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GLOSSARY

What is Meant by the Term "At-Risk Student"

The term "at-risk student" refers to students at the preschool, elementary and secondary levels who present certain vulnerability factors that may affect their learning or behaviour, and who may therefore be at risk, especially of falling behind either academically or socially, unless there is timely intervention.

Particular attention should be given to at-risk students to determine the appropriate corrective or preventive measures to be taken.

At-risk students are not included in the "students with handicaps, social maladjustments or learning difficulties" category.

MEQ document "Organization of Educational Services for At-Risk Students and Students with Handicaps, Social Maladjustments or Learning Difficulties", published in 2007.

Students with Learning Difficulties

At the elementary level:

are those for whom an analysis of their situation shows that the remedial measures implemented by the teacher or by others for a significant period have not helped the student progress sufficiently in his or her learning to meet the minimum requirements of the Québec Education Program for the successful completion of a cycle in language of instruction or in mathematics.

At the secondary level:

are those for whom an analysis of their situation shows that the remedial measures implemented by the teacher or by others for a significant period have not helped the student progress sufficiently in his or her learning to meet the minimum requirements of the Québec Education Program for the successful completion of a cycle in language of instruction or in mathematics.

MEQ document "Organization of Educational Services for At-Risk Students and Students with Handicaps, Social Maladjustments or Learning Difficulties", published in 2007.

Students with Behavioural Disorders

Students with behavioural disorders have undergone psychosocial evaluations given by qualified personnel and by the persons concerned using observation techniques or systematic analysis, and these evaluations show that the students suffer from a major deficit in their ability to adapt, as manifested in significant difficulties interacting with one or more elements of their school, social or family environment.

These difficulties may include:

- overreactions to environmental stimuli (unjustified words or acts involving aggression, intimidation and destruction, and persistent refusals of appropriate disciplinary measures).
- underreactions to environmental stimuli (excessive fear of people and of new situations, abnormal passivity, dependency, and reclusiveness, etc.).

Difficulties interacting with the environment are considered significant and require special educational services when they adversely affect the development of young people with disorders or that of those around them, despite the ordinary support measures taken on their behalf.

Students with behavioural disorders often have learning difficulties due to a low level of determination in the completion of tasks or reduced levels of attentiveness and concentration.

MEQ document "Organization of Educational Services for At-Risk Students and Students with Handicaps, Social Maladjustments or Learning Difficulties", published in 2007.

Type of files (see the Procedure for the Management of Student Records)

<u>Professional Confidential</u>: It is used to record services rendered to students aged 14 and over, or to the parents of students under 14, to enable them to benefit from professional services. -All information recorded in this file is covered by professional secrecy.

<u>Academic Record</u>: The student's academic record usually includes student's report card, information relative to the student's identity, and general information.

<u>Special Education Record</u>: The special education record includes IEP, and summary reports from professionals. These documents are kept in an administrative office in a filing cabinet or storage unit that ensures confidentiality and may be accessible to educators upon request.

Ad-hoc

A meeting set up by the school's principal to ensure the case study or follow-up of a disabled student or a student with adjustment or learning difficulties, by inviting the people concerned by the situation.

SECTION A - CONTEXT FOR THE SPECIAL EDUCATION POLICY

1. Context

In virtue of article 207.1 of the Education Act, in line with the principle of equity, and through the actions and commitment of its personnel, its establishments, and its education stakeholders, the mission of the Centre de services scolaire du Littoral is to support its schools and centers in their quest to enable students to reach their full potential.

Aware of the linguistic, cultural, and social diversity of the communities within which it serves, the Centre de services scolaire du Littoral must ensure that the youth and adults living on its territory have access to the educational services defined by the Education Act and the Basic School Regulations. These services are organized by taking into consideration the demographic and geographic constraints of such a vast area to service. The school service centre fulfills its obligations by supporting a network of institutions whose mission is to instruct, to socialize, and to qualify the students. All decisions made must be in the best interest of the students.

Our vision

Committed to developing everyone's full potential together.

Our values

- Engagement: Centered on a shared vision, engagement refers to perseverance and the pleasure of exceeding our limits daily.
- Collaboration: Collaboration is being open to sharing and working together to develop our full potential.
- Innovation: Innovation means adapting to the particularities of our environment with kindness and creativity.

MEQ Orientations

The Quebec Education Program presents a vision for education that incorporates three linked orientations intended to support the education of the "whole child", in its broadest sense:

- TO IMPART knowledge.
- TO FOSTER social development and citizenship of all students.
- TO PROVIDE qualifications through various options available.

This requires our educational institutions meet the specific needs of all students by:

- Providing a range of educational options through varied possible means.
- Differentiating classroom instruction.

Individual student success may take a variety of forms and schools and centers are, therefore, obliged to adapt their actions and promote strategies to ensure all students are given the best possible chance achieving personal success in terms of knowledge, social development, and qualifications.

The Special Education Policy, the Plan of Action (MEQ, 2000), and the Education Act emphasize student success in the most inclusive settings possible.

2. Orientations of the MEQ Special Education Policy

The Centre de services scolaire du Littoral endorses the line of action proposed in the MEQ reference document Adapting Our Schools to the Needs of All Students.

To help students with handicaps or social maladjustments or learning disabilities succeed in terms of knowledge, social development, and qualifications, by accepting that educational success has different meanings depending on the abilities and needs of different students, and by adopting methods that favor their success and provide recognition for it.

The six lines of action are:

- 1. Recognizing the importance of prevention and early intervention and making a commitment to devote additional effort to this area.
- 2. Making the adaptation of educational services a priority for all those working with students with special needs by adjusting or modifying existing methods and by offering various options.
- 3. Placing the organization of educational services at the service of students with special needs by basing it on the individual evaluation of their abilities and needs, by ensuring that these services are provided in the most natural environment for the students, as close as possible to their place of residence, and by favouring the students' integration into regular classes.
- 4. Creating a true educational community, starting with the child and the parents, and continuing with outside partners and community organizations working with young people, to provide more consistent intervention and better-coordinated services.
- Devoting particular attention to students at risk, especially those with learning disabilities or behavioural difficulties, and determining methods of intervention that better meet their needs and abilities.
- 6. Developing methods for evaluating students' educational success in terms of knowledge, social development, and qualifications, assessing the quality of services, and reporting results.

3. Objectives of the Policy

In accordance with section 235 of the Education Act, this policy intends to demonstrate the Centre de services scolaire du Littoral's commitment to our students by providing a special education policy that respects MEQ policies and orientations, while respecting the unique context and challenges faced by our distinctive milieu.

The Policy elaborates upon the organization of educational services for students with recognized special needs by providing for:

 Procedures for evaluating handicapped students and students with social maladjustments or learning disabilities; such procedures shall provide for the participation of the parents of the students and of the students themselves unless they are unable to do so (refer to point 4 of this policy).

- Methods for integrating those students into regular classes or groups and into regular school
 activities as well as support services required for their integration and, if need be, the weighting
 required to determine the maximum number of students per class or group (refer to point 5 of
 this policy).
- Terms and conditions for grouping those students in specialized schools, classes, or groups (refer to point 5 of this policy).
- Methods for preparing and evaluating the individualized education plans intended for such students (refer to point 8 of this policy).

SECTION B - SCHOOL AND PEDAGOGICAL APPLICATIONS

4. Responsibilities of Partners

4.1. Participation, Rights and Responsibilities of Parents

- Parents have the primary responsibility for their children (Education Act, s.17) and have an essential role to play in their education.
- Parents should notify the school principal of any problem, handicap, difficulty, or event that could affect their child's progress and that might require an adaptation to interventions in school.
- The parents of a child who has received special services from a partner organization (i.e. daycare services, early childhood services, health and social services, rehabilitation center, etc.) should inform the school administration of these services upon registration and/or re-entry to school to enable the coordination and/or alignment of services offered to their child.
- Parents have the right to be informed of the results of the evaluation of their child and of the child's identification as a special needs student.
- Parents have the right to access their child's confidential file maintained at the school service centre according to the centre's procedure. Additionally, they must contribute to the information it contains.
- Parents must be invited to participate in meetings held for the development and evaluation of the child's Individualized Education Plan which outlines personal goals (academic, behavioral, and others), adaptations or modifications to the child's academic programs and/or schedule, and services provided in supporting the child's progress.
- In the case of parental separation, the consent of both parents must be obtained for the student to receive services unless there is evidence of termination of parental rights.

4.2. Participation, Rights and Responsibilities of Students

- Students must contribute towards their own success and play an active role in their learning unless they are incapable of doing so.
- Students must collaborate with specialists in the evaluation of their abilities and needs (students have the right to accept or refuse services when 14 years of age or older).
- Students have the right to advocate for their needs, and to be informed of the needs related to the objectives as defined in their IEP.
- Students have the right to participate in meetings concerning their IEP when appropriate (when 14 years of age or older).
- Students of 14 years of age or older have the right to request services on their own and without parental consent.

 Students of 14 years of age or older have the right to access their child's confidential file maintained at the school service centre according to the centre's procedure.
 Additionally, they must contribute to the information it contains.

4.3. Participation, Rights and Responsibilities of Teachers and Resource Teachers

Teachers have primary responsibility for children in their care.

- The teacher is responsible for reviewing the information regarding students with special needs in his/her class, as provided by the school administration in the Fall of that school year, and as subsequent cases arise.
- The teacher selects the methods of instruction corresponding to the requirements and objectives for each student entrusted to his/her care (Ed. Act, s.19).
- The teacher must, as soon as difficulties appear, communicate with the school principal
 and the parents of a child who has difficulty progressing to notify them of the situation.
 This communication must be done to determine with them the methods to put in place
 to help the student to progress in his learnings and successes.
- The teacher must note information or observations regarding a student, particularly those related to interventions he/she made and share the notes with the school team.
- Teachers must work with their students in a preventive and proactive way, adapt their teaching methods accordingly, and make recommendations to the school principal in regard of anything that can potentially help the student.
- If a teacher perceives that a student's difficulties persist despite appropriate interventions and support services provided, he/she will report the situation to the school administration using the established procedure.
- The teacher will participate, in accordance with the collective agreement, and on request
 of the school principal, in all committee meetings related to the development of an
 individual education plan or to the implementation of support and assistance measures.
- Peer-appointed teachers participate in the EHDAA Parity Committee, EHDAA School-Level Committee and Special Needs Advisory Committee at appendices C, D and E).

4.4. Responsibilities of the School Team

In carrying out its responsibilities as outlined within the MEQ orientations and policies regarding special education, and with the support of Educational Services, the school team (made up of teachers, principals, and other school staff who work collaboratively for the well-being and support of the student's personal and academic development) will:

- Favor the development of autonomy, creativity, and a sense of responsibility and belonging in all students.
- Promote a philosophy of shared responsibility for the educational progress and success of students with special needs.
- Utilize community and regional resources to assist with the educational progress of students with special needs and help them overcome the challenges they are facing.

4.5. Responsibilities of the School Principal

- Upon registration of a student, if significant difficulties are noticed or are mentioned by the parents or a third party, the principal must ensure that an evaluation of a student's needs and capacities is made, before the student's placement and enrolment (Ed. Act, s. 96.14).
- The principal oversees the implementation and periodic evaluation of the IEP, and keeps parents informed on a regular basis.

- The principal provides teachers with all pertinent information on students identified as having special needs, in accordance with the collective agreement.
- The principal (or his/her delegate) leads case meetings for students who have been referred, analyzes the information and recommendations submitted, and coordinates the work of the school team in addressing the established needs of the student at ad hoc committee meetings if necessary.
- The principal makes appropriate decisions concerning the identification and evaluation of a student following recommendations and, when appropriate, justifies his/her decisions.
- The principal is responsible for gathering all relevant information regarding the evaluation of the abilities and needs of a student, including interventions made within or outside the school, with parental consent.
- The principal encourages the participation of parents in the evaluation of their child, and
 of the student in his/her own evaluation, unless the child is incapable of doing so.
- The principal periodically reviews the evaluation of a student with special needs, as needed but no less than once a year, in the best interest of the child.
- The principal is responsible for ensuring that confidentiality is respected by all school personnel.
- The principal is responsible for ensuring that parents or students of 14 years of age or older are aware of the student's confidential file and of the procedures to access this file (<u>Directives of the protection of personal information and access to information</u>).
- The principal ensures that written permission is obtained by the parent (s) or student 14 years of age or older for the analysis of the file to plan an assessment with a professional.
 The professional involved is responsible for obtaining the written consent from the parent (s) or the student of 14 years of age or older when they first meet.
- Principals must establish a EHDAA school-level committee (see Appendix D).

4.6. Responsibilities of the school service centre and Educational Services

The school service centre is responsible for ensuring that, within the context of the Education Act, the Special Education Policy is implemented effectively in each of its schools and centers. The school service centre will allocate annually, in a fair and equitable manner, the human and financial resources available to support special education students.

In accordance with complementary services outlined within the Basic School Regulations and the Complementary Services Framework, Educational Services will ensure the following:

- Distribution, shared understanding, and application of the Policy within its educational institutions.
- Initiation and participation on committees designated for special education in accordance with current law and collective agreements (see Appendices C, D and E).
- Initiation of an annual review of the Policy among the school service centre management team, Educational Services, and the teachers' unions.
- Ongoing pedagogical support and training to school personnel for identified areas of need
- Collaborate in the planning and organization of appropriate internal and external services to students with special needs including, but not limited to, services with health and social service partners.
- Support and promotion the IEP process among school teams by assisting with the identification, evaluation, and follow-up of students with special needs.

- Recognition and support of students with identified needs, including a handicap, learning disability, or learning difficulty.
- Solicitation of professionals hired or contracted by the school service centre to participate in assessing students, providing recommendations, and supporting the students and school teams.
- Establish a EHDAA parity committee and a special needs advisory committee.

4.7. Roles of Attendants, and Special Education Technicians

4.7.1. Attendant

 Collective agreement for employees and support staff in article 1-2.18, Classification Plan (p. 39).

4.7.2. Special Education Technician

Collective agreement for employees and support staff in article 1-2.18,
 Classification Plan (p. 14)

5. Student Integration and Grouping

Special needs students may be integrated partially or placed in an alternative setting or program if it is determined that it is in their best interest, and if it is feasible for the local school organization to provide this option.

Specifics related to integration and placement should be defined in the student's IEP.

5.1. Conditions for Integration (Ed. Act, s. 235)

Harmonious integration of a student with special needs into a regular group or class in ensured when:

The evaluation of the student's abilities and needs demonstrates the integration would facilitate the student's learning and social integration, and that it would not impose "excessive constraint" or significantly undermine the rights of other students.

5.2. Student Groupings

Student groups will be formed in accordance with relevant terms found in the teachers' collective agreement (articles 8-8.01 to 8-8.05).

Section 235 of the Education Act states the right of every student to be integrated into a regular class or group provided that such integration facilitates the student's learning and social integration.

Should integration impose "excessive constraint" or undermine the rights of other students, Educational Services and the school principal may organize, various alternative grouping that would better meet the student's educational needs (Ed. Act., s. 235).

In the case of a proposed creation of specialized groups within a school, the parents of the students concerned, as well as the governing board, must be informed of the proposal (Ed. Act, s. 96.15).

The school service centre is responsible for determining the types of groupings required. It may suggest the creation of a specialized group in a particular location. It may also consider alternative arrangements for students who are unable to attend school for an extended period due to an identified illness or handicap, or due to serious social maladjustment.

6. Transitions

Special consideration must be given to special needs students as they move from cycle to cycle, and from primary to secondary school. Those involved in teaching and supporting students must be advised periodically, and at these stages, as to what services will be offered at the next level or cycle, especially when transitioning from primary to secondary. The MEQ guides related to transitions "Ensuring a Smooth Transition" should be used.

In turn, secondary teachers must be informed of the contents of the IEP for students arriving from primary school.

Additionally, this information may be passed on as students register for adult education sector within the same school service centre, if applicable.

7. Student Assistance Approach

7.1. For all students

- Plan effective universal teaching.
- Adjust universal practices.
- Adjust interventions for students who have not met targets.
- Experiment with strategies and, where appropriate, adaptation measures over a period.

7.2. Student's difficulties persist

- Persons concerned: Teacher, colleagues, and student.
- Developing or modifying a support plan.
- Teacher:
 - Fills in the **request analysis questionnaire**, **student profile** (see Appendix G) to identify difficulties, keep track of them and make observations.
 - Solicits informal support from school colleagues.
 - Experiment suggested strategies and, where appropriate, adaptation measures recommended by the professionals.
 - Targets difficulties.
 - Insert support plan in Mozaïk (if possible).
 - Implements the support plan for 4 to 6 weeks.
 - Discusses with the student to help him gain awareness of his difficulties (metacognition).
 - Informs parents and principals.
 - Monitors the support plan.
 - Revises support plan as needed.
 - Maintains a record of the strategies implemented in the support plan.

7.3. Student's difficulties persist and adaptation measures must be maintained

- Persons concerned: Teacher, colleagues, principal, parents, and student.
- Teacher:
 - Fills out the **reference form** (see appendix B) to explain the situation to the principal and continues with the current support plan.

- Principal:
 - Must respond to the teacher's request within 10 working days, outlining next steps and recommendations.
 - Invites those concerned (staff members) by the student's difficulties to an ad hoc meeting of the EHDAA school committee.
 - Adjusts the support plan.
 - Decide whether an individualized education plan (IEP) is required within 15 working days of making recommendations.
 - Ensures that the functional adaptation measures are documented in the IEP (see Appendix A).
 - Maintains a record of the strategies implemented in the support plan or IEP.
 - Maintains the student's file updated in the student management system (GPI), indicating whether the student has an IEP. As soon as a student is formally identified as being "at-risk" or having a diagnosed condition, an IEP must be developed. NOTE: the development of an IEP does not necessarily depend on a diagnosis.

7.4. Difficulties persist despite the development of an IEP

- Persons concerned: Teacher, colleagues, principal, educational services (multi-team), parents and student.
- Teacher and principal:
 - Presents the student's file (support plan, traces, and IEP) at a CSSL multi-team meeting to obtain the support of educational services with the help of the school principal.
 - Implements recommendations made by professional specialists.
 - Ensures that functional adaptation measures are documented in the IEP if they are essential for assessments (see Appendix A).
 - Maintains a record of the strategies implemented in the IEP.
- The multidisciplinary team, in collaboration with the teacher and principal:
 - Analyzes the file at the multi-team meeting.
 - Sees if there are other recommendations to be implemented and recommends withdrawal of recommendations if necessary.
- When everything seems to have been tried on the school's side, the multiteam:
 - Makes a request for consultation with external specialist professionals according to the difficulties encountered, with the help of the school principal if necessary;
 - Organizes assessment by professionals according to the student's difficulties, if necessary, after the consultation with the help of the school team.
- * All documents required for accompaniment or evaluation must be sent by e-mail to se@cssdulittoral.gouv.qc.ca in the manner established by Educational Services.

8. Individualized Education Plan (IEP)

The intervention plan is a legal document (see Appendix A).

The IEP focuses on the concerted measures required for student success.

It is a process designed for each student with special needs, based on an assessment of the student's abilities and needs. This process must take the form of an evolving document that guides students, parents, and the school team in the achievement of set objectives. It is designed, implemented, evaluated, and revised by the educational staff involved with the student.

An intervention plan should be drawn up when any or all the following situations arise:

- The student's complex situation is such that a more sustained and coordinated effort is required on the part of the student, teacher(s), parents, principal and, in some cases, other players inside or outside the school, to find solutions to the difficulties encountered and thus enable the student to progress.
- The student's situation calls for the introduction of specialized resources or for certain adjustments (teaching strategies, adapted materials, specific resources, etc.) in addition to the actions normally taken by the teacher, in cooperation with the cycle teams, to adjust his or her actions to the student's needs.
- The student's situation requires certain decisions that will have an impact on the student's educational path, such as decisions concerning adjustments to evaluation methods, departures from the Basic School Regulation or special orientations regarding the student's education path or placement.

Phases of the Individualized Education Plan

The individualized education plan is part of a dynamic, ongoing process in which the student and his or her success is the constant focus. The following proposes a process divided into four independent phases covering all the components of the plan.

Principals, in collaboration with the people around the student, must follow the following steps:

Data collection and analysis

- Read through the student's prior records.
- Examine the student's recent work.
- Consult the student, parents, school staff and any other people concerned.
- Perform evaluations where necessary.
- Consider the effectiveness of the various interventions, especially with regard too differentiated teaching.
- Examine and interpret all available information on the student's situation.

Planning of interventions

- Hold a meeting organized by the principal and attended by the parents, the student and the educational staff involved with the student, including professionals where appropriate.
- Pool all information on the student's situation (strengths, difficulties, etc.).
- Reach consensus on prioritizing the student's needs.
- Define SMART objectives (see Appendix H).
- Determine means: strategies, resources, time frame.
- Record the information.
- Ensure that the IEP is signed and dated, and that a copy is sent to parents and Educational Services.

Application of the interventions

Inform everyone concerned.

- Ensure that all those involved in the IEP cooperate with the measures set out in the plan.
- Implement and monitor the various methods.
- Evaluate the student's progress on a continuous basis.
- Adjust the interventions to suit the student's situation and development.
- Maintain communications with the parents.

Review of the plan

- Review and evaluate the individualized education plan, maintaining or altering some or all of its elements in relation to the student's situation, in consultation with the student and his or her parents.
- Maintain or modify the student's special needs status following a routine evaluation and in partnership with those involved in the IEP.

Source: <u>The individualized education plan... helping students achieve success: Reference Framework for the Establishment of Individualized Education Plans</u> (Ministère de l'Éducation, 2004, p. 22;25).

9. Additional References

9.1. Section 96.14 of the Education Act

In the case of a handicapped student or a student with a social maladjustment or a learning disability, the principal, with the assistance of the student's parents, of the staff providing services to the student, and of the student himself, unless the student is unable to do so, shall establish an individualized education plan adapted to the needs of the student. The plan must be consistent with the school service centre's policy concerning the organization of services for handicapped students and students with social maladjustments or learning disabilities and in keeping with the ability and needs of the student as evaluated by the school service centre before the student's placement and enrollment at the school.

The principal shall see to the implementation and periodical evaluation of the education plan and inform the student's parents on a regular basis.

9.2. Differentiated Instruction: Take Account of Student Diversity

(Excerpts from the document « <u>Differentitated Instruction – Helping all Students Achieve</u> <u>Educational Success</u> » (MEQ, 2021).

"The input of each member of the school team is essential in order to know a student well and provide them with the desired support. Pooling all resources in the search of solution and focusing efforts on a common goal constitute the bases of the collaborative practices needed to implement differentiated instruction."

Differentiated Instruction

The goal of differentiated instruction is the success of all students. It is achieved through teaching, learning and assessment. It consists of adjusting interventions to the diverse abilities, needs and interests of students of different ages, abilities and skills, thus enabling them to make optimal progress in developing the objectives targeted by the program.

Pedagogical Flexibility

Pedagogical flexibility allows for the planning of learning activities as well as in-service learning and assessment situations in which a variety of options are offered to students. It should be emphasized in the various subjects in the classroom. This is not a matter of planning individualized instruction, but rather of considering the characteristics of the individual and the group and offering choices that promote learning for all students. The

challenge today is to make pedagogical flexibility more formal and planned, and to have it supported by clear and concerted instructional intent.

With regards to instructional flexibility, four classroom elements can be differentiated:

- Content (knowledge, strategies, and skills to be developed).
- Process (activities or learning or assessment situations, pedagogical strategies, interventions, and resources).
- Products (different methods to assess the progress, the understanding, and the development of skills).
- Learning Environment (the way the classroom works and feels).

Adaptations

Adaptations are an overlay on instructional flexibility for students who need it. Adaptations are essential adjustments that allows a student with significant difficulties (or limitations) to overcome or mitigate a barrier to learning and assessment. It does not change the expectations of the student. The absence of adaptations appropriate to the student's needs limits the development of skills or the demonstration of learning. The decision to implement such adaptations, for one or more subjects, is based on an analysis of the student's situation as part of the Individual Education Plan process.

When it is implemented, the student mobilizes a set of resources related to the objective in question. In this context, the student continues to learn according to the requirements of the QEP and can also demonstrate his or her learning through the adaptations.

Decisions regarding adaptations must consider the directives of the Direction de la sanction des études regarding the ministerial examinations for the students concerned.

Modification

The modification is an overlay on the instructional flexibility as well as the adaptations, if applicable. The purpose of this modality is to promote the development of the objectives indicated in the QEP for a student who is unable to meet the requirements of this program in one or more subjects. The decision to modify expectations for a student involves a prior analysis of the subject(s) affected.

Modifying expectations in relation to the requirements of the QEP may be considered for students with special needs or for students whose French language skills temporarily prevent them from achieving or fully demonstrating learning in French. In the case of students with special needs, the decision is made within the framework of the Individual Education Plan. In the case of students receiving reception and support services for learning French, this decision is part of a multidisciplinary analysis.

Personalized expectations for the student, based on the requirements of the QEP, then determine the teaching and assessment for the subject. This modality allows for the targeting of what is appropriate to develop in the student based on the QEP. This means that a different level of success is expected for the student than for all Quebec students at that grade level in one or more subjects. However, this does not necessarily mean that the student will never again follow the regular program. The decision must be reviewed periodically to ensure that it is still the best choice. Finally, since this decision is made as part of the case plan process, parents who participate in the case plan process are informed of the potential impact on the student's academic progress and the obtention of their high school diploma.

Table – Differences between support in the form of pedagogical flexibility, adaptation, and modification

Pedagogical flexibility	Adaptation	Modification
Allows the student to acquire and demonstrate the same learning as the other students	Allows the student to acquire and demonstrate the same learning as the other students	Allows the student to acquire and demonstrate the learning identified in the IEP
Meets the need that arises occasionally , or works in conjunction with an adaptation	Meets a need that arises in several different contexts	Implemented in exceptional cases, to allow the students to progress in a different way that other Quebec students
Planned by the teacher	Planned jointly as part of the IEP process	Planned jointly as part of the IEP process
Implemented for a specific teaching period or for a specific number of activities	Implemented in the subjects for which the adaptation is needed	Implemented in the subjects for which the modification is needed
		Denoted by a distinctive indicator in the report card

APPENDICES

Appendix A - Individualized Education Plan

Appendix B – Reference Form

Appendix C - EHDAA Parity Committee

Appendix D - EHDAA School-Level Committee

Appendix E - Special Needs Advisory Committee

Appendix F - Implementation Process of the Special Education Policy

Appendix G – Request Analysis Questionnaire, Student Profile

Appendix H - SMART Objectives

APPENDIX A - INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PLAN

Links:

- Framework Individualized Education Plan
- Guide to Using the Framework for Developing Individualized Education Plans (IEPs)

Centre de services scolaire du Littoral Québec 💀 🌣	Éducation, Loisir et Sport Québec 🐯 🛤	Education Plan						
		years old	-					
Student's first name and family name	Permanent code	Age on September 30	School year					
Father	Mother	Guardian	Title					
Group	Type of path	Cycle year/Cycle	Year of attending school					
Date opened	Date closed	Revision-evaluation date Next meeting date						
Abilities		Needs						

Objective				Date Expiration
Types of intervention	Means	Means-adaptation	Means-modification	
Identification of means				Person Responsible
Comments				

	Signat	ures	
Student		Teacher	
Father		Teacher	
Mother			
Guardian - Title			
Principal	Date	Host	Date

APPENDIX B - REFERENCE FORM

Centre de services scolaire du Littoral Québec ...

REFERENCE FORM

Reference Form 8-9.07

CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT

								SC	HOOL _				_
STUDENT INFORMATION													
Name:	First Name:				Date	Date of Birth:							
Teacher's Name:		Grade Lev	vel:				Code	EHDAA:					
Child's First Language:	English	Other	:										
REFERRAL REASON(S)													
I Hearning I I Benavioural I I Vision —								Com	nmunic ge	ation a	nd		
Motor and Sensory		☐ En	notional			Hea	ring			Othe			
Affective and Social		At	tention a	and concen	tration	☐ Phy	sical He	ealth					
ACADEMIC RESULTS (CURF	RENT	(EAR)	1										
Language of Instruction	1	2	3	Second	l Language	1	2	3	Mat	h	1	2	3
Reading	•		3	Reading		•	2	3		olem			3
Writing				Writing						soning			
Justification/Precision:													
Has the student previously re	epeate	ed a gi	rade?	YES	□NC)	Indica	ate the	year:				
SITUATION DESCRIPTION	an doub	of the	ourront.	nituation									
Please provide a concise ove Strenghts Observed:	,,,,,,,,,,	OI III	caren	Situation									
Challenges Identified:													
Duration of Challenges:					☐ Beginn	ning of S	choolin	ıg	Start	of the cur	rent sc	hool ye	ear
				☐ Daycar	_	uy.	Пsr	necial I	Ed. Tech.				
Are these challenges recogn	ized by	y othe	rs:	Other Teachers:					Other:				
INTERVENTIONS IMPLEMEN	NTED I	вү тн	E TEACI	HER TO AD	DRESS STU	JDENT I	NEEDS						
An Individualized Education	Plan h	as be	en devel	loped:		☐ YES	S	□ N	O Da	ite of the	last IEF	P:	
I requested the student to	share	e his p	erspect	ive on the s	ituation, ar	nd I conv	veyed m	ny view	point.				
☐ The student and I have es	tablis	hed cl	lear obje	ectives and	outlined th	e comm	itment	s of bo	th parties.				
Review of the special edu	ıcatior	n file											
Consultations with the pr	incipa	il											
Discussions with other te	acher	s											
Consultations with resou	rces o	f the r	milieu										
Other:													

I have implemented the following measures for flexibility, adaptation, or modification:					
Have these interventions resulted in a change in the situation?					
INTERVENTIONS CARRIED OUT	BY O	THER STAKEHOLDERS			
At school, the student currently receives support from one or more of the following services:	Stak	reholder	Type of Interventi	on	
Outside of school, the student has gained or is currently gaining benefits from one or more of the following services:					
Specify the type of work performe	ed:				
ENGAGEMENT WITH PARENTS					
Do parents collaborate with the s	chool	?		YES	□NO
Do parents align with the school's	s visio	n regarding the situation	?	YES	□NO
Have parents been informed of th	nis req	uest? Methods of o	communication utilized:		Date:
SUPPORT SERVICES REQUIRED	i				,
Orthopedagogy		Special Education		Psychology	/Neuropsychology
Speech-Language Therapy		Psychoeducation	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	in Counseling
Support for Visual Impairmen	ts	Social Work		Occupation	SSSI - MARINGON TO STRANSINS JOURNAL - MI
Guidance Counseling		Other:			
Please clarify your expectations:					
Teacher's Signature:				Date:	
PRINCIPAL'S DECISION 8-9.08 A) After receiving the teach as possible within 10 working day			n, the school administra	tion shall give its	s decisions in writing, as far
Set up an individualized educa	ation	olan team (8-9.09 B)			
Referral for multiteam meetin	g				
Direct referral to the following	profe	ssional:			
Other:					
Comments:					
Principal's Signature:				Date:	

WE ADVISE THAT YOU MAINTAIN A COPY OF THIS CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT FOR YOUR RECORDS.

APPENDIX C - EHDAA PARITY COMMITTEE

8-9.04 Parity school service centre committee for at-risk students and students with handicaps or social maladjustments or learning difficulties

- A) The school service centre and the union shall set up a parity committee for at-risk students and students with handicaps or social maladjustments or learning difficulties.
 - The committee shall be made up of an equal number of representatives of the school service centre and representatives of teachers.
 - At the request of either one of the parties, the committee may add other resources.
 - The school service centre or the committee may also invite representatives of another personnel category to participate.
- B) For the purposes of this committee's duties, the school service centre shall provide all of the information provided for in Part I of Appendix 31.
- C) Mandate of the committee:

The committee's mandate is to:

- 1) make recommendations concerning the distribution of available resources between the school service centre and the schools;
- make recommendations concerning the development and revision of the school service centre's policy on the organization of educational services for students with handicaps or social maladjustments or learning difficulties;
- 3) make recommendations concerning integration procedures and support services, as well as procedures for grouping students together in specialized classes;
- 4) make recommendations concerning the implementation of the school service centre policy, in particular on the organization of services;
- 5) make recommendations concerning the form found in clause 8-9.07;
- 6) monitor the application of Appendix 31;
- 7) deal with any problems referred by the parties.
- D) If, in its decisions, the school service centre does not follow the committee's recommendations, it must notify committee members of its reasons in writing.
- E) The school service centre and the union agree on an internal mechanism for solving difficulties that might arise at the school-level committee or between the teacher and the school administration with respect to clause 8-9.08.

APPENDIX D - EHDAA SCHOOL-LEVEL COMMITTEE (FOR AT-RISK STUDENTS AND STUDENTS WITH HANDICAPS OR SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENTS OR LEARNING DIFFICULTIES)

8-9.05 School-level committee for at-risk students and students with handicaps or social maladjustments or learning difficulties

- A) A school-level committee shall be set up.
- B) The committee shall be made up of:
 - 1) the school administration or representative;
 - 2) no more than three teachers appointed by the participating body of teachers;
 - 3) at the request of either one of the parties, the committee may add, in particular, a nonteaching professional or a support staff member who works regularly with at-risk students or students with handicaps or social maladjustments or learning difficulties.
- C) The committee shall seek a consensus on its actions.
- D) The committee's mandate shall be to make recommendations to the school administration concerning all aspects of the organization of services for at-risk students and students with handicaps or social maladjustments or learning difficulties, at the level of the school, and in particular on:
 - the school's needs with respect to these students;
 - the organization of services based on the available resources allocated by the school service centre: service models, criteria for the use and distribution of services.
- E) If the school administration does not take into account the committee's recommendations in its decisions, the school administration must notify the committee members of its reasons in writing.
- F) Should the committee fail to function properly, it may submit the case to the committee provided for in clause 8-9.04 or the mechanism provided for in subclause E) of clause 8-9.04.
- G) The committee's mandate shall not include receiving the requests provided for in section 3.

APPENDIX E - SPECIAL NEEDS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The **Special Needs Advisory Committee (SNAC)** has the mandate to advise the Centre de services scolaire on the following:

- Special Education Policy;
- Allocation of financial resources to the services intended for those students.

The committee may also advise the school service center on the application of the individualized education plan to a handicapped student or a student with social maladjustments or learning disabilities.

The committee shall be composed of:

- Parents of students with special needs designated by the Parents' Committee. Parent members must be in the majority (Consequently, there must be a minimum of eight (8) and a maximum of ten (10));
- Representatives of teachers, non-teaching professional staff and support staff, designated by the
 associations representing them at the school service centre and chosen from among those
 who provide services to students with special needs;
- Representatives of organizations providing services to handicapped students or students with social maladjustments or learning disabilities, designated by the Administrator after consultation with these organizations;
- School principal designated by the administrator;
- The Administrator or his/her representative and the Director of Educational Services or his/her representative attend committee meetings, but do not have the right to vote.

APPENDIX F - STUDENT ASSISTANCE APPROACH – APPLICABLE TO ALL TYPES OF DIFFICULTIES

For all students	 Develop and implement effective universal education strategies; Refine universal practices; Tailor interventions for students who have not achieved the set targets; Explore different strategies and, if required, implement adaptive measures for a designated period. 	
Student's difficulties persist 1 Elaborate or modify a support plan Teacher, colleagues and student	The teacher: Completes the request analysis questionnaire, student profile (Appendix G) to identify challenges, document traces and observations; Seeks informal assistance from colleagues within the school; Experiments different strategies and, where appropriate, suggested adaptive measures. Identifies challenges; Inserts the support plan into Mozaïk, as applicable to the school; Implements the support plan for a duration of 4 to 6 weeks; Engages in discussions with the student to promote awareness of their challenges (metacognition); Communicates updates with parents and principal; Monitors the support plan; Revises the support plan as necessary; Maintains records of the approaches that have been implemented in the support plan.	Individualized Education Plan When adaptive measures are necessary for evaluations or to support the student's effective functioning in the classroom, an individualized education plan should be implemented. Ensure that the student is included on the list of at-risk students in GPI in collaboration with the principal. An individualized education plan should be established when one or more of the following situations arises: - The student's complex situation is such that a more sustained and coordinated effort is required on the part of the student, teacher(s), parents, principal and, in some cases, other players inside or outside the school, to find solutions to the difficulties encountered and thus enable the student to progress. - The student's situation calls for the introduction of specialized resources or for certain adjustments (teaching strategies, adapted materials, specific resources, etc.) in addition to the actions normally taken by the teacher, in cooperation with the cycle team, to adjust his or her actions to the student's needs. - The student's situation requires certain decisions that will have an impact on the student's educational path, such as decisions concerning adjustments to evaluation methods, departures from the Basic School Regulation or special orientations regarding the student's educational path or placement. Individualized Education Plans: Helping Students Achieve Success: Reference Framework for the Establishment of Individualized Education Plans (ministère de l'Éducation, 2004, p. 22).
Adaptive measures must be m 2 Student's difficulties persist and adaptive measures must be maintained Teacher, colleagues, principal, parents and student	The teacher: Completes the reference form (Appendix B) to communicate the situation to the school principal and proceeds with the existing support plan; The principal: Responds to the teacher's request within 10 business days, outlining the next steps and recommendations; Invites all those involved (staff members) to an ad-hoc meeting of the EHDAA school committee to discuss the student's difficulties; Make necessary adjustments to the support plan; Determine the necessity of an individualized education plan (IEP) within 15 working days following the recommendations; Ensures that effective adaptive measures are incorporated into the IEP; Maintains records of the approaches that have been implemented in the support plan or IEP.	PHASES OF THE INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PLAN individualized Education Plans: Helping Students Achieve Success: Reference Framework for the Establishment of Individualized Education Plans (ministère de l'Éducation, 2004, p. 25). The individualized education plan is part of a dynamic, ongoing process in which the student and his or her success is the constant focus. This process divided into four interdependent phases covers all the components of the plan. DATA COLLECTIONA AND ANALYSIS Read through the student's prior records. Examine the student's recent work. Consult the student, parents, school staff and any other people concerned. Perform evaluations where necessary. Consider the effectiveness of the various interventions, especially with regard to differentiated teaching. Examine and interpret all available information on the student's situation. PLANNING OF INTERVENTIONS Conduct a meeting organized by the principal, with participation from parents, the student, and the educational personnel involved, including relevant professionals if necessary.
Difficulties persist despite the development of an IEP Teacher, colleagues, principal, educational services (multiteam), parents and student	The teacher and the principal: Presents the student's file (support plan, traces and IEP) during a CSSL multi-team meeting to secure the support of educational services alongside the school principal; Implements recommendations provided by professional specialists; Ensures that effective adaptive measures are incorporated into the IEP if they are necessary for evaluations; Maintains records of the approaches that have been implemented in the IEP. The multi-disciplinary team with the collaboration of the teacher and the principal: Analyzes the file during a multi-team meeting; Evaluates any additional recommendations for implementation and advises on the withdrawal of recommendations if deemed necessary. When all available options have been explored within the school, the multi-disciplinary team: Requests consultation with external specialists based on the difficulties identified, with the support of the principal as needed; Organizes professional evaluations based on the student's needs, as determined following the consultation.	Pool all information on the student's situation (strengths, difficulties, etc.). Reach a consensus on prioritizing the student's needs. Establish SMART objectives. Determine means: strategies, resources, time frame. Record the information. Ensure that the IEP is signed and dated, and that a copy is distributed to the parents and Educational Services. APPLICATION OF THE INTERVENTIONS Inform everyone concerned. Ensure that all individuals involved in the IEP collaborate effectively on the measures outlined in the plan. Implement and monitor the various methods. Evaluate the student's progress on a continuous basis. Adjust the interventions to suit the student's situation and development. Maintain communications with the parents. REVIEW OF THE PLAN Review and evaluate the individualized education plan, maintaining or altering some or all of its elements in relation to the student's situation, in consultation with the student and his or her parents. Ensure the student's special needs status is upheld or adjusted as necessary after a routine evaluation, in collaboration with all those involved in the IEP.

APPENDIX G - REQUEST ANALYSIS QUESTIONNAIRE, STUDENT PROFILE



COMPLEMENTARY SERVICES

REQUEST ANALYSIS QUESTIONNAIRE STUDENT PROFILE

Please complete the following questionnaire to the best of your ability, as it will help provide a comprehensive understanding of the student.

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Name of Student	Date of Birth
Level	School
Questionnaire completed by	Date

REQUEST ANALYSIS QUESTIONNAIRE - Last Updated: January 16, 2025

GENERAL INFO	RMATION							
The student prese	nts difficulties with:	☐ Learning			□А	daptation		
Since when?	☐ Beginning of schooling☐ Other (specify):		Beginning of this s	chool ye	ar		Recently	
Is the student curr	ently failing?		☐ Yes □	□ No				
If so, in which subj	ect(s)?							
☐ French – reading	☐ English – reading	☐ Scie	ences/Technology	ĺ	☐ Mather	matics – re	asoning	
☐ French – writing	☐ English – writing	☐ Ged	ography/History	I	☐ Mather	matics – pr	oblem solving	
☐ French – oral	☐ English – oral	☐ Art	s	I	☐ Physica	ıl Educatio	1	
☐ Autre (précisez) :								
Has the student re	peated a level?	☐ Yes [□ No			, please sp ch level:	ecify	
			□ от		Orthopéo	lagogue	☐ Neuropsy	chologist
Personnel currenti	ly engaged with the stude	ent?	□ SLP		Special Ed	d. Tech.	☐ Other:	
Has an IEP been de	eveloped or updated since	e the beginni	ng of the school y	rear?			/es	□ No
Does the student f	requently miss school?		☐ Yes	□ No				
Does the stadent	requestry miss senson		If so, outline pr	rimary re	easons?			
Does the student v	wear glasses?				□ Yes	□ No	□ Unc	ertain
Is the student expo	eriencing any hearing diff	iculties?			□ Yes	□ No	☐ Unc	ertain
Does the student l their learning?	have any other medical co	onditions that	may impact	1	☐ Yes f so, whic	□ No h ones:	□ Unc	ertain
Which characterist	tics would you use to des	cribe the stud	lent?					
☐ Anxious	☐ Shy	☐ Contr	olling		Sensit	ive to cha	nge	
☐ Solitary	☐ Hyperactive	\square Afraid	of failure	Ì	☐ Needs	to be end	couraged	
☐ Impulsive	\square Oppositional	☐ Not co	onfident					
FUNCTIONING A	ND BEHAVIOUR OF STU	IDENT						
" Saltrania de visto de	ne factors that appear to	2. 400	he student's lea	rning:				
PERCEPTIONS	S AND SENSES, the	student						
	ng visual difficulties (rubb		nining materials c	loselv	}			
	ulation (touches everythin		.=»			jects)		
Suffers from heada								
Has difficulty copyi	ng information (omits let	ters when trar	nscribing informat	tion fro	m the bo	ard)		
Tends to speak lou	dly							
Frequently asks yo								
Is easily distracted	by surrounding noise							
	s into others' personal spa	*100111						
The second second	s or loud or unusual sound	ls						
Has difficulty learn								
Puts objects in his	mouth							

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Manipulates surrounding objects (searches for tactile stimulations)	
Does not seem to feel pain, hunger, thirst or when they need to go to bathroom	
Comments:	
MOTOR SKILLS, the student	
Experiences challenges with gross motor skills (running, sports)	
Faces difficulties with fine motor skills (calligraphy, using scissors, coloring)	
Frequently drops things	
Expériences challenges with age-appropriate craft activities (using scissors, glue, drawing)	
Demontrates difficulties maintaining a stable posture while seated at the desk	
Refuses to participate in some motor activities	
Comments:	
COGNITIVE SKILLS, the student has difficulty	
With spatial orientation (ex. mixes up left and right, cannot situate themselves)	
Learning time and temporal sequence notions	
Remembering what they hear (auditory memory)	
Remembering what they see (visual memory)	
Initiating, executing and completing a project with defined steps	
Identifying and correcting their mistakes	
Comments:	
RECEPTIVE LANGUAGE, the student has difficulty	
Understanding instructions	
Appropriately answering questions	
Understanding jokes and figures of speech	
Participating in class discussions	
Comments:	16
EVADECCIVE I A NGII A GE sha atudant	
EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE, the student Uses incomplete sentences	
Has a poor and limited vocabulary Pausos to search for words	
Pauses to search for words	
Pauses to search for words Uses empty words (things, stuff)	
Pauses to search for words Uses empty words (things, stuff) Has difficulty pronouncing some words	
Pauses to search for words Uses empty words (things, stuff) Has difficulty pronouncing some words Uses gestures instead of words	
Pauses to search for words Uses empty words (things, stuff) Has difficulty pronouncing some words Uses gestures instead of words Does not ask questions or express their needs	
Pauses to search for words Uses empty words (things, stuff) Has difficulty pronouncing some words Uses gestures instead of words Does not ask questions or express their needs Expresses their ideas in a vague and ambiguous way	
Pauses to search for words Uses empty words (things, stuff) Has difficulty pronouncing some words Uses gestures instead of words Does not ask questions or express their needs Expresses their ideas in a vague and ambiguous way Tells a story in an incoherent way	
Pauses to search for words Uses empty words (things, stuff) Has difficulty pronouncing some words Uses gestures instead of words Does not ask questions or express their needs Expresses their ideas in a vague and ambiguous way Tells a story in an incoherent way Has difficulty retelling a movie or an event	
Pauses to search for words Uses empty words (things, stuff) Has difficulty pronouncing some words Uses gestures instead of words Does not ask questions or express their needs Expresses their ideas in a vague and ambiguous way Tells a story in an incoherent way	

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READING			_ = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		
Reading	☐ Below phonetoc	No. 16 B. Profe B.		☐ Fluent	
Comprehension	☐ Very weak	□ Weak	☐ Adequate		
The student					
Reads slowly and in a cho	oppy way				
Skips words or lines whe	n reading				
Makes numerous mistak	es when reading				
Swaps letters when read	ing or writing				
Makes visual or auditory	errors				
Makes mistakes when na	ming letters				
Does not recognize sight	words				
Shows no interest toward	ds books or texts				
Has more difficulty with	reading and writing than wit	h other skill areas			
Does not remember wha	t they read				
Comments:					
WRITING					
Spelling			☐ Very weak	☐ Weak	☐ Adequate
Grammar			☐ Very weak	☐ Weak	☐ Adequate
Written composition			☐ Very weak	□ Weak	☐ Adequate
The student					
Does not use plural form	s of words				
Writes phonetically					
Has difficulty with word b	poundaries				
Has difficulty writing the	alphabet in the right order				
Has difficulty expressing	their ideas in writing				
Does not apply the strate	egies taught in class				
Has difficulty finding idea	as (writer's block)				
Comments:					
·					
MATHEMATICS					
Mathematics			☐ Very weak	☐ Weak	☐ Adequate
The student					
Has difficulty counting					
Confuses mathematical s	symbols				
Swaps digits	Manager (CAPA)				
	e multiplication and division	tables			
Is better in calculating th					
Comments:					
SOCIAL					
JUCIAL					

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Expériences bullying	
Engages in bullying behavior towards others	
Is easily influenced by others	
Experiences challenges in creating and maintaining friendships, higher frequency of conflicts compared to their peers	
The student	
Does not listen to the person who is speaking	
Has difficulty respecting communication rules	
Is isolated or socially withdrawn	
Has relational difficulties with adults	
Is insensitive to the feelings of others	
Regularly gets involved in conflicts or provokes orthers	
Maintains harmonious relationships	
Comments:	
EMOTIONS AND BEHAVIOUR, the student	
Shows signs of opposition	
Is aggressive towards their peers	
Ignores/transgresses the classroom rules	
Has difficulty handling failure	
Has difficulty managing or expressing their emotions	
Has low motivation or makes little effort	
Changes moods quickly	
Quits easily when confronted with difficulties	
Shows signs of frustration in class	
Has fluctuating performance on different days	
Quickly switches from one activity to another	
Has difficulty following instructions	
Starts working before instructions are complete	
Has fixed ideas, limited interests, quirks	
Forgets or loses his school supplies	
Has difficulty staying on task	
Is slow to complete work	
Moves constantly	
Seems tired	
Is talkative	
Has difficulty admitting they are wrong	
Disturbs others	
Is slow to start a task	
Is disorganized	
Comments:	

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DIFFE	DIFFERENCIATION MEASURES								
	Stratégie qui ne fonctionne pas après 4 semaines		Stratégie qui ne fonctionne pas après 4 semaines						
	Stratégie essayée et aidante		Stratégie essayée et aidante				1		
7	☐ Call the parents or guardians		□ Cc	Consult with other teachers from the school					
STEPS TAKEN	☐ Meet the parents or guardians		□ Cc	onsult the pedagogical consultants					
S TA	☐ Meet the student		☐ Cr	Create or update the IEP					
Ë	☐ Meet the school principal		□но	Iomework assistance and/or remediation sessions					
Others:									
	☐ Reduce homework		☐ Review information individually						
	☐ Modify homework		□Pr	Propose peer tutoring activities					
	☐ Ask the student to reformulate what he read		□Gi	ive more time (one third)					
	☐ Use assistive technology (computer, C-PEN)		□ Di	fferentiate the tasks by work	ring in groups				
	☐ Repeat instructions		☐ Pr	ovide idea triggers					
	☐ Rephrase instructions		□Pr	ovide blank graphic organize	rs				
ق	☐ Clarify instructions		□ Ur	nderline key words or senter	ices in the instructions				
	☐ Divide the task into small steps		□ Al	low the use of reference mat	terial and memory aids				
LEARNING	☐ Give concrete examples		□ Al	low the use of the Eurêka did	ctionary				
=	☐ Handling concrete material		□ Al	low the use of an electronic	dictionary				
	☐ Insist on key words		☐ Us	se a reader (except during re	ading evaluations)				
	☐ Use demonstrations		☐ Er	ncourage repeated reading					
			Help function Software						
	☐ Use of technological tools								
					*				
	☐ Others:	1							
OR .	☐ Use noise-cancelling earmuffs during noisy		☐ Sp	peak more slowly					
MOTOR	☐ Use noise-cancelling earmuffs during noisy activities			1/90 PF 01 0000 IF 0000 PF	sters too mush				
ORIMOTOR	□ Use noise-cancelling earmuffs during noisy activities □ Use a booth/screen/cubicle during tasks		☐ Re	educe visual stimulations (po	sters, too much				
ENSORIMOTOR	☐ Use noise-cancelling earmuffs during noisy activities		□ Re	educe visual stimulations (po mation on the board, etc.)	32 (29				
ND SENSORIMOTOR	☐ Use noise-cancelling earmuffs during noisy activities ☐ Use a booth/screen/cubicle during tasks requiring more concentration ☐ Give the student opportunities to move		☐ Reinfor	educe visual stimulations (po mation on the board, etc.) low the use of pedal desks d	uring listening tasks				
L AND SENSORIMOTOR	□ Use noise-cancelling earmuffs during noisy activities □ Use a booth/screen/cubicle during tasks requiring more concentration		☐ Reinforn	educe visual stimulations (po mation on the board, etc.)	uring listening tasks				
ONAL AND SENSORIMOTOR	☐ Use noise-cancelling earmuffs during noisy activities ☐ Use a booth/screen/cubicle during tasks requiring more concentration ☐ Give the student opportunities to move ☐ Use flexible seating options (stools, cushions,		☐ Reinford	educe visual stimulations (po mation on the board, etc.) low the use of pedal desks d ovide objects to manipulate	uring listening tasks or touch (fidget, velcro				
NTIONAL AND SENSORIMOTOR	□ Use noise-cancelling earmuffs during noisy activities □ Use a booth/screen/cubicle during tasks requiring more concentration □ Give the student opportunities to move □ Use flexible seating options (stools, cushions, standing desk, etc.) □ Give breaks (active or other) □ Utiliser différents styles d'apprentissage (visuel,		☐ Reinforn ☐ Al ☐ Pr unde ☐ Us	educe visual stimulations (po mation on the board, etc.) low the use of pedal desks d ovide objects to manipulate r the desk, etc.) se different learning styles (v	uring listening tasks or touch (fidget, velcro isual, auditory, kinesthetic)				
NTTENTIONAL AND SENSORIMOTOR	□ Use noise-cancelling earmuffs during noisy activities □ Use a booth/screen/cubicle during tasks requiring more concentration □ Give the student opportunities to move □ Use flexible seating options (stools, cushions, standing desk, etc.) □ Give breaks (active or other) □ Utiliser différents styles d'apprentissage (visuel, auditif, kinesthésique)		Reinforn Al Pr unde	educe visual stimulations (po mation on the board, etc.) low the use of pedal desks d ovide objects to manipulate r the desk, etc.) se different learning styles (v ternate between motor and	uring listening tasks or touch (fidget, velcro isual, auditory, kinesthetic)				
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COMMENTS AND CLARIFICATIONS	
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APPENDIX H - SMART OBJECTIVES



APPENDIX I - SUPPORT PLAN

Name of student:			Date:	School:		
Level:		Teacher:				
Parents contacted on:	DD-MM-YYYY		by:	Telephone	☐ Email	☐ In person
Reason for the support plan:	☐ Behaviour ☐	Learning				
Additional information:						
Positive forces or levers for act	Positive forces or levers for action:					
Objectives	Means (specify the level of	Ràl if applicable)	Person responsible			Review date

[▶] Please consult the CSSL Special Education Policy to determine when to develop a support plan and an intervention plan.