, the Ministry of Education and Child Care adopted the following definition of learning disabilities, adapted from the definition developed by the Canadian Learning Disabilities Association (January 2002).

Learning disabilities refers to a number of disorders that may affect the acquisition, organization, retention, understanding or use of verbal or nonverbal information. These disorders affect learning in individuals who otherwise demonstrate at least average abilities essential for thinking and/or reasoning. As such, learning disabilities are distinct from global intellectual disabilities. Learning disabilities result from impairments in one or more processes related to perceiving, thinking, remembering or learning. These include, but are not limited to: language processing, phonological processing, visual spatial processing, processing speed, memory and attention, and executive functions (e.g. planning and decision-making).

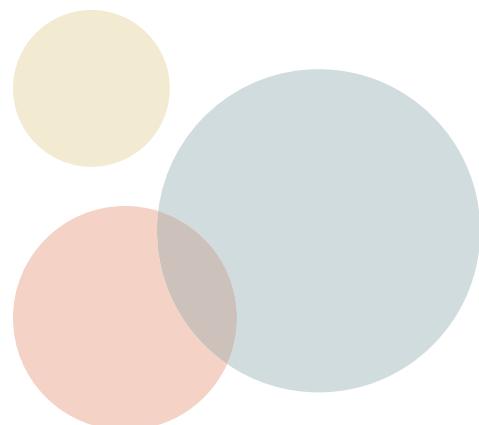
Learning disabilities range in severity and may interfere with the acquisition and use of one or more of the following:

- Oral language (e.g., listening, speaking, understanding)
- Reading (e.g., decoding, phonetic knowledge, word recognition, comprehension)
- Written language (e.g., spelling and written expression)
- Mathematics (e.g., computation, problem solving)

Learning disabilities may also involve difficulties with organizational skills, social perception, social interaction and perspective taking.

Learning disabilities are life-long. The way in which they are expressed may vary over an individual's lifetime, depending on the interaction between the demands of the environment and the individual's strengths and needs. Learning disabilities are suggested by unexpected academic under-achievement or achievement that is maintained only by unusually high levels of effort and support.

Learning disabilities are due to genetic and/or neurological factors or injury that alters brain function in a manner that affects one or more processes related to learning. These disorders are not due primarily to hearing and/or vision problems, social-economic factors, cultural or linguistic differences, lack of motivation, inadequate or insufficient instruction, although these factors may further complicate the challenges faced by individuals with learning disabilities. Learning disabilities may co-exist with other disorders such as attentional, behavioural or emotional disorders, sensory impairments, or other medical conditions.



Identification and Assessment

Schools and school boards are responsible for assessing students for the purpose of planning instruction and support services and for identifying students with disabilities or diverse abilities.

Students with learning disabilities may not demonstrate obvious disabilities or diverse abilities before entering the school system. Due to their ability to perform well in some areas, academic difficulties may be misunderstood and viewed as lack of motivation until the learning disabilities are identified.

Identifying learning disabilities as early as possible can facilitate early intervention and may minimize ongoing learning difficulties. Due to the variations among learning disabilities, students demonstrate a range of patterns of difficulties and strengths. As a result, learning disabilities may be identified at a various stages of the student's school life.

Identifying learning disabilities requires multiple sources of both formal and informal assessment information. Ability, academic achievement and cognitive processes should be addressed through systematic documentation of the student's classroom performance and response to varying instructional approaches as well as through standardized measurement.

A process of systematic assessment and documentation identifies students with learning disabilities based on their:

1. persistent difficulty learning and
2. average or above average cognitive ability and
3. weaknesses in cognitive processing.

1. Persistent difficulty learning

The student's opportunity to learn is a primary consideration in identifying learning disabilities. Persistent difficulty refers to restricted progress that cannot be explained by inadequate attendance, cultural or linguistic differences, sensory deficits, social emotional factors, health issues and/or poor/insufficient instruction. Current research describes persistent academic difficulties as inadequate response to instruction or intervention.

Learning disabilities may be suspected when a student has had appropriate opportunities to learn but has not demonstrated expected progress toward learning outcomes related to:

- oral language development (listening, speaking, understanding)
- acquisition of pre-academic skills such as recognition of letters and numbers in the early primary years;
- acquisition of reading, written language, and/or numeracy
- retention, organization, understanding or use of verbal and/or non-verbal information (e.g. demonstrating organizational skills, using symbols, understanding visual aids, applying/generalizing learning).

Evidence of persistent learning difficulties may include curriculum-based assessment, standardized achievement tests and/or portfolios of student work. Assessment data should document systematic attempts to address the student's difficulty through instructional adaptations as well as the extent of the student's ongoing difficulties in spite of the variations in instructional approaches.

2. Average or above average cognitive ability

The usual way to assess cognitive ability is to use norm-referenced tests of cognitive abilities, commonly known as Level C Assessment.

Another way to estimate cognitive ability is to use a battery of norm-referenced measures, commonly known as Level B Assessment, to assess academic skills that depend upon the student's ability to reason. Such measures might be focused on mathematical problem-solving, reading comprehension, written expression and listening comprehension. Not all tests that focus on these skills can be assumed to yield a valid estimate of ability. If academic measures are used to estimate ability, school boards should ensure that the measures employed are appropriate for this purpose. The use of more than one measure is important.

Students with average or above potential will score at or above one standard deviation below the mean for their age on standardized tests.

3. Weaknesses in cognitive processing

Students with learning disabilities have impairments to processes related to perceiving, thinking, remembering or learning. Their learning difficulties may arise from deficits in various aspects of

- attention
- language, phonological and/or visual-spatial processing,
- processing speed,
- memory, and/or
- executive functions (e.g., planning and decision-making).

Specific weaknesses may be suggested by informal measures of classroom performance and then be confirmed through norm-referenced assessment (Level C).

Identifying a student's processing difficulties provides an explanation for academic difficulties and facilitates the implementation of appropriate instructional approaches that may enable the student to demonstrate improved progress.

Social-emotional status should also be considered when investigating possible learning disabilities.

- Students with learning disabilities may demonstrate social problems as the result of their deficits in perceiving or processing visual clues and/or some aspects of language. These may appear as difficulties with social perception, social interaction and perspective taking.
- Students may develop emotional difficulties, with or without social problems as the result of frustration and self esteem issues developing secondary to their learning disabilities.
- Some students with average ability who do not have learning disabilities may demonstrate persistent difficulty learning due to stress associated with neglect, abuse, family upheaval, trauma, or other social problems.

Specialized assessment is required for formal diagnosis of learning disabilities. Level B and Level C assessments must be conducted by appropriately qualified professionals who can interpret results considering the student's opportunities for learning, learning patterns, approach to tasks and response to instruction.

In some cases, learning disabilities may be identified in clinical settings. The assessment may be multidisciplinary, supplementing psycho-educational assessment with information from a speech-language pathologist, an occupational therapist or other medical personnel.

Assessment of a student to identify a learning disability should integrate information from a number of sources including the family, classroom teacher, counsellors (if involved), learning assistance or support records, formal student records, and any relevant medical reports (such as OT, PT, SLP), in addition to current test results.

The assessment should integrate information related to a number of factors:

- developmental and health history as well as current health status
- sensory acuity (i.e. hearing and vision), cultural and linguistic considerations and any potentially relevant socio-economic factors (including transience)
- history of attendance and academic performance
- current pre-academic or academic skills
- overall intellectual functioning
- specific cognitive processes, including strengths and weaknesses and their implications for learning
- current social-emotional status

All assessment information should contribute to the process of planning and monitoring the student's education program.

Planning and Implementation

Learning disabilities vary considerably in their severity and impact on learning. Students with severe learning disabilities will generally require intensive intervention. Students whose learning disabilities have not been identified and addressed early frequently exhibit secondary emotional and behavioural difficulties. Students may be gifted and have a learning disability. Students with learning disabilities require an educational plan that builds on their strengths while remediating and compensating for their disabilities. Research suggests three main approaches for supporting students with learning disabilities:

- intense direct instruction;
- instruction in learning and compensatory strategies; and
- adaptation of instructional practices and assessment strategies.

This instruction may take place in regular classrooms, but this does not preclude the use of different learning environments such as small group instruction in a resource room, self-contained classes or other specialized settings. The goal of the placement should be to meet the students' educational needs.

Some ways to support students with learning disabilities could include, but are not limited to the following:

- direct remedial, corrective, tutorial or skill-building instruction;
- adapted or supplementary curriculum and materials;
- alternate instructional and/or evaluation strategies, including adjudicated provincial examinations;
- use of equipment, including computer and audiovisual technology;
- social skills training;
- instruction and practice of self advocacy skills; and
- learning strategies instruction.

Evaluation and Reporting

Most students with a Learning Disability achieve the Learning Standards for their subjects or course with adaptations. As outlined in the Inclusive Education section of the [K-12 Student Reporting Policy](#), regular reporting procedures are used to communicate student learning for students who used adaptations and assessment supports to access and show their learning. They will also receive regular communications of student learning in the same way as their peers in any other program and at the same time as the school and/or districts' regular reporting periods.

Personnel

Teachers

With sufficient training and experience, classroom teachers will be able to meet the needs of most students with learning disabilities and provide an education program in which they can be successful, provided that specialized support is available when needed. In-service training opportunities and a collaborative team approach are recommended to support and encourage the development of the necessary skills and understandings which the classroom teacher may require.

Teachers with specialist responsibilities for supporting students with learning disabilities should fulfill the qualifications described for a learning assistance teacher (see Section D.1 Learning Assistance Services).

In addition, their qualifications should include advanced coursework in:

- characteristics and needs of students with learning disabilities; and
- specialized instructional and remedial strategies, technologies, materials and curricular adaptations.

As well, they should have training and demonstrated skills in:

- social skills development and behaviour management;
- co-operative planning and collaborative consultation; and
- assessment, classroom management and motivation.

Education assistants

Education assistants working with students with learning disabilities should have sufficient skills and training for the duties they are assigned, including:

- an understanding of learning disabilities;
- collaborative and communication skills;
- strategies for motivating students; and
- behaviour management skills.

It should be noted that education assistants work under the direction of a teacher and the general supervision of a teacher or school principal. In-service training should include opportunities to further develop skills in these and related areas.

Resources

Students who are print-disabled because of a learning disability may be eligible to receive alternative format material from the Provincial Resource Centre for the Visually Impaired- [**Accessible Resource Centre - British Columbia**](#).
(see Appendices for PRCVI Information).

E.4 Gifted

Definition

A student is considered gifted when they possess demonstrated or potential abilities that give evidence of exceptionally high capability with respect to intellect, creativity, or the skills associated with specific disciplines. Students who are gifted often demonstrate outstanding abilities in more than one area. They may demonstrate extraordinary intensity of focus in their particular areas of talent or interest. However, they may also have accompanying disabilities and should not be expected to have strengths in all areas of intellectual functioning.

Identification and Assessment

Early identification of students who are gifted is an important element in planning and delivering appropriate educational programs for these students. Some gifted students whose abilities are not identified and addressed early may exhibit secondary emotional and behavioural difficulties. District screening and identification procedures should be in place to ensure consistency of access to programs designed to support gifted students. Every effort should be made to ensure that screening and identification procedures are unbiased with respect to language, culture, gender, physical ability, learning or other disability.

No single criterion should be established for access to or exclusion from services for students who are gifted. Rather, identification and assessment should be carried out using multiple criteria and information from a variety of sources, all of which are valid components for identification. These should include several of the following:

- teacher observations including anecdotal records, checklists, and inventories;
- records of student achievement including assignments, portfolios, grades and outstanding talents, interests and accomplishments;
- nominations by educators, parents, peers and/or self;
- interview of parents and students; and
- formal assessments to Level C of cognitive ability, achievement, aptitude and creativity. A student who is talented in areas other than academics should also have an assessment of intellectual abilities, as it is important information for educational planning.

Planning and Implementation

Districts should provide differentiated services to meet the diverse needs of the exceptionally capable learner. Since students who are gifted form a heterogeneous population, their individual needs, experiences, aptitudes and interests vary.

Programs for students who are gifted often require a blend of opportunities available both in the school and in the community. The more extraordinary the abilities of the student, the more necessary it becomes to expand the options beyond the regular classroom. Differentiated curriculum opportunities need to be designed and programming needs to be varied and flexible (classroom-based, school-based, district-based). Since no single program modification model can provide strategies that will apply to content, process, product, pacing, and learning environment, teachers of gifted students will need to draw from one or more models in order to provide an appropriate educational program that meets the individual needs of the student. This should be reflected in the student's IEP.

Regardless of how services are delivered, there are some common elements that characterize an individualized program appropriate for a student who is gifted:

- it is different in pace, scope, and complexity, in keeping with the nature and extent of the exceptionality;
- it provides opportunities for students to interact socially and academically with both age peers and peers of similar abilities;
- it addresses both the cognitive and affective domains;
- it incorporates adaptations and/or extensions to content, process, product, pacing and learning environment; and
- it goes beyond the walls of a school and into the larger community. Supplemental services for a gifted student should contain some of the following elements, but are not limited to these:
 - independent guided education;
 - specialist teachers in resource centres or resource rooms;
 - district and community classes;
 - special groupings which provide opportunities for learning with intellectual peers;
 - mentorships;
 - consultative services to assist teachers in expanding experiences in the regular classroom;
 - accelerating/telescoping/compacting some or all of the student's program;
 - opportunities to challenge courses when appropriate; and
 - opportunities to take enriched courses and to participate in Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, or honours courses.

It is important to recognize the individual characteristics of school districts and their communities in designing services for gifted students. For example, students who are gifted may benefit from the use of information technology, which will increasingly facilitate access to information sources not readily available in all communities.

Evaluation and Reporting

It is expected that gifted students will achieve the Learning Standards of the BC curriculum. Therefore, as outlined in the Inclusive Education section of the [K-12 Student Reporting Policy](#), when a student is following the Learning standards of the Provincial curriculum or local program, regular reporting procedures are used to communicate student learning. These students will receive regular communications of student learning in the same way as their peers in any other program and at the same time as the school and/or districts' regular reporting periods.

Personnel

Teachers

The Ministry expects that with sufficient training and experience classroom teachers will be capable of including most students who are gifted, and providing a program in which they can be successful, provided that specialized support is available when needed. In-service training opportunities and a collaborative team approach are recommended to support and encourage the development of the necessary skills and understandings which the classroom teacher may require.

Support teachers with specialized training and experience in gifted education may serve as helping teachers/consultants, and may work in resource centres or with specialized cross-school groupings or special courses. Teachers with responsibility for supporting programs for gifted students should fulfill the qualifications described for learning assistance (see [Section D.1 Learning Assistance Services](#)).

In addition, these qualifications should include coursework in:

- the nature of giftedness and the needs of gifted students; and
- strategies for meeting the educational and affective needs of gifted students.

E.5 Behavioural Needs or Mental Illness

Definitions

Students can experience behaviour, social/emotional, or mental health problems that range from mild to serious. Most students with social/emotional difficulties can be supported in school through regular discipline, counselling, and school-based services. A smaller number of students require more intensive support.

Students who require behaviour supports are students whose behaviours reflect dysfunctional interactions between the student and one or more elements of the environment, including the classroom, school, family, peers and community. This is commonly referred to as behaviour disorders. Behaviour disorders vary in their severity and effect on learning, interpersonal relations and personal adjustment.

Students Requiring Moderate Behaviour Support or Students with Mental Illness

Students who require **Moderate Behaviour Support** demonstrate one or more of the following:

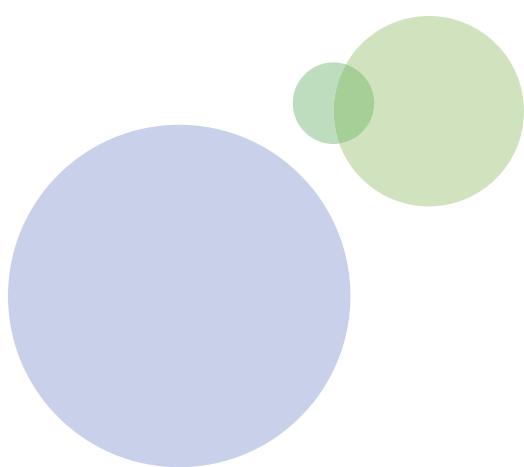
- behaviours such as aggression (of a physical, emotional or sexual nature) and/or hyperactivity;
- behaviours related to social problems such as delinquency, substance abuse, child abuse or neglect.

Students with **Mental Illness** are students who have been diagnosed by a qualified mental health clinician as having a mental health disorder. Students with mental illness demonstrate one or more of the following:

- negative or undesirable internalized psychological states such as anxiety, stress-related disorders, and depression;
- behaviours related to disabling conditions, such as thought disorders or neurological or physiological conditions.

To be identified in the category Moderate Behaviour Support or Mental Illness, students must also meet the following criteria:

- the frequency or severity of the behaviours or negative internalized states have a very disruptive effect on the classroom learning environment, social relations or personal adjustment; and
- they demonstrate the above behaviour(s) or conditions over an extended period of time, in more than one setting and with more than one person (teachers, peers); and
- they have not responded to support provided through normal school discipline and classroom management strategies.



Students Requiring Intensive Behaviour Intervention or Students with Serious Mental Illness

Students identified in this category are those most in need of intensive interventions. They are expected to be less than one percent (1%) of the student population province-wide. These students should have access to co-ordinated school/community interventions, which are based on inter-service/agency assessment processes that are required to manage, educate, and maintain the students in school and in their community.

Students Requiring Intensive Behaviour Intervention are eligible to be reported in this inclusive education funding category if they exhibit:

- antisocial, extremely disruptive behaviour in most environments (for example, classroom, school, family, and the community); and·
- behaviours that are consistent/persistent over time.

Students with Serious Mental Illness eligible to be reported in this inclusive education funding category are those with:

- serious mental health conditions which have been diagnosed by a qualified mental health clinician (psychologist with appropriate training, psychiatrist, or physician); and
- serious mental illnesses which manifest themselves in profound withdrawal or other negative internalizing behaviours; and
- These students often have histories of profound problems, and present as very vulnerable, fragile students who are seriously 'at risk' in classroom and other environments without extensive support.

In addition to meeting one of the conditions above, to be eligible for inclusive education funding, these behaviour disorders and or illnesses must be:

- serious enough to be known to school and school district personnel and other community agencies and to warrant intensive interventions by other community agencies/service providers beyond the school; and
- a serious risk to the student or others, and/or with behaviours or conditions that significantly interfere with the student's academic progress and that of other students; and
- beyond the normal capacity of the school to educate, provided "normal capacity" is seen to include the typical inclusive education support/interventions such as school-based counselling, moderate behaviour supports, the use of alternate settings, and other means in the school environment.

Reduction in class size or placement in an alternate program or learning environment is not by itself a sufficient service to meet the criteria.

Identification and Assessment

The process of identification and assessment of students with behaviour disorders or mental illness sometimes begins at the classroom level, although these students are often identified in the community by mental health professionals. To be identified in this category, the behaviours in question should not be transitory but should generalize to different settings and individuals.

When teachers first notice a problem, they will consult with the parents and attempt alternate strategies to manage the behaviour or support the student in the classroom. If these prove unsuccessful, the teacher may seek assistance from other school-based services or from the school-based team. The teacher's observations should be incorporated into an identification and assessment process for educational purposes, as should the assessments of other professionals.

The school-based team may access other school or district support services, and/or request additional assessment. It may also be appropriate at this stage to involve the family's physician, child and youth mental health services, or other community agencies in the identification and intervention process.

Assessment should:

- analyze the student's functional behaviours in various settings and with different people who regularly are a part of their environment (functional behaviour assessment);
- integrate information from the different aspects of a student's life;
- focus on strengths as well as needs;
- rule out or address other conditions which may be precipitating or contributing to the behaviour (e.g., hearing loss, learning disabilities, side-effects of medication);
- clarify the characteristics of the behaviour disorder or mental illness;
- address the possibility of other medical or health impairments;
- contribute to the process of planning and evaluating the student's educational program.

The findings of the assessment should be used to plan support, interventions, and services needed by the student.

Planning and Implementation

In accordance with the process described in these sections, planning is done collaboratively by relevant school and district staff, parents and, when appropriate, relevant professionals, service providers, or agencies and the student.

The Ministry of Education and Child Care requires that an Individual Education Plan (IEP) be developed for each student included in these categories. The IEP describes:

- current behavioural and learning strengths and needs;
- the goals for the student's program referenced to measurable objectives;
- the behavioural strategies used to achieve the goals and measures for tracking student achievement of the goals;
- if applicable, specification of the components of the curriculum that will be adapted and/or modified;
- the resources needed to support the student;
- the names of staff responsible (school, community agencies) for implementing the plan;
- the role of the parents in supporting the plan;
- means of evaluating the efficacy of supports/interventions and a timeline for evaluation;
- decisions regarding where the plan will be implemented; and
- plans for transitions.

In general, these intervention programs should be implemented in the settings in which the behaviours are occurring, rather than through a change in placement. However, integrated approaches should not place the student, their peers, or those providing services in an "at risk" position (see Appendix H.10 Safe and Healthy Schools).

Some of these students may require more specialized services, including part or full-time placement in specialized learning environments (resource room, teaching and evaluation centre, or programs provided in co-ordination with other agencies) until the student can be assisted to re-enter the regular classroom on a full-time basis and/or successfully enter the world of work.

Planning for Students Requiring Intensive Behaviour Intervention or Students with Serious Mental Illness

For students requiring *intensive behaviour intervention or serious mental illness*, there must be one or more of the following additional services provided:

- ▶ direct interventions in the classroom by a specialist teacher or supervised education assistant to promote behavioural change or provide emotional support through implementing the plan outlined in the IEP;
- ▶ placement in a program designed to promote behavioural change and implement the IEP; and/or
- ▶ ongoing, individually implemented social skills training, and/or instruction in behavioural and learning strategies.

These services may be complemented/co-coordinated with:

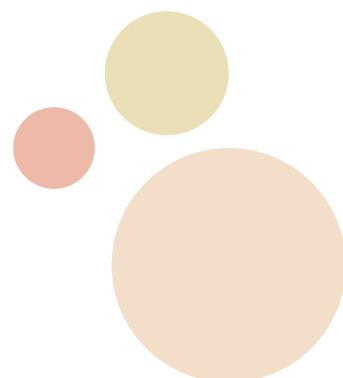
- ▶ in-depth therapy, counselling and/or support for the student or family in the community; or
- ▶ pharmacological treatment as prescribed and monitored by a physician.

In addition to the requirements for moderate support described above, the following are also required:

- ▶ an IEP, which is co-ordinated with intervention/care plans developed by appropriate community service providers or agencies in consultation with the family;
- ▶ evidence of a co-ordinated, cross-agency community planning such as integrated case management or 'wrap-around' planning;
- ▶ documentation that the district has exhausted its own resources and capacity to manage within the typical range of inclusive education support/interventions;
- ▶ evidence of a planned inter-agency or service provider review process, in a stated time frame, recognizing that many behavioural problems will be ameliorated if the interventions are appropriate.

Evidence of inter-agency or service provider involvement, without intensive and collaborative on-going planning and service co-ordination, is not sufficient in itself to warrant funding in this category.

Placement in this inclusive education funding category is not intended to be static from year to year, as it is expected that an intensive and coordinated approach, including in some cases medical intervention, will result in changes. Reviews should be conducted annually and more frequently if warranted. Districts may claim students in subsequent years in this category only if they are justified in doing so because of particular circumstances surrounding the intensity of each student's requirement for services and case management, as reflected in the student's IEP.



Personnel

Teachers

With sufficient training and experience, classroom teachers will be capable of including most students requiring behaviour and mental health supports and providing a program in which they can be successful, provided that support is available when needed. In-service training opportunities and a collaborative team approach are recommended to support and encourage the development of skills required.

Specialist teachers with responsibilities for supporting students in these categories should fulfill the qualifications described for a learning assistance teacher (see Section D.1 Learning Assistance Services).

In addition, boards should ensure that specialist teachers whose responsibilities are primarily concerned with programming for students with behaviour disorders or mental illness have appropriate training. These specialist teachers should possess general training in the area of inclusive education with additional coursework in the education of students with mental illness or behaviour disorders, motivational techniques, and behaviour management.

The skill set for specialist teachers in these programs should include:

- behavioural observation, analysis, strategies and management;
- consultative and collaborative skills;
- direction/supervision of behavioural intervention programs;
- adaptation of curriculum to meet a wide range of student learning needs; and
- counselling skills.

Child and youth personnel and education assistants

Child and youth workers or education assistants working with students requiring behaviour supports/ interventions should have sufficient skills and training for the duties they are assigned including:

- an understanding of behaviour disorders;
- observational, motivational, and behaviour management skills; and
- communication, cooperative and collaborative skills.

It should be noted that education assistants work under the direction of a teacher and the general supervision of a teacher or school principal. In-service training should include opportunities to further develop skills in these and related areas.

Evaluation and Reporting

The [**K-12 Student Reporting Policy**](#) pertains to all learners in the B.C. education system. A student who has a disability or diverse ability should receive regular communications of student learning in the same way as their peers in any other program and at the same time as the school and/or districts' regular reporting periods.

In most cases students identified in these categories will achieve the Learning Standards of the BC curriculum although some adaptation may be necessary (e.g., alternate evaluation methods). As outlined in the Inclusive Education section of the [**K-12 Student Reporting Policy**](#), regular reporting procedures are used to communicate student learning for students who use adaptations to access and show their learning.

There will be very rare occasions where students require extensive modifications and are assessed and evaluated only on individualized learning goals as outlined in their Individual Education Plan (IEP), and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade they are enrolled. In these instances:

- Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning do not need to include a scale indicator or letter grade and percentage
- Written feedback is required that clearly explains the student's progress made towards their individualized learning goals and areas for further growth
- If a scale indicator or a letter grade and percentage are used on Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning, it must be noted that the student is being evaluated in relation to their individualized learning goals as outlined in their IEP and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade for which they are enrolled.

or more information, see the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Information for Educators and School Leaders at <https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/reporting/information-for-educators-and-school-leaders>, and the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Communicating Student Learning Guidelines at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/kindergarten-to-grade-12/k-12-student-reporting-policy-communicating-student-learning-guidelines.pdf>

Behaviour Needs or Mental Illness: Quick Guide Table

Category	Students Requiring Moderate Behaviour Supports or Students with Mental Illness	Students Requiring Intensive Behaviour Interventions or Students with Serious Mental Illness (Inclusive Education Funding Category)
Assessment Criteria Related to Student	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must have documentation of a behavioural, mental health and/or psychological assessment which indicates needs related to behaviour or mental illness Demonstrate aggression, hyperactivity, delinquency, substance abuse, effects of child abuse or neglect, anxiety, stress related disorders, depression, etc. Severity of the behaviour or condition has disruptive effect on classroom learning, social relations, or personal adjustment Behaviour exists over extended time and in more than one setting Regular in-class strategies not sufficient to support behaviour needs of student; beyond common disciplinary interventions Rule out other conditions which may be contributing to the behaviour (for example, side effects of medication, learning disabilities) For Mental Illness, the diagnosis must be made by a qualified mental health clinician 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must have documentation of a behavioural, mental health and/or psychological assessment which indicates the need for intensive intervention beyond the normal capacity of the school to educate Demonstrate antisocial, extremely disruptive behaviour or profound withdrawal or other internalizing conditions in school Behaviour or mental illness serious enough to be a risk to themselves or others and/or significantly interfere with academic progress of self and others Behaviour persistent over time in most other settings Behaviour or mental illness serious enough to warrant extensive interventions beyond the school For Serious Mental Illness, the diagnosis must be made by a qualified mental health clinician (psychologist with appropriate training, psychiatrist or physician)
Criteria Related Planning and Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must develop IEP with goals that address student's behaviour or social/emotional needs and measures for student achievement of the goals Must provide support services and adaptations/modifications as indicated on the IEP No requirement for shared planning, implementation, or funding with other service providers or agencies, but does not preclude such arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must develop IEP with goals that address student's behaviour or conditions of the mental illness and measures for student achievement of the goals Must provide support services and adaptations/modifications related to the behaviour or mental illness as indicated on the IEP Documentation to show that school district has already exhausted resources normally used for moderate behaviour interventions Requirement that both plan and delivery of service is coordinated with community service provider or agency (i.e. mental health clinician, Ministry of Children and Family Development, Mental Health, First Nations Social Worker). Not enough that another agency or ministry is "involved".

E.6 Physically Dependent

Definition

A student with dependent needs is completely dependent on others for meeting all major daily living needs. They will require assistance at all times for feeding, dressing, toileting, mobility and personal hygiene. Without such assistance and personal care support, attendance at school would not be possible. The estimated prevalence in British Columbia of school-age students requiring this very intense level of service is .07% of the student population.

Some students are born with conditions or disabilities that make them dependent, while others acquire conditions or disabilities. For some students, increasing independence as they learn and grow is a reasonable expectation. For other students, decreasing independence may occur due to degenerative conditions or terminal illness.

To be eligible for supplemental funding in this category the following conditions must be met:

- The student meets the above eligibility criteria; and
- A current IEP is in place that includes:
 - individualized goals,
 - adaptations and/or modifications where appropriate,
 - the strategies to meet these goals, and
 - measures for tracking student achievement in relation to the goals.
- Ongoing inclusive education service(s) must be provided.
- The services being provided are beyond those offered to the general student population and are proportionate to level of need.
- The inclusive education services are outlined in the IEP and these directly relate to the student's identified disabilities or diverse abilities.
- Reduction in class size is not by itself a sufficient service to meet the definition.

Identification and Assessment

Assessments should integrate current, relevant information related to their intellectual, social/emotional, sensory, physical and communicative abilities, as well as their ability to perform activities of daily living at school. There must be an Individual Education Plan that recognizes the broad range of intellectual abilities of the student, and that addresses the specific educational, health and personal care needs as well as the strategies to address those needs. Developing an appropriate plan for a student with multiple needs frequently requires input from a number of specialists who are not typically part of a school-based team.

Careful documentation and clear procedures are required to address the health needs of these students while in school. Therefore, the following should be incorporated into the planning: available medical assessments; health care plans; and special emergency procedures (see Appendix H.9 Inter-Ministerial Protocols - Provision of Support Services).

Planning and Implementation

In providing services to a student with dependent needs, unique issues around seating, lifting, positioning, movement, feeding, medication, hygiene and safety will have to be addressed by the school-based team. Many of these can be carried out in a classroom environment, but others, for reasons of privacy and dignity, require a more secluded space. The student will also require adaptations to the learning environment to participate in aspects of school life and to maximize independence. The student should have access to as many parts of the school as possible, to increase opportunities for participation. Equipment accessibility in these areas will also have to be addressed. Adaptations to facilities or equipment to allow access to school areas and programs should be made as quickly as possible where physical barriers exist. The Provincial Outreach Program: Inclusion Outreach can provide information and strategies to maximize participation by students with multiple disabilities.

Recent and ongoing technological advances in adaptive devices related to computer access, environmental controls and augmented communication have greatly enhanced learning opportunities for students with dependent needs. It is expected that specialist staff will stay informed about current developments and introduce new technology as appropriate. The services of the SET-BC program may be appropriate for some of these students (see Appendix H.2.3 SET-BC).

A student with a degenerative and/or terminal condition who is or becomes dependent should have normal routines maintained as long as possible. Health care plans will need regular updating and will need to include emergency procedures to meet individual needs and circumstances.

Evaluation and Reporting

It is expected that districts and schools will include students with dependent needs in regular evaluation and reporting. Many students with dependent needs are of average or above average intellectual ability and can meet the Learning Standards of the BC curriculum when appropriate adaptations are made to instruction and assessment methods. As outlined in the Inclusive Education section of the [K-12 Student Reporting Policy](#), regular reporting procedures are used to communicate student learning for students who use adaptions to access and show their learning.

There will be rare occasions where students require extensive modifications and are assessed and evaluated only on individualized learning goals as outlined in their Individual Education Plan (IEP), and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade they are enrolled. In these instances:

- Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning do not need to include a scale indicator or letter grade and percentage
- Written feedback is required that clearly explains the student's progress made towards their individualized learning goals and areas for further growth
- If a scale indicator or a letter grade and percentage are used on Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning, it must be noted that the student is being evaluated in relation to their individualized learning goals as outlined in their IEP and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade for which they are enrolled.

For more information, see the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Information for Educators and School Leaders at <https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/reporting/information-for-educators-and-school-leaders>, and the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Communicating Student Learning Guidelines at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/kindergarten-to-grade-12/k-12-student-reporting-policy-communicating-student-learning-guidelines.pdf>

Reports to parents should be provided on the same schedule used for all students. Progress should be reported with respect to all components of the program and with reference to progress in relation to the IEP goals. Reports should indicate the adaptations and modifications made to the student's educational program. All personnel directly involved in the ongoing educational program (e.g., classroom teacher, specialist teacher, speech- language pathologist) should report on student progress.

Student progress should be evaluated using a range of assessment techniques. These may include criterion-based measures, curriculum-based assessments, teacher observations, samples of student work, and the extent to which IEP goals have been achieved.

Personnel

Teachers and other professionals

The Ministry of Education and Child Care expects that with sufficient training and experience, classroom teachers will be competent in including students with dependent needs, provided that support is available. In-service training opportunities and a collaborative team approach are recommended to support and encourage the development of the skills required.

Specialist teachers with responsibilities for supporting students with dependent needs should fulfill the qualifications described for learning assistance (see Section D1: Learning Assistance Services). In addition, they should have advanced coursework in:

- the characteristics and needs of students with dependent needs;
- specialized instructional methodologies and technologies; and
- adaptation and modification of programs for students with dependent needs. There may also be a need for a qualified health professional to monitor the quality of health services on a regular basis.

Districts should ensure that personnel who serve students with chronic and complex health needs are trained and qualified to perform the functions required.

Education assistants

Education assistants who work in classrooms with students with dependent needs should have sufficient skills and training for the duties they are assigned, including:

- an understanding of the social, emotional, and educational implications of dependent needs;
- functional life skills and career development; and
- technological support.

It should be noted that education assistants work under the direction of a teacher and the general supervision of a teacher or school principal. In-service training should include opportunities to further develop expertise in these and related areas.

Resources

Provincial Resource Program: Inclusion Outreach is an outreach service mandated to assist schools throughout British Columbia in meeting the educational needs of students with multiple/severe disabilities. This program is available to provide information, in-service and teaching strategies to support the classroom teacher and support team to meet the educational needs of the student with multiple/severe disabilities.

For more information, see Inclusion Outreach at <https://www.inclusionoutreach.ca/>

E.7 DeafBlind

Definition

A student with deafblindness has a degree of visual and auditory impairment which, when compounded, results in significant difficulties in developing communicative, educational, vocational, avocational, and social skills.

To be considered deafblind the student's vision and auditory impairments can range from partial sight to total blindness and from moderate to profound hearing loss.

Students who are identified and assessed as deafblind are eligible for supplemental funding when the following conditions are met:

- The student meets the above eligibility criteria; and
- A current IEP is in place that includes:
 - individualized goals,
 - adaptations and/or modifications where appropriate,
 - the strategies to meet these goals, and
 - measures for tracking student achievement in relation to the goals.
- Ongoing inclusive education service(s) must be provided.
- The services being provided are beyond those offered to the general student population and are proportionate to level of need(s).
- The inclusive education services are outlined in the IEP and directly relate to the student's identified disabilities or diverse abilities.
- Reduction in class size is not by itself a sufficient service to meet the definition.

Identification and Assessment

Districts should have current information that describes the sensory acuities (vision and hearing), physical development, orientation and mobility (skills and knowledge), social development, academic abilities, educational achievement, and communicative competence of students who are deafblind.

This information is best obtained for students who are deafblind through a multidisciplinary assessment process.

Planning and Implementation

The needs of students who are deafblind are varied. Therefore instruction should be adapted and the curriculum modified to reflect individual needs. Many students who are deafblind have potentially useful hearing and/or vision that enhance their potential for integration into the classroom. However, specific intervention and appropriate support should be available in order for each student to develop and learn. The student's educational requirements and any special measures that are to be taken in order to help meet those requirements must be documented in a formal Individual Education Plan.

When an IEP is developed, the following needs should be considered:

- communication skills;
- social skills;
- orientation and mobility skills;
- visual skills;
- auditory skills;
- daily living skills;
- academic skills;
- specialized skills in reading (e.g., braille, large print, closed captioned TV [CCTV]);
- specialized skills in mathematics (e.g., abacus, Nemeth Code);
- access to technology (e.g., tape recorders, microcomputers); and
- study skills and note-taking strategies.

Evaluation and Reporting

The [K-12 Student Reporting policy](#) pertains to all learners in the B.C. education system. A student who has a disability or diverse ability should receive regular communications of student learning in the same way as their peers in any other program and at the same time as the school and/or districts' regular reporting periods.

Some students who are deafblind are able to meet the Learning Standards of the BC curriculum if appropriate adaptations are made to instruction and assessment methods. As outlined in the Inclusive Education section of the [K-12 Student Reporting Policy](#), regular reporting procedures are used to communicate student learning for students who use adaptions to access and show their learning.

Some students require extensive modifications and are assessed and evaluated only on individualized learning goals as outlined in their Individual Education Plan (IEP), and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade they are enrolled. In these instances:

- Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning do not need to include a scale indicator or letter grade and percentage
- Written feedback is required that clearly explains the student's progress made towards their individualized learning goals and areas for further growth
- If a scale indicator or a letter grade and percentage are used on Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning, it must be noted that the student is being evaluated in relation to their individualized learning goals as outlined in their IEP and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade for which they are enrolled.

For more information, see the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Information for Educators and School Leaders at <https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/reporting/information-for-educators-and-school-leaders>, and the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Communicating Student Learning Guidelines at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/kindergarten-to-grade-12/k-12-student-reporting-policy-communicating-student-learning-guidelines.pdf>

Personnel

Specialist teachers with responsibilities for supporting students in this category should fulfill the qualifications described for a learning assistance teacher (see Section D.1 Learning Assistance Services).

School districts should use the services of qualified personnel to meet the needs of students who are deafblind, as the educational strategies that are effective for those with a single sensory impairment are frequently ineffective with students with the dual sensory impairment of deafblindness.

If specialist teachers of the deafblind are not available then it is recommended that consultation services for district personnel be sought from other sources such as the Provincial Outreach Program for Deafblind Students (see Resources below).

If the support of an intervenor or a education assistant is warranted, the classroom teacher should consult with specialist personnel to assist in developing, directing and monitoring the assistant's or intervenor's activities. Education assistants or intervenors should have sufficient training and understanding of deafblindness for the duties they are assigned.

Resources

Provincial Outreach Program for Students with Deafblindness

The Provincial Outreach Program for Students with Deafblindness is available to provide consultative services to school districts enrolling students with deafblindness.

Consultants work with the team of service providers to help them plan and implement a consistent program designed to meet the needs of students with deafblindness in the school, the family and the community. The consultants are educational specialists in the field of deafblindness. Their experience and training has qualified them to provide support to other professionals and parents working with students with deafblindness.

Provincial School for the Deaf

The Provincial Resource Program: BC Provincial School for the Deaf is a Kindergarten to Grade 12 school in partnership with South Slope Elementary and Burnaby South Secondary schools. Working as a team, members of the BC Provincial School for the Deaf strive to develop the full learning potential and positive self identity of each student. Value is given to Deaf heritage and each student is encouraged to become a responsible, contributing member of the Deaf and hearing communities.

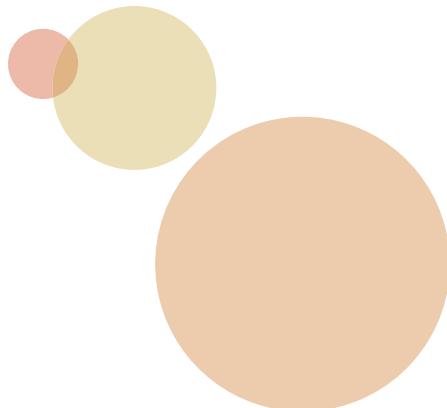
For more information, see the BC Provincial School for the Deaf at <https://burnabyschools.ca/programs/bc-provincial-school-for-the-deaf/>

Provincial Resource Centre for the Visually Impaired – PRCVI or SET-BC

School districts may borrow learning resources, reference materials and equipment for use with students with deafblindness from the Provincial Resource Centre for the Visually Impaired (PRCVI) and in some instances from SET-BC.

Auditory Training Equipment (ATE)

School boards determine whether students who have a hearing loss need auditory training equipment for classroom use. The Ministry of Education and Child Care makes auditory training equipment available to school districts for the use of deaf and hard of hearing students in public and independent schools and provides for routine maintenance. See Appendix H.2.1 Auditory Outreach Program.



E.8 Physical Disabilities or Chronic Health Impairments

Definition

A student is considered to have a physical disability or chronic health impairment based on the need for inclusive educational services due to one or more of the following:

- nervous system impairment that impacts movement or mobility;
- musculoskeletal condition; and/or
- chronic health impairment that seriously impacts students' education and achievement.

A medical diagnosis, by itself, does not determine the need for inclusive educational services by students with physical disabilities or chronic health impairments.

Students are only eligible for funding in this category if their functioning and education is significantly affected by their physical disabilities or chronic health impairments.

Two students with the same physical disability may have very different levels of need. For example, one student with cerebral palsy may be seriously impaired in mobility, independence, cognitive ability and using a wheelchair, while another student with the same diagnosis may participate completely independently in a regular education program.

In some cases, students diagnosed through the Complex Developmental Behavioural Conditions (CDBC) Network as children and youth with complex needs may be included in this category. Regionally, the CDBC Network has been established to assess children and youth with complex needs, including children and youth who may have fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD).

A clinical diagnostic assessment by the CDBC Network or by qualified specialists (psychiatrist, registered psychologist with specialized training, or medical professional specializing in developmental disorder) is required. The assessment must include and integrate information from multiple sources and various professions from different disciplines that indicates the student with FASD or the complex developmental behavioural conditions is exhibiting an array of complex needs, with two or more domains being impacted (social-emotional functioning, communication, physical functioning, self-determination/independence, and academic/intellectual functioning). If reported in this category, such students might be receiving extensive intervention and support.

To be eligible for supplemental funding in this category the following must be met:

- The student must meet the above eligibility criteria; and
- A current IEP is in place that includes:
 - individualized goals,
 - adaptations and/or modifications where appropriate,
 - the strategies to meet these goals, and
 - measures for tracking student achievement in relation to the goals.
- Ongoing inclusive education service(s) must be provided.
- The services being provided are beyond those offered to the general student population and are proportionate to level of need(s).
- The inclusive education services are outlined in the IEP and directly relate to the student's identified disabilities or diverse abilities.
- Reduction in class size is not by itself a sufficient service to meet the definition.

Identification and Assessment

Assessments should integrate current, relevant information related to the student's intellectual, social/emotional, sensory, physical and communicative abilities as well as their ability to perform activities of daily living at school. Individual Education Plans should take into account specific health care and personal care needs, and outline specific strategies to address those needs. An extended school-based team would typically include medical professionals and consultation with parents in order to develop and implement an effective IEP.

Planning and Implementation

Medical diagnosis, by itself, does not determine the inclusive educational services required by a student with physical disabilities or chronic health impairments. It is the extent and impact of the physical/medical condition on the student's functioning, and the consequent need for services which enable them to access an educational program and participate in a meaningful way, that are the determinants.

For some students, increasing dependence is expected due to degenerative conditions or terminal illnesses. It is important that these students be encouraged to maintain normal routines as long as possible. At the same time, it is essential that the educational system affirm the rights of students and families to participate meaningfully in the individualization of the student's educational program. Health care plans will need regular updating and will need to include emergency procedures to meet individual needs and circumstances.

Students with physical disabilities or chronic health impairments should have opportunities to participate in school activities to the greatest extent possible. Adaptations to facilities or equipment to allow access to school areas and programs should be made where physical barriers exist. Refer to Appendix H.1 Accessible School Facilities Planning for more information.

Evaluation and Reporting

The [**K-12 Student Reporting Policy**](#) pertains to all learners in the B.C. education system. A student who has a disability or diverse ability should receive regular communications of student learning in the same way as their peers in any other program and at the same time as the school and/or districts' regular reporting periods.

Most students in this category will meet the Learning Standards of the BC curriculum if appropriate adaptations are made to instruction and assessment methods. As outlined in the Inclusive Education section of the [**K-12 Student Reporting Policy**](#), regular reporting procedures are used to communicate student learning for students who use adaptions to access and show their learning.

There will be rare occasions where students require extensive modifications and are assessed and evaluated only on individualized learning goals as outlined in their Individual Education Plan (IEP), and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade they are enrolled. In these instances:

- Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning do not need to include a scale indicator or letter grade and percentage
- Written feedback is required that clearly explains the student's progress made towards their individualized learning goals and areas for further growth
- If a scale indicator or a letter grade and percentage are used on Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning, it must be noted that the student is being evaluated in relation to their individualized learning goals as outlined in their IEP and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade for which they are enrolled.

For more information, see the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Information for Educators and School Leaders at <https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/reporting/information-for-educators-and-school-leaders>, and the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Communicating Student Learning Guidelines at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/kindergarten-to-grade-12/k-12-student-reporting-policy-communicating-student-learning-guidelines.pdf>

Personnel

Teachers and other professionals

The Ministry of Education and Child Care expects that with sufficient training and experience, classroom teachers will be capable of including most students with physical disabilities and chronic health impairments and providing a program in which they can be successful, provided that specialist support is available when needed. In-service training opportunities and a collaborative team approach are recommended to support and encourage the development of the skills required.

Specialist teachers with responsibilities for supporting students with physical disabilities or chronic health impairments should fulfill the qualifications described for a learning assistance teacher (see Section D.1 Learning Assistance Services).

In addition, they should have advanced coursework in:

- the characteristics and needs of students with physical disabilities and chronic health impairments; and
- specialized instructional methodologies and technologies; and adaptation or modification of programs for students with physical disabilities or chronic health impairments.

There also may be a need for a qualified health professional to assess the need for health services.

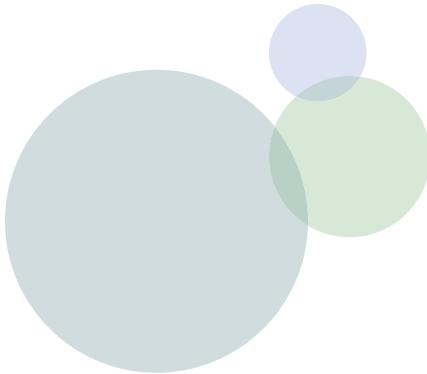
Whenever there is any doubt as to who should provide health care in the school setting, the district staff and the school principal shall consult with the parents, the local health unit or the attending physician. Districts should ensure that staff who serve students with chronic and complex health needs are trained and qualified to perform the functions required.

Recent and ongoing technological advances in adaptive devices related to computer access, environmental controls, and augmented communication have greatly enhanced learning opportunities for students with physical disabilities. Staff will need to stay informed of current developments and introduce new technology as appropriate. The service of SET-BC may be appropriate for some of these students (see Appendix H.2.3 SET-BC).

Education assistants

Education assistants who work in classrooms with students with physical disabilities or chronic health impairments should have sufficient skills and training for the duties they are assigned.

It should be noted that education assistants work under the direction of a teacher and the general supervision of a teacher or school principal. In-service training should include opportunities to further develop expertise in these and related areas.



E.9 Visual Impairments

Definition

Visual impairment is a generic term that covers a range of difficulties with vision and includes the following categories: blind, legally blind, partially sighted, low vision, and cortically visually impaired.

For educational purposes, a student with visual impairment is one whose visual acuity is not sufficient for the student to participate with ease in everyday activities. The impairment interferes with optimal learning and achievement and can result in a substantial educational disadvantage, unless adaptations are made in the methods of presenting learning opportunities, the nature of the materials used and/or the learning environment. It is not intended to include students described as having visual perceptual difficulties unless they also have a vision loss as described below.

For information pertaining to students who are deafblind, refer to [Section E.7 Deafblind](#).

To be eligible for supplemental funding as a student with a visual impairment, the following conditions must be met:

In the opinion of an ophthalmologist, optometrist, orthoptist or the Visually Impaired Program at British Columbia's Children's Hospital, the student's functioning may be described by one of the following:

- a visual acuity of 6/21 (20/70) or less in the better eye after correction;
- a visual field of 20 degrees or less;
- any progressive eye disease with a prognosis of becoming one of the above in the next few years; or
- a visual problem or related visual stamina that is not correctable and that results in the student functioning as if their visual acuity is limited to 6/21 (20/70) or less; and

The student must meet the above eligibility criteria; and

- A current IEP is in place that includes:
 - individualized goals,
 - adaptations and/or modifications where appropriate,
 - the strategies to meet these goals, and
 - measures for tracking student achievement in relation to the goals.
- The student is receiving inclusive education services that are directly related to the student's visual impairment on a regular basis from a qualified teacher of the visually impaired.
- The inclusive education services being provided are beyond those offered to the general student population and are proportionate to the level of need(s).
- The inclusive education services are outlined in the IEP and directly relate to the student's identified disabilities or diverse abilities.
- Reduction in class size is not by itself a sufficient service to meet the definition.

Identification and Assessment

School personnel should recommend to parents that their child see an Optometrist whenever they suspect a student is experiencing difficulties or is having trouble learning which may be due to vision problems.

General health information about school-age children and their eyes is available at the following website: <https://www.healthlinkbc.ca/>.

Health Authorities vary in the services they provide in communities to identify vision problems in young children. A case finding approach that identifies children who may be at risk is preferable to annual screenings.

School districts should develop and implement referral procedures to ensure that every visually impaired student is identified, and receives an appropriate educational program.

In order to plan the educational program the teacher of the visually impaired should conduct functional vision and learning media assessment to identify the educational implications of the student's vision loss. In the case of students with a severe visual impairment, a qualified orientation and mobility instructor should also assess the students' skills in orientation and mobility.

Planning and Implementation

A component essential to the establishment of an effective system of delivery of services to students with visual impairment is the availability of qualified, experienced teachers who have regular classroom experience and in addition are competent to adapt materials, teach braille, use visual aids and technological devices and plan, develop, deliver, and monitor all aspects of schooling affected by visual impairment.

With appropriate support services, many students can follow the curriculum with adaptation of learning resources or instructional methods. When necessary, however, the curriculum should be modified to reflect individual needs. The student's educational requirements and any special measures that are to be taken in order to help meet those requirements should be documented in a formal Individual Education Plan.

When an IEP is developed, the following needs should be considered:

- orientation and mobility skills;
- visual skills;
- specialized instruction and adaptations for reading and writing (e.g., braille, magnified print, electronic text);
- specialized instruction and adaptations in mathematics (e.g., abacus, Nemeth Code);
- access to technologies (e.g., braille writers and notetakers, audio calculators, computers);
- daily living skills;
- social skills;
- vocational planning and skill development;
- study skills and note-taking strategies; and
- concept development.

Orientation and mobility (O&M) is an essential component of the curriculum for students with severe visual impairments. It provides students with the skills necessary to know where they are in the school or community, where they want to go and how to get there in a safe and efficient manner with as much independence as possible. Orientation and mobility training should not be restricted to the school environment but should include other environments in which the student is required to function at different times of the day.

At the secondary level, school districts may develop and approve orientation and mobility programs or braille programs for visually impaired students as locally developed or independent study courses for credit toward graduation.

A working or instructional area for instruction in specific skill development by the itinerant or resource teacher should also be provided. This instructional area should be conducive to effective instruction (i.e., in compliance with health and safety codes, quiet, adequately lit, ventilated and free from distractions).

Evaluation and Reporting

The [K-12 Student Reporting Policy](#) pertains to all learners in the B.C. education system. A student who has a disability or diverse ability should receive regular communications of student learning in the same way as their peers in any other program and at the same time as the school and/or districts' regular reporting periods.

Due to factors such as visual fatigue, slow reading and writing speed, and the visual components of evaluation tools such as video or maps the student may require adaptations to the usual classroom testing situation. Such adaptations could involve additional time, the use of a reader or scribe, the use of specialized equipment, reduction in the volume of work to be completed while retaining the same Learning Standards, the provision of a description of the visual components, such as a video, and the use of an alternate setting for completing the work. These adaptations should be documented in the student's IEP and monitored for their appropriateness and effectiveness.

As outlined in the Inclusive Education section of the [K-12 Student Reporting Policy](#), regular reporting procedures are used to communicate student learning for students who use adaptions to access and show their learning.

For students writing provincial examinations, braille, large print, or electronic versions of examinations can be provided if applied for well in advance. See Appendix H.3 Adjudication: Supports for Graduation Assessments for more information on procedures for adapting provincial examinations to accommodate students with visual impairment.

Personnel

Teacher of the visually impaired

Specialist teachers with responsibilities for supporting students in this category should fulfill the qualifications described for a learning assistance teacher (see Section D.1 Learning Assistance Services).

A specialist teacher of the visually impaired should have:

- a valid B.C. Teaching Certificate, and
- a Master's degree or diploma in the education of the visually impaired.

Where a district is unable to employ a specialist teacher of the visually impaired, this requirement may be met by providing regular services through sharing arrangements with other districts or through a fee-for-service arrangement with qualified specialist teachers of the visually impaired.

Orientation and mobility instructor

To ensure that students have access to appropriate orientation and mobility services, school districts should obtain services from qualified orientation and mobility instructors. The Ministry defines a qualified orientation and mobility instructor as one who:

- meets standards established by the Academy for Certification of Vision Rehabilitation & Education Professionals (ACVREP); or
- has a Master's degree in orientation and mobility; or
- has completed post-graduate studies in orientation and mobility which include at least 300 hours of supervised practice in orientation and mobility working with individuals with a variety of visual impairments.

They should have a solid foundation and expertise in the areas of education of students with visual impairment and child growth and development. They should also demonstrate skills in human relations and communication.

Many teachers of the visually impaired have taken additional training and are also qualified as orientation and mobility instructors. In other cases, school districts may find it necessary to contract for specialized orientation and mobility instructors to provide this training.

Education assistants

If the support of a education assistant is warranted the teacher of the visually impaired should consult with the classroom teacher to assist him or her in developing, directing, and monitoring the assistant's activities. Education assistants should have sufficient training and understanding of visual impairments for the duties they are assigned, and be able to demonstrate an understanding of the social, emotional and educational implications of vision loss.

Education assistants working with braille-using students should either have, or be working in a timely manner toward completion of, a braille transcribing course.

Braillists

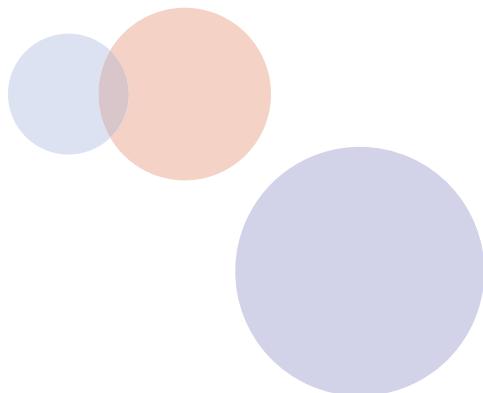
Districts enrolling braille-using students will need to obtain braille transcription services for tests, examinations and teacher-made materials. A staff braillist should be available to provide these transcription services.

Information about personnel training for braille is available through the Provincial Resource Centre for the Visually Impaired (PRCVI).

Resources

Provincial Resource Centre for the Visually Impaired - PRCVI

School districts may borrow learning resources, reference materials and equipment for the use of students with visual impairments from the Provincial Resource Centre for the Visually Impaired (PRCVI).



E.10 Deaf or Hard of Hearing

Definition

A student considered to be deaf or hard of hearing is one who has a medically diagnosed hearing loss that results in a substantial educational difficulty

A student who is deaf or hard of hearing has an audiological assessment by an audiologist that affirms a bilateral hearing loss, a unilateral loss with significant speech/language delay, or a cochlear implant.

Students with a diagnosis of central auditory processing dysfunction are not considered for this category unless there is an additional diagnosis of peripheral hearing loss.

For information pertaining to students who are deafblind, see page 66

To be eligible for supplemental funding as a student who is deaf or hard of hearing, the following conditions must be met:

- A medical diagnosis of a significant hearing loss has been made; and
- A current IEP is in place that includes:
 - individualized goals,
 - adaptations and/or modifications where appropriate,
 - the strategies to meet these goals, and
 - measures for tracking student achievement in relation to the goals.
- The student is receiving inclusive education services that are directly related to the student's hearing loss on a regular basis from a qualified teacher of the deaf and hard of hearing.
- For students with unilateral hearing loss, there must be significant hearing loss in the affected ear and an annual assessment of impact must be documented.
- Those with a cochlear implantation are receiving services on a regular basis from a qualified education professional with special training.
- The services being provided are beyond those offered to the general student population and are proportionate to level of need(s).
- The inclusive education services are outlined in the IEP and directly relate to the student's identified disabilities or diverse abilities.
- Reduction in class size is not by itself a sufficient service to meet the definition.

In general, the support needs of students with unilateral hearing loss can be managed by classroom adaptations. A student with a unilateral hearing loss should not be reported for funding unless the hearing loss is moderate to profound (the affected ear has a pure tone average loss of 50 dB or greater for the frequencies 500 Hz to 4000 Hz) and there is evidence of support from a qualified education professional.

A student with educationally significant problems, which are directly attributable to the unilateral hearing loss, may only be reported in this category if qualified personnel conduct an assessment annually to provide evidence that the hearing loss seriously impacts the student's education. The assessment typically includes audiology, speech language, communication, and/or social skills development.

Identification and Assessment

Most children with significant hearing loss will have been identified through an audiological assessment prior to entering the school system.

Any student referred for inclusive education services during his or her school career should be referred for a hearing assessment in order to determine whether an intermittent or chronic hearing loss is the primary cause of any exhibited learning or behavioural problem.

Hearing loss is generally measured in terms of decibel loss using standards agreed on internationally. However, decibel losses do not always correlate with educational implications and are therefore not a sole criterion for determination of need for educational intervention. Following the identification of a student's hearing loss an assessment to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the student in the areas of language development and communication skills may be required. This assessment, usually administered by a teacher of the deaf and hard of hearing, may include the administration of standardized tests in the areas of ability and achievement, as well as curriculum-based assessment and observation and teacher reports. Program planning decisions and recommendations for placement of the student in a specific program should occur only once a full assessment has been completed.

A critical part of the assessment process is determining the method of communication to be used in the educational setting. The Ministry of Healthy Living and Sport and Ministry of Health will select assistive living equipment from a set list of available equipment. The Ministry of Education and Child Care, through the Auditory Outreach Program, is responsible for maintaining this list and making it available to the health authority audiologist for selection.

Ministry of Health will provide hearing aid selection, fitting, verification and monitoring services. Ministry of Education and Child Care, through its boards of education and participating independent school authorities may monitor remote microphone hearing assistance technology in accordance with best practices on the Board of Hearing Aid Dealers.

Planning and Implementation

The educational programs for students who are deaf or hard of hearing typically include specific instruction in:

- language development, auditory management;
- speech development, speech reading;
- sign language as required; and
- deaf culture when appropriate.

In addition to addressing the direct effects of hearing loss and language development, the IEP should address the social and vocational needs which arise as a result of the hearing loss and which are known to be significant.

Most students who are deaf or hard of hearing can and should be educated in their local school district. Typically, programming for students with hearing loss involves one or more of the following services:

- a regular class with direct, frequent support from a qualified itinerant teacher of the deaf and hard of hearing;
- a resource room staffed by a teacher of the deaf and hard of hearing;
- a self-contained class staffed by a teacher of the deaf and hard of hearing who has access to the appropriate support services; and/or
- an individual program for students with hearing loss and additional disabilities or diverse abilities.

The prevalence of hearing loss is low. Therefore, the provision of a full range of services within a single school district is not always feasible. In such cases, school districts are encouraged to collaborate to provide regional programs that serve the needs of students in several districts. In particular, the social and emotional needs of adolescent students who are deaf or hard of hearing may require more than itinerant services.

Where there are a sufficient number of students, local or regional school programs may be developed with qualified staff and the appropriate services to support those who are deaf and hard of hearing.

Further to the above options, when the needs of a particular deaf or hard of hearing student cannot first be met locally or regionally, or where special circumstances prevail, the student may be referred to the Provincial Educational Review Committee for Deaf and Hard of Hearing students for

- recommendations for programming; and/or
- determination of eligibility for Provincial Resource Programs designed for students with hearing loss.

Evaluation and Reporting

School districts are responsible for developing clearly defined policies and procedures which include a mechanism for:

- assessing the effectiveness of local programs for students who are deaf or hard of hearing";
- monitoring the educational program of a student placed in a regional or provincial setting to ensure continued appropriateness; and
- evaluating student progress specific to the additional service provided by a teacher of the deaf and hard of hearing.
- Such evaluation may result in adjustment of communication methodology, recommendations for either additional or reduced service, recommendation for alternate placement, etc.

It is expected that students who are deaf or hard of hearing will meet the Learning Standards of the BC curriculum. As outlined in the Inclusive Education section of the [K-12 Student Reporting Policy](#), regular reporting procedures are used to communicate student learning for these students.

Personnel

Teachers of the deaf and hard of hearing

Specialist teachers with responsibilities for supporting students reported in this category should fulfill the qualifications described for a learning assistance teacher (see Section D.1 Learning Assistance Services).

A specialist teacher of the deaf and hard of hearing should have:

- a valid B.C. Teaching Certificate; and
- a Master's degree or diploma in the education of the deaf and hard of hearing;
- or
- certification by the Canadian Association of Educators of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (CAEDHH).

Where a district is unable to employ a specialist teacher of the deaf and hard of hearing, this requirement may be met by providing services through sharing arrangements with adjacent districts or through a fee-for-service arrangement with qualified specialist teachers of the deaf and hard of hearing.

Visual language interpreters

Where a district determines that a student's program will include the services of a visual language interpreter, often referred to as an interpreter or sign language interpreter, the visual language interpreter should meet standards established by:

- the Registry of Interpreters of the Deaf, Inc. (R.I.D), or
- the Association of Visual Language Instructors of Canada (AVLIC);
- or be a graduate of the Douglas College Visual Language Interpreter Training Program or an equivalent program from another institution.

Supporting cochlear implant recipients

School boards should ensure that specialist educators have appropriate qualifications to support students who need services after they have had surgery for cochlear implantation.

Education assistants

Education assistants working with students who are deaf or hard of hearing should have sufficient training and understanding of hearing loss for the duties they are assigned. Education assistants should be able to demonstrate:

- an understanding of the social, emotional and educational implications of hearing loss; and
- competence in the communication mode of the student(s).

Where the role of the education assistant is to facilitate communication between the student and others in the environment the district should ensure the teacher assistant can demonstrate proficiency in the communication mode of the student. In instances where sign communication and/or oral interpretation is required and the individual is not a qualified interpreter, districts are advised to arrange for qualified interpreters to evaluate the communication competency of the education assistant.

Resources

Auditory Training Equipment

School boards determine whether students who have a hearing loss need auditory training equipment for classroom use. The Ministry of Education and Child Care makes auditory training equipment available to school districts for the use of students who are deaf or hard of hearing in public and independent schools and provides for routine maintenance. See Appendix H.2.1 Auditory Outreach Program (POP-AO).

Provincial Outreach Program: Deaf or Hard of Hearing (POPDHH)

The Provincial Outreach Program: Deaf or Hard of Hearing is available to provide consultative and support services to school districts.

Resource Centre

A resource centre for deaf, hard of hearing and speech materials has been established as part of the outreach program of the Provincial School for the Deaf to permit teachers of the deaf and hard of hearing and other district personnel to review recent professional publications, assessment tools and media materials.

E.11 Autism Spectrum Disorder

Definition

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a term used to describe a group of lifelong neurodevelopmental disabilities characterized by the manifestation of behavioural characteristics across multiple areas of functioning. ASD is defined and diagnosed through the observation of behaviours. Characteristics are observed, in varying degrees, in social relationships, communicative competence, pattern and range of interests, and sensory responsiveness. The impact of ASD can range from mild to severe, and may improve or change across an individual's life. Students with ASD exhibit impairments in:

- communication;
- reciprocal social interaction; and
- restricted repetitive patterns of interests and behaviours.

The Ministry of Education and Child Care uses the definition of ASD as defined in the Standards and Guidelines for the Assessment and Diagnosis of Young Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder in British Columbia, produced by the Ministry of Health. ASD includes all of the following DSM-1V and ICD-10 categories:

- Autistic Disorder
- PDD-NOS/Atypical Autism
- Asperger Disorder/Syndrome
- Rett Syndrome
- Childhood Disintegrative Disorder

To be eligible for supplemental funding, the following conditions must be met:

- a diagnosis of ASD must have been made by appropriately qualified professionals (see Identification and Assessment section for further information);
- the ASD must adversely affect educational performance;
- a current IEP is in place that includes:
 - individualized goals,
 - adaptations and/or modifications where appropriate,
 - the strategies to meet these goals, and
 - measures for tracking student achievement in relation to the goals;
- Ongoing inclusive education service(s) are provided;
- the services being provided are beyond those offered to the general student population and are proportionate to level of need(s);
- the inclusive education services are outlined in the IEP and directly relate to the student's identified disabilities or diverse abilities; and
- reduction in class size is not by itself a sufficient service to meet the definition.

Identification and Assessment

On January 1, 2004, the Province introduced Standards and Guidelines for the Assessment and Diagnosis of Young Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder in British Columbia, that govern the identification and assessment of students under the age of six for a diagnosis of autism. The Ministry of Education and Child Care adopted these Standards.

The Standards require that a clinical diagnostic assessment, undertaken after January 1, 2004 must be conducted by a qualified specialist (registered psychologist, paediatrician, neurologist or psychiatrist) with broad experience in diagnosing children with autism and developmental disabilities. The assessment must include and integrate information from multiple sources and various professions from different disciplines. Assessment must include psychological assessment of cognitive level and adaptive functioning using standardized norm-referenced instruments; a comprehensive speech-language-communication evaluation using standardized norm-referenced instruments; and a comprehensive medical evaluation by a paediatrician including a detailed physical exam and appropriate laboratory investigations. Additional assessments may include occupational therapy assessment, psychiatric assessment or other specialty assessment as indicated.

For more information, see the Standards and Guidelines for the Assessment and Diagnosis of Young Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder in British Columbia at http://www.phsa.ca/Documents/asd_standards_0318.pdf.

For all children and youth diagnosed on or after establishment of provincial guidelines on Jan. 1, 2004 a confirmed BC Autism Assessment Network (BCAAN) Clinical Diagnostic Assessment report documenting diagnosis of ASD should be accepted without further review.

For students with a documented diagnosis of ASD form other than BCAAN, who were under the **age of six** at the date of diagnosis, documentation should be reviewed in terms of meeting the Standards and Guidelines criteria:

A. Components of the Clinical Diagnostic Assessment

- History from multiple sources
- Mental status examination
- Evaluation of developmental level
- Review of community records and prior assessments
- Consultation with other disciplines

B. Clinical History

- History guided by use of a standardized ASD diagnostic interview with the primary caregiver(s) (ADI-R).
- Documentation of use of appropriate tool as well as details of data that the tool generated.

C. Clinical Observation

- Administration of a standardized ASD diagnostic observation of the patient (ADOS).
- Documentation of use of appropriate tool as well as details of data that the tool generated.

D Supplemental/Prior Assessments Required

- Paediatrics
- Psychology
- Speech and Language Pathology

For students with a documented diagnosis of ASD from other than BCAAN, who were **over the age of six** at the date of diagnosis, documentation should be reviewed in terms of meeting the following criteria:

A. Components of the Clinical Diagnostic Assessment

- Mental Health Review (including history and mental status examination)
- Evaluation of developmental level
- Review of community records and prior assessments

B. Clinical History

- History guided by use of a standardized ASD diagnostic interview with the primary caregivers (ADI-R).
- Documentation of use of appropriate tool as well as details of data that the tool generated.

C. Clinical Observation

- Administration of a standardized ASD diagnostic observation of the patient (ADOS).
- Documentation of use of appropriate tool as well as details of data that the tool generated.

For all children and youth with a documented diagnosis of ASD from another province in Canada who have moved to British Columbia, a confirmation of diagnosis of ASD by a qualified BC specialist should be accepted, provided the confirmation of diagnosis includes a copy of the original assessment and diagnostic report(s). Qualified specialists include paediatricians, psychiatrists, and registered psychologists with broad experience in diagnosing children with autism and developmental disabilities.

"Legacy provisions"

Students of any age who were identified by school boards in the Autism category in the 2005/06 school year will remain eligible for continued placement in this category, provided a previous documented diagnosis of ASD was made by an appropriately qualified professional, a current IEP remains in place and the student continues to receive ongoing inclusive education services. Such students will remain eligible for continued placement in this category on the basis that they were identified in the autism category at 2005/06, consistent with Ministry of Education and Child Care requirements for that school year. All students with a documented diagnosis of ASD made by a qualified professional (registered psychologist, pediatrician, neurologist or psychiatrist) prior to Jan. 1, 2004 should be deemed eligible.

Planning and Implementation

Individualized goals of each student's education program must be documented in a timely manner in a current IEP. Taking individual needs into account, goals for students with ASD should usually address:

- socially adaptive behaviours and social responsiveness;
- motor development;
- communicative competence; and
- academic performance.

Many children with ASD receive services from other agencies. School personnel should work co-operatively with other agency staff to create services that are as integrated as possible.

Education programs for students with ASD may take place in a regular classroom, but this does not preclude the use of different learning environments such as small group instruction in a resource room, self-contained classes or other specialized settings. The goal of placement should be to meet the student's educational needs.

Career exploration, job skills training and work experience should be an integral part of the secondary school experience for students with ASD.

Procedures and timelines for reviewing intended instructional outcomes should be clearly noted in each student's IEP. The IEP must be reviewed at least once a year.

Evaluation and Reporting

Many students with ASD will meet the Learning Standards of the BC curriculum if appropriate adaptations are made to instruction and assessment methods. As outlined in the Inclusive Education section of the [K-12 Student Reporting Policy](#), regular reporting procedures are used to communicate student learning for students who use adaptions to access and show their learning.

There will be some rare occasions where students require extensive modifications and are assessed and evaluated only on individualized learning goals as outlined in their Individual Education Plan (IEP), and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade they are enrolled. In these instances:

- Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning do not need to include a scale indicator or letter grade and percentage
- Written feedback is required that clearly explains the student's progress made towards their individualized learning goals and areas for further growth
- If a scale indicator or a letter grade and percentage are used on Written Learning Updates and the Summary of Learning, it must be noted that the student is being evaluated in relation to their individualized learning goals as outlined in their IEP and not the Learning Standards of the curriculum for the course or grade for which they are enrolled.

For more information, see the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Information for Educators and School Leaders at <https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/reporting/information-for-educators-and-school-leaders>, and the K-12 Student Reporting Policy Communicating Student Learning Guidelines at <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/kindergarten-to-grade-12/k-12-student-reporting-policy-communicating-student-learning-guidelines.pdf>

IEPs should identify any adaptations and modifications of student assessment procedures that are required to provide a fair appraisal of the knowledge and skills a student with ASD has acquired (see Appendix H.13 Relevant Governing Legislation: School Act - Ministerial Orders).

Personnel

Specialist staff

Specialist teachers with responsibilities for supporting students reported in this category should fulfill the qualifications described for a learning assistance teacher (see Section D.1 Learning Assistance Services).

Specialist teachers working with students with ASD should have or acquire skills and training in behaviour management and skill development in social interaction, verbal and non-verbal communication, and social skills. As well, specialist teachers should display those skills necessary to plan, develop, implement, and evaluate functional and realistic individual programs.

These specialist teachers should also have competence in consulting with agencies providing community services, establishing transdisciplinary teams for collaborative planning, and in supervising/co-coordinating the work of education assistants and other relevant personnel.

The need for specialist support personnel for students with ASD varies, depending on the student's situation. Where district support services are required, such as psycho-educational assessment/intervention or speech-language pathology, students with ASD should be granted equitable access to this assistance. Where specialized community services are being provided, collaborative planning among the specialists is recommended.

Education assistants

Education assistants who work in classrooms with students with ASD should have sufficient skills and training for the duties they are assigned, including:

- observing and gathering data about behaviour;
- shaping appropriate behaviour using behavioural techniques;
- stimulating communication;
- developing skills for independent living; and
- facilitating peer interaction and relationships.

Education assistants work under the direction of a teacher and the general supervision of a teacher or school principal. In-service training should include opportunities to further develop key skills.

Resources

The Provincial Outreach Program for Autism & Related Disorders (POPARD)

The Provincial Outreach Program for Autism & Related Disorders (POPARD) outreach program is available to provide assessment and consulting services to school district personnel. Persons interested in finding out about these services to school personnel should make their inquiries through the appropriate local district contact, or via the Internet at: www.autismoutreach.ca

Autism Spectrum Disorder Standards (for children under 6):

The Practice Standards require that a clinical diagnostic assessment must be conducted by a qualified psychologist, paediatrician, or child psychiatrist with broad experience in diagnosing children with autism and developmental disabilities. The diagnosis of ASD is clinical, based on the most current criteria in the DSM or ICD (presently DSM-IV-TR and ICD-10). The assessment must include and integrate information from multiple sources and various professionals from different disciplines. Integration of results from multi-disciplinary assessments is necessary and essential. Final synthesis of the information and the decision regarding the appropriate diagnosis needs to be taken by an individual who has been trained to weigh the evidence, integrate the findings, and deal with the issues regarding differential diagnosis. The clinical diagnostic assessment of a child with suspected ASD should include the following components:

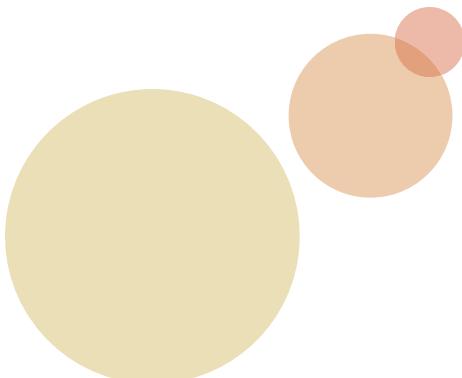
- History from multiple sources, including interview(s) with the caregiver and other involved professionals;
- Consultation with professionals from other disciplines;
- An evaluation of developmental level based on history and examination, or formal measure;
- A standardized ASD diagnostic interview with the primary caregiver(s) with at least moderate sensitivity and specificity for ASD; and,
- A standardized observation of social and communicative behaviour and play.

Assessment must include psychological assessment of cognitive level and adaptive functioning using standardized norm-referenced instructions; a comprehensive speech-language- communication evaluation using standardized norm-referenced instruments; and a comprehensive medical evaluation by a paediatrician including a detailed physical exam and appropriate laboratory investigations. Additional assessments may include occupational therapy assessment, psychiatric assessment or other specialty assessment as indicated. For more information, please refer to the Standards, which can be viewed at:

http://www.phsa.ca/Documents/asd_standards_0318.pdf

Autism Spectrum Disorder Standards (for children over 6):

Autism Spectrum Disorder Practice Standards for children and youth over the age of 6 are currently under development by BC Autism Assessment Network and will be posted on this site once developed.



F. Provincial Resource Programs

"Provincial resource program" means a program established by order of the minister and operated by a board or a francophone education authority ([School Act](#), section 1(1)).

F.1 Provincial Resource Programs – PRPs

In addition to the regular block of funds allocated to school districts for the provision of public education, the Province also funds a group of education alternatives known as Provincial Resource Programs (PRPs). These programs are intended to assist districts to meet the educational needs of students in exceptional circumstances.

PRPs are operated by host school districts and are located throughout the province to serve approximately 10,000 school-aged individuals. Some of these programs are operated in co-operation with other provincial ministries, including the Ministry of Children and Family Development and the Ministry of Health. PRPs enable students to continue learning while in hospitals, treatment centres or containment centres. Other PRP facilities provide specific services for students with disabilities or diverse abilities throughout the province, either on an outreach basis or within a provincial centre.

Each year, the Ministry of Education and Child Care establishes a budget for the operation of PRPs. Districts submit their proposed budgets for the coming school year, including anticipated operating expenditures. A PRP review committee comprising ministry staff considers all budget requests submitted by school boards, on an individual program basis.

Ministry policy for the approval of Provincial Resource Programs is governed by the School Act, section 168 (2)(f): The minister may make an order "establishing and causing to be operated Provincial Resource Programs and Provincial Schools in British Columbia and providing in the m specialized types of education."

F.2 Eligibility for PRP Status

Educational programs that may be eligible for designation as a Provincial Resource Program are:

Youth Custody Centres and Residential Attendance Centre Programs operated or contracted by other ministries which provide educational programs for youth 19 years of age or younger, and which have been established in accordance with the current protocol agreements signed between the Ministry of Education and Child Care and the Ministry of Children and Family Development.

Residential Programs for the treatment and/or rehabilitation of children and youth of school age which include an educational program and which have been established with the mutual agreement of the social service ministries and the Ministry of Education and Child Care in accordance with current protocol agreements.

Educational Programs located in hospitals where the majority of students are not ordinarily resident in the school district in which the hospital is located and where the program has been established in accordance with current protocol agreements.

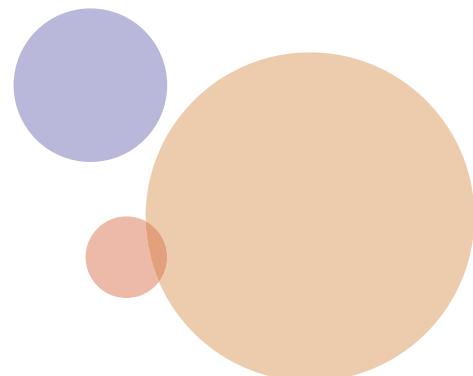
Unique programs designated by the minister for exceptionally low-incidence or other targeted populations, when it has been demonstrated that the number of such students is so low and the nature of the disabilities or diverse abilities so severe as to preclude the operation of a suitable program in most school districts. The majority of students in such programs may not be residents of the host district.

School districts may apply to the minister to have a program designated as a PRP if it meets any of the above criteria and the majority of students in the program would not normally be residents of the district.

F.3 Procedures for Designation as a PRP

For a program to be designated under section 168 (2) (f) of the School Act as a Provincial Resource Program, and in order to be funded, the following is required:

1. A board seeking to operate a Provincial Resource Program must (a) apply in writing to the minister, providing all information required by the minister; (b) submit to the minister a proposed budget in an approved form; and (c) provide the minister with a written copy of the criteria for admission of students to the program.
2. A board seeking to renew a designation of a program as a Provincial Resource Program must comply with sub-sections (a), (b), and (c) of section 1 above.
3. The minister will review an application by a board for the designation or the renewal of designation of a program as a Provincial Resource Program and may approve or not approve the application as submitted.
4. Unless the minister orders otherwise, the designation of a program as a Provincial Resource Program will be for one year only.
5. Grants paid to a board for the operation of a Provincial Resource Program must be accounted for as trust funds and must be included in the audited financial statements of the board.
6. The minister may cancel the designation of a program as a Provincial Resource Program at any time if the board operating the Provincial Resource Program fails to admit students in accordance with the written criteria submitted by the board pursuant to section 1(c) above or fails to meet the standards for services articulated in annual agreements with the Ministry.



F.4 List of Programs

Ministerial Order 189/08, the Provincial Resource Programs Order

Provincial Resource Programs	Administrating School District
Auditory Outreach Program <i>Providing outreach services and loans of assistive listening devices to schools working with students with cochlear implants.</i> https://www.sd47.bc.ca/auditory	qathet (47)
Inclusion Outreach <i>Supporting school teams working with students with multiple and complex disabilities.</i> https://www.inclusionoutreach.ca/	Greater Victoria (61)
Provincial Outreach Program for Autism and Related Disorders <i>Increasing capacity of school staff to support students with autism spectrum disorder and related disorders.</i> https://autismoutreach.ca/	Delta (37)
Provincial Outreach Program for Students with Deafblindness <i>Providing outreach services to school teams working with students with deafblindness.</i> https://www.popdb.ca/	Richmond (38)
Provincial Outreach Program for Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder <i>Building capacity in school districts for students with FASD and their teachers.</i> https://www.fasdoutreach.ca/	Prince George (57)
Provincial Outreach Program for the Early Years <i>Increasing capacity of K-3 educators to support all primary English literacy learners.</i> https://www.popey.ca/	Richmond (38)
Provincial Outreach Program: Deaf and Hard of Hearing <i>Collaborating with school districts to support Deaf & Hard of Hearing students</i> https://popdhh.ca/	Burnaby (41)
Provincial Resource Centre for the Visually Impaired (PRCVI) <i>Supporting school districts with students with visual impairments.</i> https://www.prcvi.org/	Vancouver (39)
SET-BC <i>Providing outreach services and loans of assistive technology for students with complex disabilities.</i> https://www.setbc.org/	Vancouver (39)
Fraser Park Secondary School Program <i>Educational program for students in Burnaby Youth Custody Centre.</i> https://burnabyschools.ca/programs/maples-fraser-park-secondary-programs/	Burnaby (41)
Compass School Program <i>Educational program for students attending MCFD's Full-Time Attendance Program as an alternative to custody.</i> https://www.jhsni.bc.ca/full-time-attendance-programs/	Campbell River (72)
A'MUT School Program <i>Educational program for Aboriginal females attending a 20-week alternative custody program</i> https://www.surreyschools.ca/editionservices/page/129064/a-mut	Surrey (36)
Kackaamin Family Development Centre School Program <i>Educational program for students whose family is attending the six-week treatment program for substance use.</i> https://www.kackaamin.org/learning-centre	Pacific Rim (70)

Peak House School Program <i>Educational program for students attending the ten-week treatment program for substance use.</i> https://www.vsb.bc.ca/page/5114/peak-house-school-program	Vancouver (39)
Nenqayni Wellness Centre School Program <i>Educational program for children and youth from 15 First Nations in the Williams Lake area while attending substance use treatment programs.</i> https://nenqayni.com/	Cariboo-Chilcotin (27)
Daughters and Sisters School Program <i>Educational program for students attending the six-month residential treatment program for substance use.</i> https://www.surreyschools.ca/educationservices/page/129080/daughters-sisters	Surrey (36)
Waypoint School Program <i>Educational Program for students attending the four-month residential treatment program for substance use.</i> https://www.surreyschools.ca/educationservices/page/129106/waypoint	Surrey (36)
BC Children's Hospital School Program <i>Educational program for students who are patients at BC Children's Hospital Teck Acute Care Centre.</i> https://www.vsb.bc.ca/page/5104/bc-children-s-hospital-school-program	Vancouver (39)
BC Children's Hospital - Sunny Hill School Program <i>Educational program for students who are patients at Sunny Hill Acute Rehabilitation Program or Outpatient Neuromotor Program.</i> https://www.vsb.bc.ca/page/5109/sunny-hill-school-program	Vancouver (39)
Canuck Place School Program <i>Educational program for students receiving pediatric palliative care.</i> https://www.vsb.bc.ca/page/5111/canuck-place-school-program	Vancouver (39)
GF Strong Rehabilitation Centre School Program <i>Educational program for students receiving ongoing inpatient and outpatient care at GF Strong Rehabilitation Centre.</i> https://www.vsb.bc.ca/page/5113/gf-strong-school-program	Vancouver (39)
Abbotsford Adolescent Day Treatment School Program <i>Educational program for students from Abbotsford, Mission, Chilliwack and Fraser Cascade attending the day treatment program.</i> https://www.abbotsfordchildandyouth.ca/programs/adolescent-day-treatment-program	Abbotsford (34)
BC Children's Hospital Adolescent Psychiatric Unit School Program <i>Educational program for students who are patients of the BC Children's Hospital APU.</i> https://www.vsb.bc.ca/page/5106/bc-children-s-hospital-adolescent-psychiatric-unit	Vancouver (39)
BC Children's Hospital Child Psychiatric School Program <i>Educational program for elementary school age students who are patients of the BC Children's Hospital CPU.</i> https://www.vsb.bc.ca/page/5108/bc-children-s-hospital-child-psychiatric-unit	Vancouver (39)
BC Children's Hospital Eating Disorders In-Patient School Program <i>Educational program for students attending the BC Children's Hospital In-Patient Program.</i> https://www.vsb.bc.ca/page/5110/bc-children-s-hospital-eating-disorders-school-program-treatment-program	Vancouver (39)

Interior Health Adolescent Psychiatry Unit School Program <i>Educational program for students attending the Interior Health APU.</i> https://www.interiorhealth.ca/services/adolescent-psychiatry-unit	Central Okanagan (23)
Ledger School Program <i>Educational program for students from the Island Health region who are attending the in-patient, hospital based psychiatric program.</i> https://www.islandhealth.ca/our-locations/children-youth-locations/ledger-house-children-youth-families	Greater Victoria (61)
Maples School Program <i>Educational program for youth with mental health needs at Maples Adolescent Centre.</i> https://burnabyschools.ca/programs/maples-fraser-park-secondary-programs/	Burnaby (41)
North Fraser Youth Day Treatment School Program <i>Educational program for students with mental health needs admitted to the APU in Surrey Memorial Hospital.</i> https://helpstartshere.gov.bc.ca/resource/north-fraser-youth-day-treatment-program	Coquitlam (43)
South Fraser Adolescent Day Treatment School Program <i>Educational program for students attending ADTP.</i> https://www.surreyschools.ca/educationservices/page/129061/adtp-adolescent-day-treatment-program	Surrey (36)
Surrey Adolescent Psychiatric Unit School Program <i>Educational program for students admitted to the APU in Surrey Memorial Hospital.</i> https://www.surreyschools.ca/educationservices/page/129066/apu-adolescent-psychiatric-unit	Surrey (36)
University Hospital of Northern BC School Program <i>Educational program for students attending Adolescent Psychiatric Assessment Unit, Nechako Youth Treatment Centre, or Pediatrics Unit inpatient programs at University Hospital of Northern BC.</i> https://claweb.sd57.bc.ca/apps/pages/index.jsp?uREC_ID=1144526&type=d&pREC_ID=1388461	Prince George (57)
BC Provincial School for the Deaf <i>Provincial School for students who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing.</i> https://bcasd.burnabyschools.ca/	Burnaby (41)
Transition Program for Gifted Students <i>Educational program for academically gifted students.</i> https://transitionprogramforgiftedstudents.ca/	Vancouver (39)

G. Quick Reference Guide – Internet Resources

Internet Resources

[Capital Management for Kindergarten to Grade 12](#)

Additional resources include:

- [Accessibility in Buildings](#)

Access to Equipment, Technology, and Services

Resources include:

- [Auditory Outreach Program](#)
- [Provincial Resource Centre for the Visually Impaired \(PRCVI\)](#)
- [SET-BC](#)

[Adjudication: Supports for Graduation Assessments](#)

Additional resources include:

- [B.C. Graduation Program: Handbook of Procedures](#)
- [B.C. Graduation Program: Policy Guide](#)

[Student Disputes and Appeals](#)

Educational and Psychological Testing

Resources include:

- [Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing](#)
- [Testing and Assessment](#)

[Online Learning](#)

Additional resources include:

- [Online Learning BC](#)
- [Online Learning Policy](#)
- [Online Learning Information for Administrators](#)

[Kindergarten – 12 Data Collections](#)

[Full Day Kindergarten](#)

[Inter-Ministerial Protocols - Provision of Support Services](#)

[Safe and Healthy Schools](#)

Additional resources include:

- [Removal Health Safety \(see sections 85, 89-91 of the School Act\)](#)

[Integrated Child and Youth Teams](#)

[Child & Youth with Support Needs \(CYSN\)](#)

Relevant Governing Legislation: School Act – Ministerial Orders

Resources include:

- [School Act](#)
- [Students with Disabilities or Diverse Abilities Order](#)
- [Individual Education Plan Order](#)
- [Learning Update Order](#)

[Permanent Student Record Instructions](#)

Additional resources include:

- [Order Transcripts and Certificates](#)

[Compliance Program Information](#)

Inclusive Education Policy and Resources

Resources include:

- [Inclusive Education Policy](#)
- [Inclusive Education Resources](#)
- [K-12 Funding – Inclusive Education](#)
- [Inclusive Education Programs and Funding for Independent Schools](#)

Graduation Requirements

Career Programs

Additional resources include:

- [**Work Experience**](#)

Keeping Kids Safe from Abuse in BC

Nursing Support Services

Information Privacy and Security (FOIPPA)

Joint Educational Planning and Support for Children and Youth in Care

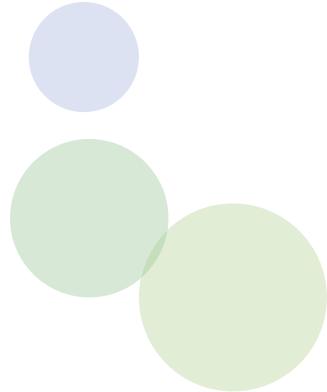
Additional resources include:

- [**First Nations Children and Youth in Care Protocol**](#)

Resources for Teachers

Additional resources include:

- [**BC's Curriculum**](#)
- [**MyEducation BC Standards Manual**](#)



H. Appendices

H.1 Capital Management for Kindergarten to Grade 12

Funding for public school buildings and structural improvements is shared between the provincial government and school boards. School boards are responsible for providing facilities that allow equality of access to educational programs for students with inclusive education needs. The ability of students with disabilities and diverse abilities to access school facilities affects the inclusion of these students in the overall school environment. Planning for those with disabilities or diverse abilities should ensure that they have access to the school facilities and all aspects of the school program. This access should be as seamless as possible; that is, there should not be an obvious distinction that some feature is only for students with disabilities.

For information and resources on capital management for kindergarten to grade 12, visit:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=D63059822A494E1A97409E35343F66AA>

For information on accessibility in buildings, visit:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=4F9B18E5720748059604543EE0875540>

H.2 Access to Equipment, Technology & Services

H.2.1 Auditory Outreach Program

Auditory Outreach, in collaboration with provincial centres, local audiologists and other service providers, assists public and independent schools throughout the province address the needs of school-aged students with hearing loss. Auditory Outreach loans assistive listening devices to public school districts, and group 1 and 2 independent schools, for individual students with hearing loss identified as needing this technology for school use.

For more information, visit: <https://www.sd47.bc.ca/auditory>

H.2.2 Provincial Resource Centre for the Visually Impaired (PRCVI)

The Provincial Resource Centre for the Visually Impaired (PRCVI) is charged with providing learning resources, leadership, information, training, and consultation to support school districts' and independent schools' goal of ensuring equitable access and enhanced educational opportunities for students with visual impairments including those with additional exceptionalities.

For more information, visit: <https://www.prcvi.org/about/>

H.2.3 SET-BC

SET-BC collaborates with BC school districts to provide training, technology, and consultative support that encourages all students to have greater access to the curriculum and other educational opportunities. SET-BC also provides professional development opportunities and training for school teams on specific technologies used in the classroom.

For more information, visit: <https://www.setbc.org/services/>

H.3 Adjudication: Supports for Graduation Assessments

Adjudication is the official process that helps ensure that students with demonstrated needs for supports within educational settings have access to the same supports during the Provincial Graduation Assessments.

For more information, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=C2E507E439374AB5A57FAC29F1915535>

For the B.C. Graduation Program: Handbook of Procedures, visit: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/kindergarten-to-grade-12/graduation/handbook_of_procedures.pdf

For the B.C. Graduation Program: Policy Guide, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/kindergarten-to-grade-12/support/graduation/graduation-policy-guide.pdf>

H.4 Appeal Process

Under section 11(2) of the School Act, if parents are not satisfied with decisions made by school officials that significantly affect the education, health or safety of a student, they may appeal to the local board of education. Every board of education is required to establish, by by-law, a procedure for hearing appeals. The Office of the Superintendent is able to provide information with regards to the local appeal process.

For more information, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=9455A1DB98FE4DACPBD5813668E253D06>

H.5 Educational and Psychological Testing

Standards for testing are set by the American Psychological Association and Canadian Psychological Association. A set of guidelines addresses the use of educational and psychological instruments (e.g., tests and data) within the context of psychological assessment, and focuses on assessment procedures, professional competencies and assessment knowledge competencies.

Level A Tests

These are tests which can be adequately administered, scored and interpreted with the aid of the manual, a familiarity with the client population, orientation to the kind of setting within which the testing is done, and a general knowledge of measurement principles and of the limitations of test interpretations. This category includes most interest inventories, group or individual, and multiple-choice tests that employ a simple metric as the main avenue of interpretation (e.g., occupational clusters).

Level B Tests

These are tests that require specific training for administration, scoring and interpretation. These tests are more complex than Level A tests and require sophisticated understanding of psychometric principles, the traits being measured, the client population and clinical issues involved in the setting within which the testing is done. This category would generally include most individual or group tests of achievement or interest, screening inventories and personnel tests.

Level C Tests

Tests that require advanced (graduate level) training for interpretation in the specific professional field to which the tests apply (e.g., clinical psychology, counselling psychology, school psychology, industrial/organizational psychology). Some of these tests may also require this level of training for competent administration and scoring. These tests are more complex than Level A and B tests. They require an in-depth understanding of psychometric principles, the traits and constructs being measured, the client population, and the clinical issues involved in the setting within which the testing is done. In addition, these tests require a high degree of professional skill and judgment for their interpretation. This group would generally include any aptitude or language or personality or clinical diagnostic test, group or individual.

For information on the Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing, visit: <https://www.apa.org/science/programs/testing/standards>

For information on testing and assessment, visit: <https://www.apa.org/science/programs/testing>

H.6 Online Learning

Online learning is a classroom alternative. It used to be called distributed learning. With this style of learning, students can:

- Connect with their B.C.-certified teacher from anywhere in B.C. using the internet, phone or mail
- Work with their teacher to reach goals in their learning plan
- Take a program or course online or by web conferencing, teleconferencing, correspondence, etc.
- Get support through opportunities for in-person learning and interactions with other students

Boards that offer Online Learning must ensure students with disabilities or diverse abilities have the appropriate supports as described in the Inclusive Education Policy and as required by the Students with Disabilities or Diverse Abilities Order and Individual Education Plan Order. Instruction and learning resources should be provided in a format that meets the student's identified needs in accordance with the IEP. To qualify for supplemental funding for students with disabilities or diverse abilities, boards must meet specific requirements documented in the Online Learning Procedures Guide at https://search.onlinelearningbc.com/sites/search.onlinelearningbc.com/files/pdf/OLBC_ProceduresGuide.pdf

Flexibility for students. Students are able to sign up for online learning with a **Provincial Online Learning School** or their District Online Learning School.

Learning from home. B.C. has a long history of helping students learn from home successfully. Online learning continues to provide a flexible option for students to learn from home that meets provincial education standards. Find out how online learning is different from homeschooling.

For more information on online learning, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/k-12/administration/legislation-policy/public-schools/online-learning-policy-general>

For information on Online Learning BC, visit: <https://search.onlinelearningbc.com/>

For information on Online Learning Policy, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/k-12/support/classroom-alternatives/online-learning>

For more information about Online Learning for students with disabilities or diverse abilities, visit: https://search.onlinelearningbc.com/sites/search.onlinelearningbc.com/files/pdf/OLBC_ProceduresGuide.pdf

H.7 Kindergarten-12 Data Collections

The Kindergarten-12 Data Collections website provides links to 1701 data collections, Student Achievement Data Exchange (SADE), the Employment Data and Analysis System (EDAS), School District contact information, as well as other data collections. For more information visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=A7E4B237E57747B583998A97EAF276A7>

H.8 Full Day Kindergarten

A full day, play-based kindergarten program has long-term benefits for a child's academic and social skills – it can help them succeed in school and in life. Access to full day kindergarten is available for all eligible five-year-olds in British Columbia.

For more information, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=12293B6D03474CC787615D08ADD8D572>

H.9 Inter-Ministerial Protocols - Provision of Support Services

At times, school-aged children receive support services that cross the jurisdiction of more than one ministry. The Inter-Ministerial Protocols for the Provision of Support Services to Schools are intended to support and guide the coordinated delivery of government funded and/or delivered services to school-aged children enrolled in public, independent or First Nation schools.

For more information, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/kindergarten-to-grade-12/teach/teaching-tools/inclusive/provision-of-support-services-to-schools.pdf>

H.10 Safe and Healthy Schools

B.C. schools work to develop positive and welcoming cultures and are committed to providing good environments for learning. Schools work to prevent problems through community building, fostering respect, inclusion, fairness and equity.

For more information, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=DF512FD3004D4CE2A9F43350118DC726>

For more health and safety information and resources for the education sector, visit: <https://www.worksafebc.com/en/health-safety/industries/education>

For information on joint health and safety committees that support an employer's duty to ensure a healthy and safe workplace, visit: <https://www.worksafebc.com/en/health-safety/create-manage/joint-health-safety-committees>

H.10.1 Removal Health Safety

B.C.'s School Act makes the following provision for the removal of a student from school:

91 (4) If a teacher, principal, vice-principal or director of instruction suspects a student is suffering from a communicable disease or other physical, mental or emotional condition that would endanger the health or welfare of the other students, the teacher, principal, vice-principal or director of instruction, must report the matter to the school medical officer, to the school principal and to the superintendent of schools for the district and may exclude the student from school until a certificate is obtained for the student from the school medical officer or a private medical practitioner permitting the student to return to school.

Local policies and procedures should focus on proactive preventative measures rather than giving sole attention to reactive processes.

Local agreements with employee groups may determine or influence the procedures adopted.

The board must continue to make available an educational program for any student removed or excluded from school for health or safety reasons. It is therefore recommended that boards establish policies and procedures related to the provision of educational programs to excluded students.

For information on Removal Health Safety, see sections 85, 89-90, and 91(4) of the School Act: https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96412_00

H.11 Integrated Child and Youth Teams

The Integrated Child and Youth (ICY) teams are part of B.C.'s strategy for mental health and substance use care. The ICY teams bring services together in a multidisciplinary team setting. The teams make it easier for children and youth to connect to the care they need, where and when they need it – at school and in the community.

For more information, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=2D70AACC468549808443AAA4AB848771>

H.12 Children & Youth with Support Needs (CYSN)

A variety of services for children and youth with support needs (CYSN) and their families are available across the province. Families may have additional options for how these services are delivered to them if they live in one of four areas piloting a new approach to CYSN services. These areas are in and around Kelowna, Prince Rupert, Terrace, and Smithers.

Connect with programs and service providers who can help families on their journey to support each child or young person in their lives. Families can access support like therapy, respite, equipment and guidance.

For more information, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=71558EA4F8F44CD5B505BAF5C4EBDA6B>

H.13 Relevant Governing Legislation: School Act - Ministerial Orders

For the School Act, visit: https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96412_00

H.13.1 Students with Disabilities or Diverse Abilities Order

This Minister's order defines students with disabilities or diverse abilities, describes the obligation of Boards of Education to consult with parents in the placement of students with disabilities or diverse abilities, and describes policy regarding integration.

For more information, visit: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/legislation-policy/legislation/schoollaw/e/m150_89.pdf

H.13.2 Individual Education Plan Order

This Minister's order sets out the requirements for Boards of Education to design and implement individual education plans for students with disabilities or diverse abilities.

For more information, visit: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/legislation-policy/legislation/schoollaw/e/m638_95.pdf

H.13.3 Learning Update Order

This Minister's order describes reporting requirements for all students, including students with disabilities or diverse abilities. For more information visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/legislation-policy/legislation/schoollaw/e/m184-23.pdf>

H.14 Permanent Student Record Instructions

A Permanent Student Record documents the history of a student's education program. The Permanent Student Record must be retained by school districts for 55 years after a student has withdrawn or graduated from school and stored according to school district policy.

For more information, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=4EFEFA4F281E472E884F52C2496A89CC>

For information on order transcripts and certificates, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=040EB8CF78CF4F2090D9C6FFF6F3CDA0>

H.15. Compliance Program Information

The Compliance Program supports the ministry's efforts to provide accurate funding to Boards of Education and independent school authorities.

For more information, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=AFB1B66E68C4428F924E89AFAAAAF6075>

H.16 Inclusive Education Policy and Resources

Students with disabilities or diverse abilities may require additional support and accommodations to enable them to access and participate in educational programs.

For Inclusive Education resources, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=7B2BC47E5E7D4C709E0489814356FD1F>

For more information on the Inclusive Education Policy, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=0859706D590E4842A1FBE045D398231C>

For more information on K-12 Funding - Inclusive Education, visit:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/k-12/administration/legislation-policy/public-schools/k-12-funding-inclusive-education>

Inclusive Education grants are made available to Group 1 and 2 independent schools that provide an inclusive education program to qualifying students as determined by the Independent School Act.

For more information on Inclusive Education Programs and Funding for Independent Schools:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/education-training/k-12/administration/legislation-policy/independent-schools/inclusive-education-programs-and-funding-independent-schools>

H.17 Graduation Requirements

To meet graduation requirements and be awarded a British Columbia Certificate of Graduation (Dogwood Diploma), students must earn a minimum of 80 credits and write provincial assessments of numeracy and literacy. The 80 credits include 52 credits for required courses (including 8 credits of Career Education courses) and a minimum of 28 elective credits.

For more information on graduation requirements, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=142C8F3C1BC44029A4713325F46BDBDE>

H.18 Career Programs

Through experiential learning, students make connections to career-life possibilities and post-graduation opportunities. Career Education helps students succeed in personal, educational and workplace contexts throughout life.

For more information on career programs, visit:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=5B884479B4024D909A04BC1904552687>

For information on work experience, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/kindergarten-to-grade-12/teach/pdfs/curriculum/appliedskills/wex-guide.pdf>

H.19 Keeping Kids Safe from Abuse in BC

Child abuse is one of the most serious problems facing our society. Abused children suffer and, all too often, the damage lasts a lifetime. Even worse, it can extend to future generations as patterns of abuse and neglect repeat themselves.

Most children do get the love and care they need to grow up strong, safe and secure. But others need our help. That's why it's so important to know the signs of abuse and neglect, and to take the right action when we see them.

For more information, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=1A1CB470388F4B12B4C640893B39BEC3>

H.20 Nursing Support Services

Nursing Support Services (NSS) assists parents and caregivers of children and youth (0-19) with medical complexities to lead active, healthy lives in their communities.

For more information, visit: <http://www.bcchildrens.ca/our-services/sunny-hill-health-centre/our-services/nursing-support>

H.21 Information Privacy and Security (FOIPPA)

The Information Privacy and Security (FOIPPA) category provides information about the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA) and how ministry staff manage the protection of personal client information.

For more information, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=D7876EAC5882413FBB805F02D4178F8D>

H.22 Joint Educational Planning and Support for Children and Youth in Care

The health and well-being of children and youth in care is the shared responsibility of many community partners. In addition to family and community involvement, two significant means of support for children and youth in care are the education system and the child welfare system.

The Ministry of Education and Child Care, through public and independent schools, and the Ministry of Children and Family Development are committed to working in collaboration with other ministries to provide consistent and continuous support for children and youth in care in achieving their learning outcomes.

For more information, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/kindergarten-to-grade-12/inclusive/planning-and-support-for-children-youth-in-care.pdf>

For the First Nations Children and Youth in Care Protocol, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/education/administration/kindergarten-to-grade-12/inclusive/protocol-first-nations-cyic.pdf>

H.23 Resources for Teachers

There are many resources and tools available for educators to support Kindergarten to Grade 12 program instruction, continue their own education pathway, or to connect with their colleagues.

For more information, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content?id=7B1422C341B845FB85A91E26FC7F8BA4>

For information on BC's curriculum, visit: <https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/>

For MyEducation BC Standards Manual, visit: <https://mytrainingbc.ca/myedbcstandards/>

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