

EDUCATION STATUTE SUMMARY

Province	Support Service Guarantees: Scope and Mechanism	Rights and Duties of Principals	Rights and Duties of Teachers	Rights and Duties of Parents	Rights and Duties of Students	Governance or Accountability Features
Alberta	<p>In Alberta, the Special Education Program is mandated under s. 47. S. 47(1) states that <u>“A board may determine that a student is, by virtue of the student's behavioural, communicational, intellectual, learning or physical characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics, a student in need of a special education program.”</u></p> <p>S. 48 mandates the creation of a Special Needs Tribunal.</p> <p>If the Tribunal confirms the decision of the board, it shall develop or approve a special needs plan that is consistent with the needs of the student and</p> <p>(s. 48(3)(a))</p> <p>a parent or board may request in writing that the Minister review a decision made by a Special Needs Tribunal under this section under s. 48(9).</p>	<p>The duties of the principal are set out under s. 20 (a) through (j) and include duties such as evaluating teachers (s. 20(i)), supervising the evaluation of students (s. 20(h)) and also maintaining order and discipline in the school and on the school grounds and during activities sponsored or approved by the board (s. 20(f)).</p>	<p>The duties of a teacher are set out under s. 18(1) (a) through (g). These duties include the competent provision of instruction to students (18(1)(a)), the regular evaluation of students and the reporting of the results of the evaluation to the students, the students’ parents and the board (18(1)(e)) and also, maintaining order and discipline of students while they are in the school or on the school grounds and while they are attending or participating in activities sponsored or approved by the board (18(1)(f)).</p> <p>Under s. 137 a teacher has the right to appeal his or her suspension under s. 105 to the Board of Reference.</p> <p>Under s. 143, the teacher has the right to appeal the decision of the Board of Reference to the Alberta Court of Appeal.</p>	<p>Under s. 16(1) (a) and (b), if property of a board is destroyed, damaged, lost or converted by the intentional or negligent act of one student under subsection (a) or two students under subsection (b), the parents and the students are jointly and severally liable for the damage caused.</p> <p>Upon the suspension of a student under s. 24, a parent has the right under s. 24(5) (a) through (c) to be notified forthwith of the suspension, the circumstances respecting the suspension and also to be provided the opportunity to meet with the principal if the student is under 16 years of age. In addition, upon the suggestion of the principal to the board under s. 24(7) that the student be expelled, the student and the student’s parent may make representations to the board with respect to the principal's recommendation to expel the student.</p> <p>Under s. 10(1), if an individual has rights under section 23 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms to have the individual's children receive school instruction in French, the individual's children are</p>	<p>s. 8 mandates the students’ right to education. Under s. 8(1)(a) and (b) the student must be between six and nineteen years of age and also be a Canadian citizen, a person lawfully permitted into Canada for permanent residence, or the child of a Canadian citizen or a person lawfully permitted into Canada for permanent residence. Under s. 9, every student has the right to receive school instruction in English.</p> <p>The students’ duties are outlined under s. 12(a) through (f) and include attending school regularly and punctually, complying with the rules of the school, and respecting the rights of others. Under s. 13, every person who is between the ages of six and sixteen must attend school. School attendance is enforced under s. 14 and 15 through the implementation of an attendance officer.</p>	<p>under s. 22 of Alberta’s <i>School Act</i> each school is to be appointed a school council by the board for each school operated by a board. The School Council is a statutory body that assists the principal in his/her duties.</p>

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				entitled to receive that instruction in accordance with those rights wherever in the Province those rights apply.		
British Columbia	<p>British Columbia does not (as of Gazette vol. 48:3, March 18th, 2005) have an active program for the accommodation of students with special needs mandated by Statute. In 2002 an enactment was tabled, subject to implementation on a date to be fixed by regulation that included a definition of student with special needs that read as follows: “a student with ‘special needs’ means a student who: (a) <u>has a learning disability</u> or (b) <u>has a disability of an intellectual, physical, sensory, emotional or behavioral nature</u>.” The enactment would allow for the employment of special needs teachers’ assistants to assist students who were identified as having special needs under the regulations prescribed by the minister.</p>	<p>Under the Act, principals, vice-principals and directors of instruction fall under the umbrella term of “administrative officers.” The duties of the administrative officers are set out under s. 20. Under s. 20</p> <p>Under s. 26(a) and (b), a principal, vice principal or director of instruction of a school or the superintendent of schools may suspend a student of the school if the rules made under section 85 (2) (c) by the board operating the school do not provide otherwise, and the suspension is carried out in accordance with those rules.</p>	<p>Teachers’ responsibilities are set out under s. 17(1) and (2) and include “designing, supervising and assessing educational programs and instructing, assessing and evaluating individual students and groups of students.” S. 17(2) states that teachers must perform the duties set out in the regulations.</p> <p>If the board suspends or dismisses a teacher, it must report this suspension or dismissal, with reasons, forthwith to the council of the teachers’ college under s. 16(1)(a). Once the suspension is filed, however, the statute does not make mention of a teacher’s individual right to appeal the decision.</p>	<p>Under s. 7(1)(a) through (c), a parent of a student of school age is entitled to be informed of the of the student’s attendance, behavior and progress in school. Under s. 7(1)(b) a parent is entitled, on request, to the school plan to the school plan for the school and the accountability contract for the school district.</p> <p>Under s. 7(2) a parent may, and at the request of a teacher, principal, vice principal or director of instruction must, consult with the teacher or, principal, vice principal or director of instruction with respect to the student’s educational program.</p> <p>Under s. 8(1), the Parents of students of school age attending a school or a Provincial school may apply to the board or to the minister, as the case may be, to establish a parents’ advisory council for that school.</p> <p>The school planning council is established under s. 8.1(1) by the board, and there must be a school planning council for each school in the board’s school district. Of particular interest is</p>	<p>if the school enrolls students in grade 10, 11 or 12, one student of school age enrolled in one of those grades at the school, appointed annually by the principal of the school after consulting with the students enrolled in those grades at the school.</p> <p>Under s. 2(1) a person is entitled to enroll in an educational program provided by the board of a school district if the person is of school age and is resident in the school district. Under s. 2(2) a person may enroll in an educational program provided by a board of a school district and attend any school in British Columbia if the person is of school age, the person is resident in British Columbia, and the board providing the educational program determines that space and facilities are available for the person at the school in which the educational program is made available.</p> <p>Under s. 4, the student is entitled to consult with a teacher, principal, vice principal or director of instruction with regard to that student’s educational</p>	

				<p>the fact that included within the membership of the school planning council are three parents from the parents' advisory council</p> <p>Under s. 8.3(3) the school panning council must consult with the parents' advisory council during the preparation of the school plan.</p> <p>parents have the right under s. 9(1)(a) to examine all student records kept by the board pertaining to that student. Under s. 5(2), students whose parents have the right under section 23 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms to have their children receive instruction in a language other than English are entitled to receive that instruction.</p> <p>under s. 11(2), the parent of the student or the student may appeal the decision of the board if it significantly affects the education, health or safety of a student.</p> <p>Under s. 13(1), a parent of a child of school age must register their child for school</p> <p>under s. 10, if property of a board or a francophone education authority is destroyed, damaged, lost or converted by the intentional or negligent act of a student or a</p>	<p>program.</p> <p>students have the right to appeal decisions of the board under s. 11.</p> <p>Under s. 6(1)(a) and (b) a student must comply with the school rules authorized by the principal of the school or Provincial school attended by the student, and with the code of conduct and other rules and policies of the board or the Provincial school.</p>	
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				francophone student, that student and that student's parents are jointly and severally liable to the board or francophone education authority in respect of the act of that student.		
Manitoba	Unfortunately, there is no discussion of special needs within either the Manitoba Public Schools Act (PSA) or the Education Administration Act (EAA).	<p>Under s. 47.1(1) of the PSA, the principal of each school must, in consultation with the school's advisory committee prescribed under clause 4(1)(p.1) of the EAA, (a) establish a code of conduct for pupils and staff and an emergency response plan for the school; and (b) review that code of conduct and emergency response plan at least annually.</p> <p>In addition, under s. 266(2), it is the duty of the principal to report the absence to children to the school attendance officer appointed by the particular school board of which the principal is an employee.</p>	<p>In the case of a termination of contract, under s. 92(4)(a) a teacher may require that the matter of the termination of the agreement be submitted to an arbitration board composed of one representative appointed by the teacher and one representative appointed by the school board and a third person who shall be chairman of the board of arbitration, mutually acceptable to and chosen by the two persons so appointed, none of whom shall be a member or employee of the school board.</p> <p>Under s. 92(4)(e) where, after the completion of hearings, the arbitration board finds that the reason given for terminating the contract does not constitute cause for terminating the agreement it shall direct that the contract be continued in force and effect and subject to appeal as provided in <i>The Arbitration Act</i> the decision and direction of the arbitration board is binding upon the parties.</p>	<p>rights of parents are outlined under s. 58.6(a) through (e) of the PSA. These include the right to be a member of an advisory council, local school committee or school committee at his or her child's school, be informed of the discipline and behavior management policies of the school or school division or school district, and to be consulted before the policies are established or revised and to accompany his or her child and assist him or her to make representations to the school board before a decision is made to expel the child.</p> <p>Under s. 42.3(1), a parent has right to a student's pupil file, subject to the conditions of s. s. 42.3(2)(a) through (d)</p> <p>Under s. 42.4(2), a parent or a pupil who has attained the age of majority may appeal a school board's decision to refuse access to a pupil file by filing an application with the court within 30 days after being</p>	<p>Students' rights are listed within the PSA under s. 58.9(1) and (2). S. 58.9(1) offers the student the right to enroll in a program offered by any school in Manitoba, subject to the provisions of s. 58.2 through 58.4</p> <p>Under s. 58.9(2)(a) through (c), a student is entitled to receive regular testing and evaluation of his or her academic performance and achievement, subject to subsection 42.3(2), have access to his or her pupil file, if the pupil has attained the age of majority and be accompanied by a parent or other adult to assist him or her and to make representations to the school board before a decision is made to expel him or her.</p> <p>The responsibilities of pupils are set out in s. 58.10(a) through (d) and include attending school and classes regularly and punctually, complying with the student discipline and behavior management policies of the school and school</p>	<p>Under s. 10 of the EAA, there is an entity known as the "Advisory Board." The composition of the Advisory Board is set out in s. 11(1)(a) through (e). Included in the composition of the Advisory Board are the deputy minister of education or</p> <p>The purpose and duty of the Advisory Board is set out in s. 16(1) through (3) of the EAA and include considering such matters as may be referred to it by the minister. The Advisory Board is to submit an annual report to the minister and may make suggestions and recommendations for promoting education generally as may be deemed useful and expedient.</p>

			<p>The duties of teachers are set out under s. 96(a) through (e) of the PSA. These duties include maintaining order and discipline in the school and seizing or causing to be seized and taking possession of any offensive or dangerous weapon that is brought to school by a pupil and hand over any such weapon to the principal who will subsequently notify the parent or guardian warning him that the pupil may be suspended or expelled from the school.</p> <p>Furthermore, under s. 266(1), the teacher, much like the principal, must report any absences contrary to the provisions of the Act to the School Attendance Officer.</p>	<p>notified of the refusal of access.</p> <p>Under s. 80(2), parents have the right to submit a petition requesting that religious instruction be given in a school.</p> <p>The responsibilities of parents are set out in s. 58.7(a) and (b) as well as s. 58.8. These responsibilities include the duty to cooperate fully with the child's teachers and other employees of the school division or school district to ensure the child complies with school and school division or school district student discipline and behavior management policies, and the school's code of conduct. Under s. 58.7(b) the parent is responsible for taking all reasonable measures to ensure the child attends school regularly. Furthermore, under s. 58.8, if property of a school division or school district is destroyed, damaged, lost or converted by the intentional or negligent act of a child, the child and his or her parents are jointly and severally liable to the school board for the loss.</p>	<p>division or school district and the school's code of conduct, completing assignments and other related work required by teachers or other employees of the school division or school district and treating school property and the property of others employed at or attending the school with respect.</p>	
New Brunswick	<p>Programs and services for exceptional pupils are outlined under s. 12 of the Act. S. 12(1) states as follows: "Where the superintendent concerned, after</p>	<p>The duties of the principal are outlined in s. 28(2)(a) through (i) and include, among other things, ensuring that</p>	<p>The teachers' duties are mandated under s. 27(1)(a) through (g) as well as s. 27(2). Under s. 27(1) teachers' duties</p>	<p>S. 32(1) dictates that there must be a Parent School Support Committee for each school under the Act.</p>	<p>In addition, under s. 32(6), where a high school program is provided within a school, a pupil of the school</p>	

	<p>consulting with qualified persons, determines that the <u>behavioral, communicational, intellectual, physical, perceptual or multiple exceptionalities of a person are contributing to delayed educational development such that a special education program is considered by the superintendent to be necessary for the person</u>, that person shall be an exceptional pupil for the purposes of this Act.” Of course, this determination is not made without the consultation of the parents involved. Under s. 12(2) the superintendent concerned shall ensure that the parent of a pupil is consulted during the process of the determination referred to in subsection (1), and in the process of developing special education programs and services for the pupil.</p> <p>Under s. 12(3), the superintendent concerned is inclined to place exceptional pupils such that they receive special education programs and services in circumstances where exceptional pupils can participate with pupils who are not exceptional pupils within regular classroom settings <u>to the extent that is considered practicable by the superintendent having due regard for the educational needs of all pupils</u>.</p> <p>S. 12(4)(a) and (b) indicate that where an exceptional pupil is unable to receive a special education program in school due to either fragile health, hospitalization or</p>	<p>reasonable steps are taken to create and maintain a safe, positive and effective learning environment, preparing, for parents of the pupils enrolled in the school, an annual school performance report, and ensuring that that report is communicated to those parents and the school community and evaluating the performance of teachers and other school personnel employed at the school.</p>	<p>include maintaining a deportment consistent with his or her position of trust and influence over young people, exemplifying and encouraging in each pupil the values of truth, justice, compassion and respect for all persons and identifying and implementing learning and evaluation strategies that foster a positive learning environment aimed at helping each pupil achieve prescribed learning outcomes.</p> <p>In addition to these duties, under s. 21, teachers have the duty of maintaining order and discipline within the school setting.</p> <p>Under s. 30(4), the Minister has the right to suspend or revoke a teacher’s license for cause. S. 31(1) requires the implementation of a Appeal Board on Teacher Certification.</p> <p>under s. 31(2), a teacher may appeal the decision of the Minister under s. 30(4) directly.</p> <p>Once the Appeal Board has decided to hear a matter and make a decision under s. 31(5), its decision is final under s. 31(6).</p>	<p>Under s. 32(3), the majority of the members of the Parent School Support Committee must be parents of pupils enrolled in the school or persons nominated by parents of pupils enrolled in the school as representatives of those parents.</p> <p>parents have the right, under s. 54(1), to view the student’s pupil record. This right is not absolute, however. Under s. 54(1.1), where a pupil has attained the age of nineteen years, a parent of the pupil is not entitled to access any record maintained in respect of the pupil without the consent of the pupil. Furthermore, the superintendent, under s. 54(3), has the right to deny access to the record if he or she believes that to do so would be detrimental to the future development of the student. Notwithstanding this right, a parent has a right under s. 54(5), in accordance with regulations, to appeal the denial.</p> <p>Under s. 24(4), a parent has the right to appeal, in accordance with the regulations, a suspension of more than 5 school days.</p> <p>The duties of parents are outlined under s. 13(1)(a) through (e), 13(2), and</p>	<p>enrolled at the high school level, elected by pupils of the school shall be a member of the Parent School Support Committee</p> <p>Under s. 14(1)(a) through (h), students have a number of duties including attending to assigned homework, respecting the rights of others and contributing to a safe and positive learning environment, among others. S. 15 states that school attendance is compulsory.</p> <p>students have the right to free education under s. 8. These rights are divided up under s. 5 into the right to free education in English or French, as determined by the proficiency of a student in a particular language.</p>	
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	<p>convalescence, or a condition or need which requires a level of care that cannot be provided effectively in a school setting, the superintendent concerned may deliver the program or service in the pupil's home or alternative setting.</p>			<p>13(3). Under s. 13(1) a parent must encourage his or her child to attend to assigned homework, communicate reasonably with school personnel employed at the school his or her child attends as required in the best interests of the child, cause his or her child to attend school as required by the Act, ensure the basic needs of his or her child are met and have due care for the conduct of his or her child at school and while on the way to and from school.</p> <p>Under s. 13(3), it is the duty of a parent to comport themselves in a respectable manner and to follow established procedures when involved in communications concerning the pupil.</p>		
Newfoundland and Labrador	<p>In Newfoundland and Labrador, there is no specific section within the statute that defines "special needs" students or the scope or mechanism by which such students shall be accommodated. Special Education is mentioned in relation to Ministerial powers under s. 117(b)(v) where it is stated that the Minister may issue policy directives with respect to special education. In addition, under s. 75(1)(d) it is stated that one of the duties of the various school boards</p>	<p>The duties of the principals are set out under s. 24(3)(a) through (n). These duties include, among other things, providing leadership in the school, managing the school, evaluating or providing for the evaluation of programs offered in the school and maintaining order and discipline in the school and on the school grounds and at those other activities that are determined by the</p>	<p>Teachers responsibilities are outlined under s. 33(a) through (g). These responsibilities include, among other things, providing instruction to students and encouraging and fostering student learning, regularly evaluating students and periodically reporting the results of the evaluation to the student and his or her parent, under the direction of the principal, maintaining and supervising order and</p>	<p>Under s. 20(1)(a) and (b), a parent of a student attending a school is entitled to be informed of the student's attendance, behavior and progress in that school and have access on request to annual reports respecting the general effectiveness of education programs in that school and in the school district. Under s. 20(2), a parent of a student attending school may request that a teacher or the director consult</p>	<p>Under s. 3(1) and (2), a person who meets the statutory requirements is entitled in that year to an education program in accordance with this Act. Under s. 8, every student is entitled to receive instruction in English. Under s. 9, where an individual has rights under section 23 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms to have his or her children receive instruction in French, the children of</p>	<p>Under s. 25(1) through (4) there is a school council established by the principal of each school. The school council is composed of the principal, at least 2 and no more than 4 teachers of the school and also 2 but no more than 4 members of the community (although it is not explicitly stated that these members of the community must be parents of children enrolled in the school).</p>

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	<p>within the particular school districts within Newfoundland and Labrador is to “ensure that policies and guidelines issued by the minister relating to special education for students are followed in schools under its jurisdiction.”</p>	<p>principal, with the teachers of the school, to be school activities.</p> <p>Under s. 25(4), a principal, by virtue of his or her position, is required to be a member of the school council for the school at which he or she is employed.</p> <p>under s. 37(1)(a) through (d), Where a student is persistently disobedient or defiant or conducts himself or herself in a manner that is likely to injuriously affect the proper conduct of the school, the principal shall warn the student and record the date of and reason for the warning notify the student's parent, in writing, that the student has been warned and discuss with the student's parent the circumstances giving cause for the warning. Under s. 37(2), where, after a reasonable period and consultation with appropriate employees of the board, it is determined that the student has not made a satisfactory effort to reform, the principal shall report in writing to the director and recommend to the director that the student be expelled.</p> <p>Under s. 5(d), the principal has the right, in accordance with the policy of the board, to give written permission to</p>	<p>discipline among the students while they are in the school or on the school grounds and while they are attending or participating in activities that are determined by the principal, with the teachers of the school, to be school activities and also promoting goals and standards applicable to the provision of education approved under the Act.</p> <p>under s. 19(1), much like the principal, a teacher is required to make every reasonable effort to secure the regular attendance of students at school.</p> <p>Under s. 20(3) a teacher has the right to request that a parent of a student consult with him or her with respect to that student's education program.</p> <p>Under s. 36(1) a teacher may suspend a student from a class period in accordance with the by-laws of the board.</p>	<p>with him or her with respect to the student's education program and that teacher or director shall comply with that request unless the request is unreasonable in terms of frequency or other circumstances.</p> <p>Under s. 22(1) through (5), a parent of a student, or a student if the student has reached the age of 19, may appeal a decision of a board that affects a student.</p> <p>Under s. 37(3), before a decision is made to expel a student, the parent of the student, or if the student is 19 years of age or older, the student, have the right to make representations to the director. Under s. 39(1), where a student is expelled under s. 37, a parent of the student or, if the student is 19 years of age or older, the student, may, within 15 days of the effective date of the expulsion, make a written request to the board that the expulsion be reviewed.</p> <p>Under s. 10(1) and (2) a parent has a right to either excuse their child from a religious observance taking place within the school or to request that a religious observance take place within the school. Under s. 12(2) a parent has a right to view a student's student record,</p>	<p>that individual shall receive that instruction in accordance with those rights wherever in the province those rights apply.</p> <p>Under s. 13(1), students have the right to a free education</p> <p>Under s. 4, a person who is between the ages of six and sixteen must attend school unless the student is excused for one of the reasons outlined under s. 5. Under s. 11, every student must comply with school discipline and the rules of the school and must carry out the learning activities within the prescribed curriculum.</p>	<p>Under s. 26(1), the purpose of a school council is to develop, encourage and promote policies, practices and activities to enhance the quality of school programs and the levels of student achievement in the school.</p>

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		<p>a student to be excused from school.</p> <p>Under s. 33(g), a principal has the right to assign particular duties to a teacher. Under s. 36(3)(a) through (e), a principal has the right to suspend a student from one or more class periods, one or more courses or school programs, school, riding on a school bus and participating in an activity sponsored or approved by the board. Under s. 36(4) a principal has the right to reinstate suspended by the principal or teacher.</p>		<p>and under s. 12(4) a parent who is of the opinion that the student record contains inaccurate or incomplete information may request the principal to review the matter.</p> <p>Under s. 15(1) a parent of a child who is required to attend school under s. 4 must present that child for enrolment in a school. Under s. 16 a parent must ensure that his or her child attends school unless the child is excused from attendance under this Act.</p> <p>Under s. 21, where property of a board or of an employee is destroyed, damaged or lost by the intentional or negligent act of a student, that student and his or her parents are individually and collectively liable to the board in respect of the act of that student.</p>		
Nova Scotia	<p>Under s. 25(2), it is the right of a parent of a student with special needs to participate in the development of an individualized program for their children. Furthermore, under s. 25(3)(a) and (b), where the parent of a child with special needs does not agree with the individualized program plan that has been developed for that child and the disagreement cannot be resolved by a school board appeal process, the parent or the school board may initiate an appeal as prescribed by the</p>	<p>The functions and duties of principals are outlined under s. 38(1) and (2)(a) through (r). The various duties of principals as outlined under s. 38(2)(a) through (r) include, among other things, ensuring that reasonable steps are taken to create and maintain a safe, orderly, positive and effective learning environment, communicating regularly with the parents of the students, taking all</p>	<p>The duties of teachers are set out under s. 26(1)(a) through (x). These duties include, among other things, the duty to acknowledge and, to the extent reasonable, accommodate differences in learning styles, encourage students in the pursuit of learning, implement teaching strategies that foster a positive learning environment aimed at helping students achieve learning outcomes,</p>	<p>Under s. 126, where a student is suspended for more than five school days, the school board, in consultation with the student's parent, shall make every reasonable effort to provide alternative arrangements for the education of the student, in accordance with the regulations.</p> <p>Under s. 127(3) and (4), the parent of a student, or if the student has reached the age of majority, the student, may appeal the</p>	<p>Under s. 126, where a student is suspended for more than five school days, the school board, in consultation with the student's parent, shall make every reasonable effort to provide alternative arrangements for the education of the student, in accordance with the regulations.</p> <p>Under s. 127(3) and (4), the parent of a student, or if the student has reached the age of majority, the student, may appeal the</p>	<p>School Advisory Councils are created under s. 20(1)(a) through (c)</p> <p>The duties of the School Advisory Council are set out under s. 22(a) through (h) and include such functions as participating in the selection of the principal of the school by representation on the school board's selection committee, advising the principal and staff of the school on curriculum and programs, school</p>

	<p>regulations.</p> <p>under s. 64(2)(d), it is the duty of school boards within the province to <u>develop and implement educational programs for students with special needs within regular instructional settings with their peers in age, in accordance with the regulations and the Minister's policies and guidelines.</u></p>	<p>reasonable steps to secure full and regular attendance at school of the students enrolled in the school in accordance with policies established by the school board and ensuring that provincial and school board policies are followed.</p> <p>Under s. 122 the principal has the right to suspend a student for a period of not more than 5 days where a student enrolled in a public school is persistently disobedient or defiant or conducts himself or herself in a manner likely to affect injuriously the proper conduct of the school or the welfare or education of other students enrolled in the school.</p> <p>Under s. 124(1), where a student is suspended pursuant to Section 122 and the principal is of the view that the student should be suspended for a period greater than five school days, the principal may, in writing, make a recommendation with reasons to the school board that the student be suspended for a period greater than five school days.</p> <p>Under s. 126, where a student is suspended for more than five school days, the school board, in consultation with the student's parent, shall make every reasonable</p>	<p>respect the rights of students, take all reasonable steps necessary to create and maintain an orderly and safe learning environment and</p> <p>In addition to the duties listed under s. 26, teachers have the power under s. 27 of general oversight and supervision over school premises during school hours and, subject to the authority of the school board and the principal, may exclude from those premises any person who is not a student enrolled in the school and disturbs the learning environment.</p> <p>teachers have the right under s. 36(1) through (4) to appeal a suspension, termination or discharge. Under s. 36(1), A teacher who is suspended or discharged, or whose permanent contract is terminated, may appeal the suspension or discharge or termination by giving written notice of appeal to the school board and the Minister within twenty days of a suspension, termination or discharge.</p> <p>Under s. 121, where a student in a class is persistently disobedient or defiant or acts in a manner likely to affect injuriously the proper conduct of the class or the welfare or education of</p>	<p>decision of the principal to suspend the student from the school bus for more than five days.</p> <p>The duties of parents are set out under s. 25(1)(a) through (e) and include the duty to support their children in achieving learning success, cause their children to attend school as required by the regulations, communicate regularly with their children's school, ensure the basic needs of their children are met, including ensuring that their children are well-nourished and well-rested when they go to school and support their children's teachers in their efforts to provide an education for their children. Under s. 117, a parent or other person having charge or control of any child, shall, within five days after having been served with a notice by the school board naming the child, cause the child to attend school and continue in regular attendance at school</p> <p>Under s. 20(1), parents have the right to petition a school board to establish a school advisory council for a particular public school.</p> <p>Under s. 123(1), where a student is suspended pursuant to s. 122, the parent has the right to be notified by the principal</p>	<p>decision of the principal to suspend the student from the school bus for more than five days.</p> <p>The duties of students are set out under s. 24(1)(a) through (e) and include the duty to participate fully in learning opportunities, attend school regularly and punctually, contribute to an orderly and safe learning environment, respect the rights of others and comply with the discipline policies of the school and the school board. Under s. 111, subject to the regulations, every resident of the Province over the age of five years and under the age of sixteen years must attend school in accordance with the regulations.</p> <p>Under s. 5(1) students have the right to attend public schools in Nova Scotia free of charge. Under s. 21(1)(b), students who attends schools in grade seven or over have the right to be representatives on the School Advisory Council for that particular school. Under s. 24(3), students have the right to participate in decisions that affect their schools through representation on School Advisory Councils or committees in accordance with school board policy. Under s.</p>	<p>practices, student discipline, fund-raising and parent-school communication and similar matters and advising on the development of school policies that promote academic excellence and a positive learning environment.</p>
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Province	Support Service Guarantees: Scope and Mechanism	Rights and Duties of Principals	Rights and Duties of Teachers	Rights and Duties of Parents	Rights and Duties of Students	Governance or Accountability Features
		<p>effort to provide alternative arrangements for the education of the student, in accordance with the regulations.</p> <p>under s. 127, the principal has the right to suspend a student's right to use the school bus if, in that person's judgment, the student has refused to comply with reasonable rules or regulations of the school board or directions given by the bus driver or if, in that person's judgment, the behavior of the student while on the bus endangers the safety of others using the bus.</p> <p>Under s. 127(3) and (4), the parent of a student, or if the student has reached the age of majority, the student, may appeal the decision of the principal to suspend the student from the school bus for more than five days.</p>	<p>other students in the class, the teacher of the class may require the student to leave the class and shall refer the student to the principal.</p>	<p>of the reasons for the suspension. Under s. 123(2), the student or the student's parents may request a review of the suspension pursuant to Section 122 by the school board within three school days of receiving the notice pursuant to subsection (1).</p> <p>Under s. 124(2), where a principal recommends that a student be suspended for more than five days, the parent has the right to be notified of the recommendation and the reasons. Furthermore, where the suspension is extended by the school board under s. 124(3), the parent has the right to be notified of the extension under s. 124(5), and the student or the parent of the student may appeal the decision to the board under s. 124(7).</p>	<p>24(4), it is the right of students to be informed of their educational progress on a regular basis.</p>	
Ontario	<p>Within the definitions section of the statute, "exceptional pupil" means a pupil whose <i>behavioral, communicational, intellectual, physical or multiple exceptionalities are such that he or she is considered to need placement in a special education program by a committee.</i></p> <p>"Special education program" means, in respect of an exceptional pupil, an educational program that is based on and modified by the</p>	<p>The duties of the principal are set out under s. 265(1)(a) through (n), these duties include, among other things, the duty to maintain proper order and discipline in the school, to develop co-operation and co-ordination of effort among the members of the staff of the school, subject to revision by the appropriate supervisory officer, to promote such pupils as the principal</p>			<p>Under s. 21(1)(a) and (b), attendance at school is compulsory for all children between the ages of six and sixteen, unless the child falls into one of the exceptions prescribed in s. 21(2)(a) through (h). Much like parents, however, there are no statutory duties on students, although under s. 8(1)(27) the minister has the power to prescribe through regulation the duties of pupils.</p>	<p>Under s. 17.1(1), the council known in English as the Ontario Parent Council and in French as Conseil ontarien des parents is continued and shall be composed of not more than 20 members appointed by the Minister. The mandate of the Council as set out in 17.1(10)(a) and (b) is to advise the minister on issues related to elementary and secondary school education and</p>

Province	Support Service Guarantees: Scope and Mechanism	Rights and Duties of Principals	Rights and Duties of Teachers	Rights and Duties of Parents	Rights and Duties of Students	Governance or Accountability Features
	<p>results of continuous assessment and evaluation and that includes a plan containing specific objectives and an outline of educational services that meets the needs of the exceptional pupil.</p> <p>Under s. 8(3), the minister of education must ensure that all exceptional children in Ontario have available to them, in accordance with this Act and the regulations, appropriate special education programs and special education services without payment of fees by parents or guardians resident in Ontario, and shall provide for the parents or guardians to appeal the appropriateness of the special education placement. Further more, under s. 8(3)(a) and (b), the minister has the duty to require school boards to implement procedures for <i>early and ongoing identification of the learning abilities and needs of pupils</i>, and shall prescribe standards in accordance with which such procedures be implemented and in respect of special education programs and services, define exceptionalities of pupils, and prescribe classes, groups or categories of exceptional pupils, and require boards to employ such definitions or use such prescriptions as established under this clause.</p> <p>Under s. 57(1) the Lieutenant Governor in Council must establish one or more Special Education Tribunals. Under s. 57(3), where a parent or guardian of a pupil has</p>	<p>considers proper and to issue to each such pupil a statement thereof and to give assiduous attention to the health and comfort of the pupils, to the cleanliness, temperature and ventilation of the school, to the care of all teaching materials and other school property, and to the condition and appearance of the school buildings and grounds.</p> <p>In addition to these duties, under s. 277.28(4), a principal must perform teacher performance appraisals in the year mandated by the particular school board under s. 277.28(1).</p> <p>In terms of suspensions, under s. 306(1)(1) through (6) there is listed a number of infractions for which a principal must suspend a student. These include uttering a threat to inflict serious bodily harm on another person, possessing alcohol or illegal drugs, being under the influence of alcohol, swearing at a teacher or at another person in a position of authority, committing an act of vandalism that causes extensive damage to school property at the pupil's school or to property located on the premises of the pupil's school and lastly engaging in another activity that, under a</p>			<p>under s. 312(1), the minister may require boards to establish and maintain specified programs, courses and services for pupils who are suspended, and may impose different requirements for different circumstances, different locations or different classes of pupils. Under s. 312(2) the minister may require boards to establish and maintain specified programs, courses and services for pupils who are expelled. Furthermore, under s. 312(4), the minister may establish one or more programs for expelled pupils to prepare the pupils to return to school and may require boards to give specified information about the programs to expelled pupils.</p> <p>Under s. 32(1), a person has the right, without payment of a fee, to attend a school in a school section, separate school zone or secondary school district, as the case may be, in which the person is qualified to be a resident pupil. Under s. 51(1), subject to the regulations, a pupil shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as the pupil's parent or guardian desires or, where the pupil is an adult, as the pupil desires.</p>	<p>methods of increasing parental involvement in elementary and secondary school education.</p> <p>Furthermore, entities known as School Board Advisory Committees are mandated under s. 201.</p> <p>The powers of the Committee, as set out in s. 205, are to make reports and recommendations to the board in respect of any educational matter pertaining to the schools under the jurisdiction of the board.</p>

	<p>exhausted all rights of appeal under the regulations in respect of the identification or placement of the pupil as an exceptional pupil and is dissatisfied with the decision in respect of the identification or placement, the parent or guardian may appeal to a Special Education Tribunal for a hearing in respect of the identification or placement.</p> <p>Under s. 57.1(1), every district school board must establish a special education advisory committee. Under s. 57.1(3)(c), the powers and duties of special education advisory committees are to be set out through the regulatory powers of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.</p>	<p>policy of the board, is one for which a suspension is mandatory. Under s. 306(4), the principal has a duty to suspend a pupil who commits an infraction requiring a mandatory suspension, unless a teacher has already suspended the pupil for the infraction.</p> <p>With regard to expulsions, under s. 309(1)(1) through (6) there is listed a number of infractions for which a principal must expel a student. These include possessing a weapon, including possessing a firearm, using a weapon to cause or to threaten bodily harm to another person, committing physical assault on another person that causes bodily harm requiring treatment by a medical practitioner, committing sexual assault, trafficking in weapons or in illegal drugs, committing robbery, giving alcohol to a minor and engaging in another activity that, under a policy of the board, is one for which expulsion is mandatory. Under s. 309(2), the principal must suspend a pupil who the principal believes may have committed an infraction for which expulsion is mandatory.</p> <p>Under s. 28(1)(a) through</p>			<p>In contrast, under s. 32(2), no pupil in a public school shall be required to read or study in or from a religious book, or to join in an exercise of devotion or religion, objected to by the pupil's parent or guardian, or by the pupil, where the pupil is an adult.</p>	
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Province	Support Service Guarantees: Scope and Mechanism	Rights and Duties of Principals	Rights and Duties of Teachers	Rights and Duties of Parents	Rights and Duties of Students	Governance or Accountability Features
		<p>(c), the principal of every school must report to the appropriate school attendance counsellor and supervisory officer the names, ages and residences of all pupils of compulsory school age who have not attended school as required, furnish the school attendance counsellor with such other information as the counsellor requires for the enforcement of compulsory school attendance and report in writing to the school attendance counsellor every case of expulsion and readmission of a pupil.</p> <p>Under s. 307(4), the principal may suspend a pupil who engages in an activity for which suspension is discretionary. Under s. 310(2), if the principal believes a pupil may have engaged in an activity for which expulsion is discretionary, the principal may suspend the pupil.</p>				
Northwest Territories	S. 7(1) states that “every student is entitled to have access to the education program in a regular instructional setting in a public school or public denominational school in the community in which the student resides.” Under s. 7(2),	Under s. 27(4), where a student is entitled to be excused from school in order to participate in a spiritual or religious observance recognized by the denomination or the religious or spiritual authority or teaching to	The duties of a teacher are set out under s. 45(1)(a) through (j) and include, among other things, the duty to encourage the students in the pursuit of learning, diligently teach students in a manner that promotes	Under s. 12(1), a parent of a child between the ages of six and sixteen has a responsibility to register the child for the school year with a school where the parent of the child is a resident of the education district in	The responsibilities of students are set out under s. 22(1)(a) through (f). These responsibilities include the duty to conduct himself or herself responsibly while on school premises, to comply with the school	

<p>an education body must a student with the support services necessary to give effect to subsection (1), in accordance with the direction of the Minister. Under s. 7(3) it is stated that s. 7(1) does not apply where the parent of the student or the student, if the student is an adult and the District Education Authority agree that the educational needs of the student cannot be met in the education program as it is offered in the community in which the student resides, and the student should be educated outside the community or, under s. 7(3)(f), if the presence of the student in a regular instructional setting would unduly interfere with the delivery of the education program to other students.</p> <p>Under s. 8, education staff must make modifications to the school program for a student where the education staff considers the modifications necessary to accommodate the needs or abilities of the student.</p> <p>S. 9(2) states that the principal, or a school team designated by the principal, must involve the student's parent in making any decision concerning an individual education plan for the student including the development, content, implementation, evaluation and alteration of the individual education plan. Under s. 9(3) the principal must attain the approval of the individual education plan from the student's parent before the plan is implemented or altered. In</p>	<p>which the student adheres, the principal must excuse the student from school. Under s. 29(1), a principal must establish and maintain a student record for each student within his or her school.</p> <p>The principal has further duties as set out by s. 69(2)(a) through (p). These duties include, among other things, the duty to develop and implement programs and procedures for parent and community involvement in the school program, provide support services to a student in accordance with the direction of an education body, be responsible for the organization and administration of the school and the discipline of students and school staff, develop a positive learning environment and to ensure, to the best of his or her ability, the safety of the students and school staff.</p> <p>Under s. 35(1)(a) through (f)(iii) a principal has the right to suspend a student for persistent opposition to authority, habitual neglect of his or her responsibilities under the Act or the regulations, the intentional damage or destruction of school property, the use of profane or abusive language, consuming or</p>	<p>their physical, emotional, social, intellectual and spiritual development, implement the education program and individual education plans in a way that encourages the development of students' self-respect, dignity and self esteem, and encourages students to respect other students' cultural and spiritual or religious values and beliefs and also to ensure, to the best of his or her ability, that students understand, and encourage their compliance with, the school rules and the code of conduct for students.</p> <p>Under s. 77(1), a teacher may make a statement about spiritual or religious values or beliefs if the statement is required to explain an aspect of a subject or a world view and is made in a manner that is respectful of the spiritual or religious values or beliefs of all the students.</p> <p>Under s. 46(1), a teacher may exclude from the school premises any person who creates or attempts to create a disturbance on the school premises while the school premises are being used for school purposes.</p> <p>Under s. 52(1), a teacher whose teaching certificate is suspended or cancelled under the regulations</p>	<p>which the school is located</p> <p>Under s. 25(1), a parent of a student is entitled, and has the responsibility, to be informed of the progress, behavior and attendance of the student and to be involved in making decisions that significantly affect the education, health or safety of the student. Under s. 25(2), a parent of a student may, and at the request of a teacher must, meet with the teacher or principal to discuss the student's progress in the education program.</p> <p>Under s. 26(a) through (c), the responsibilities of a parent include the duty to support and encourage the student to learn, to ensure, to the best of his or her ability, that the student comes to school ready to learn and to co-operate with the education staff in the delivery of the education program to the student. Under s. 27(2), the parent has the duty to ensure, to the best of his or her ability, that the student attends a school program regularly and punctually during the academic year as required by the Act and the regulations.</p> <p>Under s. 33(1), if a student intentionally or negligently damages, destroys, converts or</p>	<p>rules and the code of conduct for students, to co-operate with the principal, teachers and all persons authorized by the District Education Authority to provide school programs and other services, to be respectful of the cultural, spiritual or religious values or beliefs of others while on school premises, to be respectful of the person and of the property of others while on school premises and to participate in the education program and make his or her best effort to learn. Under s. 27(1), every student, who on or before December 31 of the academic year, has attained the age of six years and is under 16 years of age, must attend a school program regularly and punctually during the academic year as required by the Act and the regulations unless the student falls within the exceptions. Under s. 27(3)(a) through (e)</p> <p>under s. 5(1)(a) through (c).</p> <p>Every person who meets the requirements has the right to education.</p> <p>Under s. 13(1), an education body must not charge a tuition fee in respect of a student registered with a public school or public denominational school in</p>		
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	<p>addition, under s. 9(4), the principal and the student's parent shall decide whether it is appropriate for the student to be involved in any or all decisions concerning the student's individual education plan, and the nature and extent of the student's involvement. Under s. 9(5), if the parent of a student or a student disagrees with a decision of the principal as to whether an individual education plan is appropriate for the student, the parent or the student may lodge a written disagreement with the principal's decision under s. 39.</p> <p>S. 39(1) states that where decision of a member of an education staff significantly affects the education, health or safety of a student, or is a decision referred to in subsections 9(5), the parent of the student or the student, together or separately may notify the principal in writing that he or she disagrees with the decision. Under s. 39(2), on receiving the written notice of the parent of the student or the student, the principal shall attempt to resolve the disagreement with the decision, and if the principal is unable to do so, the principal shall notify the parent and the student in writing that he or she may proceed under s. 40 to have the disagreement resolved.</p> <p>Under s. 40(1), a student's parent or a student, together or separately may, within a reasonable time from the date of the notice by a principal under subsection 39(2), notify</p>	<p>being under the influence of alcohol or non-medicinal drugs on school premises or conduct that, in the opinion of the principal, interferes with the work of other students or school staff, is injurious to the physical or mental well-being of other students or school staff, or creates a situation that constitutes a seriously harmful influence on other students or school staff.</p>	<p>may, in accordance with the regulations, request the Minister to review the decision to cancel or suspend that person's teaching certificate.</p> <p>s. 52(5) states that the decision of the Minister is final. Under s. 54(5), where a teacher is dismissed or his or her contract is terminated, the employer must give the teacher written reasons for the dismissal or termination.</p>	<p>loses property owned or used by a school, the student and his or her parent are jointly and severally liable to the District Education Authority for the damage, destruction, conversion or loss.</p> <p>under s. 43(1), a student, or a student's parent, together or separately, may in accordance with the regulations, request the Minister to review the decision of the appeal committee made under subsection 41(6) respecting the expulsion of a student.</p> <p>Under s. 11(1)(a) and (b), a parent of a student is entitled to have the student receive the education program through a public school or a public denominational school in the Territories or a program of education through a private school or through a home schooling program in the Territories.</p> <p>Under s. 30(1), a parent of a student and a student are entitled to examine and copy the student's record.</p>	<p>the education district in which the student resides.</p>	
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Province	Support Service Guarantees: Scope and Mechanism	Rights and Duties of Principals	Rights and Duties of Teachers	Rights and Duties of Parents	Rights and Duties of Students	Governance or Accountability Features
	<p>the District Education Authority in writing that he or she disagrees with the decision of a member of the education staff. Under s. 40(3), on receiving the written notice of the student's parent or the student under subsection (1), the District Education Authority shall attempt to resolve the disagreement with the decision and if it is unable to do so, it shall notify the parent and the student in writing that he or she may appeal the decision to the appeal committee in accordance with the procedure set out in the regulations.</p> <p>under s. 41(7), the decision of the committee is final</p>					
<p>Prince Edward Island</p>	<p>In the Prince Edward Island statute, the only mention of a special education program is in s. 7(1)(e) where it is stated that the Minister has the power to establish policies for the provision of special education services.</p>	<p>The responsibilities of principals are set out in s. 99(a) through (p) and include, among other things, the duty to ensure that the instruction provided by teachers employed at the school is consistent with the courses of study and education programs prescribed, approved or authorized pursuant to the Act, attend to the health, comfort and safety of the students, initiate the development of a school improvement plan and to consult with teachers and promote such students as the principal considers proper and cause to be issued to students such statements, report cards</p>	<p>The duties of teachers are set out under s. 98(a) through (j) and include, among other things, the duty to encourage students in the pursuit of learning, teach the educational programs that are prescribed, approved or authorized pursuant to the Act and assigned to the teacher by the principal or the school board, attend to the health, comfort and safety of students under the teacher's supervision and to keep up to date on the content and pedagogy of the fields in which they teach.</p> <p>In addition to these duties, under s. 116(1), a teacher or other school</p>	<p>Under s. 69(3) the parent of a person required to attend school in Prince Edward Island shall cause the person to attend school. The compulsory school age for the purpose of s. 69(3) is between the ages of seven and sixteen years.</p> <p>Under s. 78(1), if property of a school board or of a government department or other publicly funded agency is destroyed, damaged, lost or converted by the intentional or negligent act of a student, the student and the student's parents are jointly and severally liable to the school board or to the government department</p>	<p>Under s. 72(a) through (d), students enrolled in a school in Prince Edward Island have the responsibilities of observing the code of conduct and other rules and policies of the school board and of the school, attending classes regularly and punctually and participate in the educational programs in which the student is enrolled, being diligent in pursuing the student's studies and respecting the rights of others.</p> <p>under s. 76(1), where a student is suspended or expelled, the student and a parent of the student have the right to be heard at a hearing regarding</p>	<p>S. 12 states that the Minister may establish such advisory groups or committees as the Minister considers appropriate.</p>

		<p>or certificates as are appropriate.</p> <p>Under s. 74(1)(b)(i) through (v), a principal or a Unit Superintendent may suspend a student from one or more class periods, one or more courses or school programs, riding on a school bus, participating in an activity approved or sponsored by the school or the school board, or school and from all school activities.</p>	<p>staff member who has reasonable and probable cause to suspect that a student has been deserted, abandoned or abused must forthwith report or cause to be reported the matter to the Director of Child Welfare in accordance with the Child Protection Act.</p> <p>Under s. 74(1), a teacher may suspend a student for a period not exceeding one half day.</p> <p>Under s. 96(1), a teacher may appeal a suspension or a dismissal pursuant to sections 91, 92, 93 or 94, in accordance with the regulations.</p>	<p>or publicly funded agency with respect to the act of the student.</p> <p>Under s. 80(2), a parent of a student has the responsibility to encourage the student in the pursuit of learning.</p> <p>Under s. 66(1), parents of students attending a school may establish a school council for the school.</p> <p>under s. 74(5), where a student is suspended for more than five consecutive instructional days, the school board must hold a hearing respecting the suspension at the parent's request or it may hold a hearing of its own initiative. Under s. 76(1), the student and a parent of the student have the right to be heard at a hearing regarding suspension or expulsion of the student. Under s. 77, parents of a student are entitled to examine student records kept by a school or a school board pertaining to that student in the presence of the principal or other person authorized to interpret the words.</p> <p>Under s. 79(1), where a decision of a school board employee significantly affects the education, health or safety of a student, a parent of the student may appeal the decision to the school</p>	<p>suspension or expulsion of the student.</p> <p>Under s. 68(a) through (c), students have the right to free education in public schools in Prince Edward Island if they are between the ages of six and twenty years and are residents of the province, have not graduated from high school and are not excused from attending school under s. 70.</p>	
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Province	Support Service Guarantees: Scope and Mechanism	Rights and Duties of Principals	Rights and Duties of Teachers	Rights and Duties of Parents	Rights and Duties of Students	Governance or 19 Accountability Features
				<p>board in accordance with the regulations. Under s. 79(2) the parent shall have the right to be heard on an appeal under section 79.</p> <p>Under s. 80(1) a parent of a student attending a school is entitled to be informed of the student's attendance, behaviour and progress in the school.</p> <p>Lastly, under s. 112(1)(a) through (c), subject to proof of eligibility as prescribed by the regulations, parents who are resident in Prince Edward Island have the right to have their children receive French first language instruction</p>		
Quebec	<p>S. 1 states that <i>everyone</i> is entitled to special education services provided for by the Act. S. 185 provides for the creation of a Committee on Service to Handicapped. S. 185 states that every board must establish an advisory committee on services for handicapped students and students with social maladjustments and learning disabilities.</p> <p>The functions of the committee, as stated in s. 187(1) and (2) are to advise the school board on a policy for the organization of educational services to handicapped students and students with social maladjustments or learning disabilities and to</p>	<p>The duties of the principal are outlined in s. 96.13 through s. 96.26. These duties include, among other things, the duty to see to the implementation and periodical evaluation of the education plan and inform the student's parents on a regular basis coordinate the development, the review and any updating of the school's success plan and to encourage concerted action between the parents, the students and the staff, their participation in the life of the school and their collaboration in fostering success.</p>	<p>The teachers' duties are set out in s. 22(1) through (7) and include the duty to contribute to the intellectual and overall personal development of each student entrusted to his or her care, act in a just and impartial manner in his dealings with his students, take the appropriate measures to attain and maintain a high level of professionalism and to take part in instilling into each student entrusted to his or her care a desire to learn.</p> <p>Under s. 19, the teacher has the right in accordance with the educational project of the</p>	<p>Under s. 17, parents must take the necessary measures to ensure that their child attends school as required under s. 15(1) through (4). Under s. 8, if a student fails to comply with his or her duty to take good care of the property placed at his or her disposal and to return it at the end of school activities, the school board may claim the value of the property from the parents if the student is a minor.</p> <p>Under s. 4, every student, or the student's parents if the student is not of full age, shall have the right to choose, every year, the</p>	<p>Under s. 8, every student must take good care of the property placed at his or her disposal and return it at the end of school activities. Under s. 14, every child resident of Quebec between the ages of six and sixteen must attend school unless they are excused for one of the reasons outlined under s. 15(1) through (4).</p> <p>Under s. 1, every person is entitled to the preschool education services and elementary and secondary school instructional services provided for by the Act and by the basic school regulation made by the</p>	<p>Under s. 477.2 a programs council is established under the name "Commission des programmes d'études".</p> <p>The function of the Commission under s. 477.4 is to advise the Minister on any matter relating to programs of studies established by the Minister pursuant to section 461.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Commission must advise the Minister on any matter submitted to it by the Minister concerning programs of studies.</p> <p>Under s. 477.18.1 there is established a Religious Affairs Committee. The</p>

Province	Support Service Guarantees: Scope and Mechanism	Rights and Duties of Principals	Rights and Duties of Teachers	Rights and Duties of Parents	Rights and Duties of Students	Governance or Accountability Features
	<p>advise the school board on the allocation of financial resources to the services intended for those students.</p> <p>S. 235 states that every school board must adopt after consultation with the advisory committee on services for handicapped students and students with social maladjustments or learning disabilities, <u>a policy concerning the organization of educational services for such students to ensure the harmonious integration of each such student into a regular class or group and into school activities if it has been established on the basis of the evaluation of the student's abilities and needs that such integration would facilitate the student's learning and social integration and would not impose an excessive constraint or significantly undermine the rights of the other students.</u></p> <p>S. 235(1) through (4) states that the above mentioned policy must include 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, methods for integrating those students into regular classes or groups and into regular school activities as well as the support services required for their integration</p> <p>s. 213 states that a school board may enter into an agreement</p>	<p>Under s. 18, the principal must ascertain, in the manner determined by the school board, that students attend school regularly. Where a student is repeatedly absent without a valid excuse, the principal or the person designated by him must intervene with the student and his parents to come to an agreement with them and with the persons providing the school social services with respect to the most appropriate measures to remedy the situation. If this intervention fails to remedy the situation, after notifying the parents of the student in writing, must report it to the director of youth protection.</p> <p>Under s. 242, a principal has the right to request to a school board that for just and sufficient cause, and after giving the student and his parents an opportunity to be heard, the school board enroll the student in another school or expel him from its schools; in the latter case, it must inform the director of youth protection.</p>	<p>school and subject to the provisions of the Act, to govern the conduct of each group of students entrusted to his or her care.</p> <p>Under s. 20 every teacher has a right to refuse to give moral and religious instruction of a religious confession on the grounds of freedom of conscience. No teacher may be dismissed, suspended or disciplined in any other way for exercising his right under s. 20.</p> <p>Under s. 33, where a teacher has been charged with an act derogatory to the honor or dignity of the teaching profession under s. 26, the teacher has a right to make representations as to the plausibility of the claims. Under s. 34.1, where the Minister determines that the claim is well-founded, the teacher has thirty days to present observations in writing to the contrary.</p>	<p>school that best reflects their preferences from among the schools of the school board whose jurisdiction the student comes under that provide services to which the student is entitled.</p> <p>While the student is in elementary school and in the first two years of secondary school, the parents of students shall exercise the students' right under s. 5 to choose, every year, between either Catholic or Protestant moral and religious instruction or moral instruction.</p> <p>Under s. 9 a student or parents of a student affected by a decision of the council of commissioners, the executive committee or the governing board, or of an officer or employee of the school board may request the council of commissioners to reconsider such decision. Under s. 11, during the examination of the request, the interested parties shall have the opportunity to present their points of view.</p> <p>Under s. 42(1), at least four parents have the right to be members of the governing board of a particular school, as elected by their peers. In addition, as mentioned above, under s. 189, parents have the right to</p>	<p>Government under section 447, from the first day of the school calendar in the school year in which he or she attains the age of admission to the last day of the school calendar in the school year in which he attains 18 years of age, or 21 years of age in the case of a handicapped person within the meaning of the Act to secure the handicapped in the exercise of their rights.</p> <p>Under s. 3 the educational service provided for by the Act and prescribed by the basic school regulation established by the Government under section 447 shall be provided free to every resident of Québec entitled thereto under s. 1.</p> <p>Under s. 5, every student other than a student in the second cycle of the secondary level or a student enrolled in vocational training or adult education has a right to choose, every year, between either Catholic or Protestant moral and religious instruction or moral instruction.</p> <p>Under s. 6, students other than those enrolled in vocational training or adult education are entitled to student services in spiritual care and guidance and community involvement.</p>	<p>purpose of the Committee is to advise the Minister on any matter relating to the place of religion in schools. The committee may be called upon, in particular, to give its opinion on the orientations to be favored in this area by the school system and on the adaptation of the school system to the socio-religious evolution of Québec society.</p> <p>Under s. 478 the Minister may designate a person generally or specially to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act and the statutory instruments are being complied with. Under s. 478.3 the Minister may designate a person to inquire into any matter relating to the quality of educational services or to the administration, organization or operation of any school board or of any of a school board's educational institutions.</p>

	<p>with another school board, a body or a person for the provision of student services and special educational services,</p> <p>In the case of a handicapped student or a student with a social maladjustment or a learning disability, the school board must consult the advisory committee on services for handicapped students and students with social maladjustments or learning disabilities.</p> <p>Under s. 96.14, it is stated that one of the functions of the principal is, <i>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, to establish an individualized education plan adapted to the needs of the student.</i></p> <p>Under s. 447, the Government has the power to make regulations known as the “basic school regulation.” S. 447(1) states that the basic school regulation shall relate to the nature and objectives of educational services, including <i>special educational services as well as the general organizational framework thereof.</i></p> <p>Lastly, s. 450 states that the Government may, by regulation, provide for the organization of services other</p>			<p>participate in the parents’ committee of the school board.</p> <p>Furthermore, parents have the choice under s. 96 of forming a parent participation organization.</p>	<p>Under s. 42(3), in the case of a school providing education to students in the second cycle of the secondary level, two students in that cycle have the right to be elected by the students enrolled at the secondary level or, as the case may be, appointed by the students’ committee or the association representing those students to the governing board of the school at which the students are enrolled.</p> <p>Under s. 96.5, during the month of September each year, the principal of a school providing education to students in the second cycle of the secondary level shall see to the formation of a student committee.</p> <p>Under s. 96.6 the purpose of the student committee is to encourage the collaboration of students in developing, implementing and periodically evaluating the school’s educational project and their participation in fostering success and in school activities.</p>	
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Province	Support Service Guarantees: Scope and Mechanism	Rights and Duties of Principals	Rights and Duties of Teachers	Rights and Duties of Parents	Rights and Duties of Students	Governance or Accountability Features
	<p>than educational services to handicapped students and students with social maladjustments or learning disabilities.</p>					
Saskatchewan	<p>Under s. 178(3), where a parent or guardian considers that a pupil under his or her control and custody is unable, by reason of disability, handicap or other disabling personal attributes, to profit from instruction ordinarily provided in the school, or where for similar reasons a pupil has not been enrolled in school, the parent or guardian may request the principal to refer the matter to the director, or to the appropriate supervisory officer, for any study and evaluation as the circumstances warrant.</p> <p>Under s. 186(1), a “pupil with a disability” is defined as a pupil who, pursuant to criteria prescribed in the regulations, is deemed to be unable to participate at an optimal level in the benefits of the ordinary program of the school by reason of personal limitations attributable to <u>physical, mental, behavioral or communication disorders</u>. Under s. 186(2)(a) and (b)(i) through (iii), subject to the regulations, a board of education or the conseil scolaire must provide educational services to pupils with disabilities, but where it is considered advisable, the board of education or the conseil scolaire may exclude from attendance in a specific curricular program any pupil</p>	<p>The duties of the principal are set out in s. 175(1) and s. 175(2)(a) through (n). Under s. 175(1) it is stated that subject to the stated policies of the board of education or the conseil scolaire and to the regulations, a principal, under the supervision of the director, shall be responsible for the general organization, administration and supervision of the school, its program and professional staff and for administrative functions that pertain to liaison between the school and the board of education or the conseil scolaire and its officials.</p> <p>Under s. 175(2)(a) through (n), the principal’s duties include, among other things, the duty to exercise general supervision over the well-being and good order of pupils while the pupils are at school or participating in school activities, define and prescribe the standards of the school with respect to the duties of pupils and give direction to members of the staff and to pupils</p>	<p>The general duties and functions of teachers are set out in s. 231(a) through (c) and s. 231(2)(a) through (q). Under s. 231(a) through (c) it is stated that a teacher is responsible, in co-operation with staff colleagues and administrative authorities, for advancing the educational standards and efficiency of the school, participating in educational planning by the staff and the board of education or the conseil scolaire and advancing his or her personal professional competence. Under s. 231(2)(a) through (q) the duties of a teacher include, among other things, the duty to diligently and faithfully teach the pupils in the educational program assigned by the principal, maintain, in co-operation with colleagues and with the principal, good order and general discipline in the classroom and on school premises, exclude any pupil from the class for overt opposition to the teacher’s authority or other gross misconduct and, by the conclusion of that day, report in writing</p>	<p>Under s. 156(1), except as otherwise provided in the Act, every parent, guardian or other person having charge of a pupil who is of compulsory school age shall take all steps that are necessary to ensure regular attendance of that pupil.</p> <p>Under s. 162(2)(a) through (e) no parent, guardian or other person shall neglect or refuse to give to a teacher, principal, director, local attendance counsellor, board of education, conseil scolaire or any person appointed by the department any information that is required by the Act to be given with respect to school attendance, give false information, by threat, intimidation or otherwise, prevent or attempt to prevent the attendance in accordance with this Act of a pupil at a school, in any other way, interfere or attempt to interfere with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act pertaining to school attendance or directly or indirectly, attempt to influence improperly any</p>	<p>The general duties of students are set out under s. 150(2) and (3)(a) through (f). Under s. 150(2), every pupil must co-operate fully with all persons employed by the board of education or the conseil scolaire and any other persons who have been lawfully assigned responsibilities and functions with respect to the instructional program of the school or any special or ancillary services that may be provided or approved by the board of education, the conseil scolaire or the department. Under s. 150(3)(a) through (f), it is the duty of the student to, among other things, attend school regularly and punctually, purchase any supplies and materials not furnished by the board of education or the conseil scolaire that the principal considers necessary for any particular course of instruction, observe standards approved by the board of education or the conseil scolaire with respect to cleanliness and tidiness of person, general deportment, obedience, courtesy and the rights of</p>	<p>Under s. 12(1) the Educational Council is continued and is to consist of no fewer than five persons appointed by the minister, at least two of whom must be Roman Catholic. The responsibilities of the Educational Council under s. 14(a) through (c) are to consider and advise the minister on matters referred to it by the minister, review and assess the validity of the aims and objectives of the educational system and advise the minister of its views and recommendations in that regard and the Educational Council may, as it considers advisable and with the approval of the minister, initiate studies of matters related to education in Saskatchewan, and must report its findings and recommendations arising from those studies to the minister.</p>

	<p>who, in the opinion of the director, is incapable of responding to instruction in that program or whose presence is detrimental to the education and welfare of other pupils in attendance in that program and where, on investigation by and in the opinion of the director, a pupil is so seriously disabled as to be unable to benefit from any of the instructional services provided by the board of education or the conseil scolaire, the board of education or the conseil scolaire must consult that student's parent or guardian, make available any of its consultant services that may be of assistance and clarify and arrange other services appropriate to the needs and circumstances of the pupil.</p> <p>Under s. 186(3) it is mandated that where a pupil is excluded from attendance pursuant to s. 186(2)(a), the exclusion must not deprive the pupil of access to alternative educational services provided by boards of education or the conseil scolaire to pupils with disabilities pursuant to s.186.</p> <p>S. 186(6) calls for the participation of the parent of the student in the identification process by stating that all diagnostic and investigative procedures that precede a recommendation or decision with respect to placement of a pupil in a specialized program are to be conducted with the knowledge of, and in consultation with, the parent or guardian of the pupil.</p>	<p>that may be necessary to maintain the good order, harmony and efficiency of the school, administer or cause to be administered any disciplinary measures that are considered proper by him or her and that are consistent with the Act and to assign, in consultation with members of the staff, the duties of each member of the teaching staff.</p> <p>Under s. 153(2)(a) through (e), the principal may request that a committee composed of staff members and consultants be created for the study, diagnosis and any investigation that may contribute to the resolution of an issue involving a pupil's failure to comply with his or her duties under s. 150, and specifically with respect to the pupil's attendance, studies, deportment, personal relationships in the school or attitude towards the school.</p> <p>Under s. 154(1)(a) and (b) a principal may suspend a pupil from school for not more than three school days at a time for overt opposition to authority or serious misconduct</p> <p>Under s. 154(2)(a) through (g) a principal may suspend a pupil for a period not exceeding 10 school days where the</p>	<p>to the principal the circumstances of that exclusion and to co-operate with colleagues and associates in program development and teaching activities pertaining to the class and individual pupils.</p> <p>Under. 160(3) teachers have the right to consultation with the local attendance counselor in relation to matters concerning absenteeism amongst their students. Under s. 161(5), upon the reception of a report by the principal from the attendance counselor, teachers have the right to be consulted in relation to what further measures, if any, the principal decides to take.</p>	<p>decision of a teacher, principal, local attendance counsellor or other official of the board of education or the conseil scolaire or of the department in the enforcement of any provision of the Act pertaining to school attendance.</p> <p>Under s. 43 two or more minority language adults who are each the parent of one or more children who have not yet attained the age of 22 years may propose to establish a francophone education area and a fransaskois school.</p> <p>Under s. 134.1(2), at least three and a maximum of eight parents of children attending Fransaskois schools have the right to be members of the conseil d'ecole for that particular Fransaskois school.</p> <p>Under s. 143(1)(a), subject to the provisions of the Act, every person who has attained the age of six years but has not attained the age of 22 years and whose parent is a minority language adult has the right to attend a fransaskois school in the francophone education area in which that person's parent who is a minority language adult, or that person's guardian, is resident.</p> <p>Under s. 148, where a</p>	<p>other persons, also to conform to the rules of the school approved by the board of education or the conseil scolaire and the conseil d'école and lastly to submit to any discipline that would be exercised by a kind, firm and judicious parent.</p> <p>Under s. 156(1) attendance is compulsory for all students of compulsory school age. The compulsory school age in Saskatchewan means having attained the age of seven years but not having attained the age of 16 years.</p> <p>under s. 141(1), subject to sections 154, 155 and 157, no teacher, trustee, director or other school official shall, in any way deprive, or attempt to deprive, a pupil of access to, or the advantage of, the educational services approved and provided by the board of education or the conseil scolaire.</p> <p>Under s. 142(3), except as otherwise provided in the Act, the educational services provided pursuant to this section are to be provided at the cost of the school division, and no fees for tuition, transportation or any other expenses with respect to attendance at school are to be charged with respect to a pupil who is resident in the school division or whose</p>	
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	<p>In relation to the participatory role played by the parent of the student under s. 186(6), s. 186.1(1)(a) through (c) mandates that where a pupil or the parent or guardian of that pupil disagrees with the decision of a board of education or conseil scolaire, or of an official of the board of education or the conseil scolaire, for the purposes of section 186, respecting the designation of the pupil or the failure to designate the pupil, the placement of the pupil or the program provided to the pupil, the pupil, or the parent or guardian of that pupil, must have immediate access to the process established by the board of education or conseil scolaire for the resolution of these types of disagreements.</p>	<p>principal receives information alleging, and is satisfied, that the pupil has persistently displayed overt opposition to authority, refused to conform to the rules of the school, been irregular in attendance at school, habitually neglected his or her duties, wilfully destroyed school property, used profane or improper language or engaged in any other type of gross misconduct. he pupil.</p>		<p>difference or conflict arises in the relationship of a pupil to the school, the parent or guardian, on behalf of that pupil, is entitled to immediate access to procedures established by the board of education or the conseil scolaire for the purposes of investigation and mediation of any differences or conflicts.</p> <p>Under s. 154(12)(a) and (b), where a board of education decides to review the circumstances of s suspension under s. 154(6) or (8), the parent of the pupil and the pupil concerned shall be given notice of every investigation made pursuant to s. 154(6) or (8) and an opportunity to appear and make representations before the board of education, the conseil scolaire or the committee appointed pursuant to subsection (8), as the case may be.</p> <p>Under s. 155(3), where a student has been expelled by a board of education under s. 155(1) or a conseil scolaire under s. 155(2), the pupil who has been expelled, or his or her parent or guardian, may, after the expiration of one year, request a review and reconsideration by the board of education or the conseil scolaire of the status of the pupil.</p>	<p>parent or guardian is a resident in the school division.</p>	
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Province	Support Service Guarantees: Scope and Mechanism	Rights and Duties of Principals	Rights and Duties of Teachers	Rights and Duties of Parents	Rights and Duties of Students	Governance or Accountability Features
				<p>Under s. 160(4), the parent or guardian of the pupil must be included in consultations that are directed toward the resolution of attendance problems under s. 160(3).</p> <p>Under s. 181(1), any minority language adult who is not a resident in the division scolaire francophone and who is the parent of a child who has not yet attained the age of 22 years may apply to the conseil scolaire, in the manner required by the conseil scolaire, for the provision of a minority language instruction program for that child.</p> <p>Under s. 182(4), a parent has the right to request that his or her child be excused from exercises directed by a board of trustees, or the board of education in the case of a school division that is not divided into districts under s. 182(3).</p>		
Yukon	<p>Under s. 15(1), students who, because of <u>intellectual, communicative, behavioral, physical, or multiple exceptionalities are in need of special education programs</u>, are entitled to receive a program outlined in an Individualized Education Plan.</p> <p>“Individualized Education</p>	<p>The duties of a principal are outlined in s. 169(a) through (v) and include, among other things, the duty to promote satisfactory relationships with parents and the community served by the school, supervise and direct teachers and other staff assigned or</p>	<p>The duties of a teacher are set out under s. 168(a) through (o) and include, among other things, the duty to encourage students in the pursuit of learning and teach them diligently and faithfully, under the direction of the principal, maintain order and discipline among</p>	<p>Under s. 41(4) the parent of a suspended student and the suspended student may make representations to the School Board, Council, or if there is no Council, the superintendent with respect to the suspension or the recommendation for a suspension for a</p>	<p>Under s. 41(4) the parent of a suspended student and the suspended student may make representations to the School Board, Council, or if there is no Council, the superintendent with respect to the suspension or the recommendation for a suspension for a</p>	

	<p>Plan” is defined in the definition section of the statute as “a document which outlines the educational program for a student as determined by a school based team, containing a description of the student's present level of functioning; long term or annual goals; short term goals or specific behavioral objectives; special resources required; suggested instructional materials, methods and strategies; IEP review dates; persons responsible for the implementation of the IEP, including parents; and parents' written, informed consent for implementation.”</p> <p>S. 15(2) states that a student who is entitled to an Individualized Education Plan shall have the program delivered in the least restrictive and most enabling environment to the extent that is considered practicable by the deputy minister or by a School Board in consultation with professional staff and parents, having due regard for the educational needs and rights of all students.</p> <p>Under s. 16(1)(a) and (b), the school administration in consultation with professional staff and parents or, if a child is not in attendance at a school, the deputy minister, in consultation with professional staff and parents, must determine whether a student is a student with special educational needs and, if so, what Individualized Education Plan is appropriate to meet the</p>	<p>rendering services to the school including volunteers, keep parents informed of the progress and development of students, include in the activities of the school, cultural heritage traditions and practices of members of the community served by the school if the number of members who possess the cultural heritage so warrant and to ensure that instruction in the school is consistent with the courses of study prescribed pursuant to the Act.</p> <p>Under s. 40(1), a principal may dismiss a student for a period not exceeding two school days for any breach by the student of the duties specified in s. 38.</p> <p>Under s. 41(1) a principal may suspend a student for a period not exceeding 10 school days for any breach by the student of the duties specified in s. 38. Under s. 41(2) a principal may recommend to a School Board, Council, or if there is no Council, a superintendent that a student be suspended for a period greater than 10 school days.</p> <p>Under s. 41(4) the parent of a suspended student and the suspended student may make representations to the School Board,</p>	<p>students while they are in school, on school grounds, or attending or participating in activities sponsored or approved for the school not inconsistent with the Act or a collective agreement, review with students their assessments and progress and advise students of the expectations for them, observe the rules of the school and to, on reasonable notice from the principal, admit a parent of a student to the classroom for the purpose of observing.</p> <p>Under s. 167, every teacher has the right to be treated in a fair and reasonable manner free from physical and other abuse.</p>	<p>period exceeding 10 school days.</p> <p>Under s. 27(1), if a child is required to attend school pursuant to the Act and the child's parent neglects or refuses to take reasonable steps to cause the child to attend school, the parent is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine of not more than \$100</p> <p>Under s. 21(a) and (b), if school property is destroyed, damaged, lost or converted by the intentional or negligent act of one student, the student and the student's parents are jointly and severally liable in respect of the act of the student or of two or more students acting together, the students and their parents are jointly and severally liable in respect of the act of the students.</p> <p>Under s. 12, no tuition fees consequent to the student's attendance for an educational program as determined under s. 11 shall be charged to the student or the parents of the student. Under s. 14(1), on the request of a student or a parent of a student, the deputy minister may authorize the student to attend an educational program at a school in the Yukon other than the educational program determined in accordance with s. 11.</p>	<p>period exceeding 10 school days.</p> <p>The duties of students are outlined in s. 38(a) through (g). These duties include the duty to respect the rights of others, attend school regularly as required by the Act, arrive punctually for each session of school, observe the rules of the school, pursue in a diligent manner the courses of study and carry out learning activities as may be required by a teacher, return any school books or apparatus on loan when required to do so by a teacher or principal and to refrain from damaging or mutilating any school property.</p> <p>Rights of students are statutorily mandated under s. 34(a) through (f). Student rights include entitlement to receive a free educational program appropriate to their needs, receive an educational program outlined in an Individualized Education Plan when the student is in need of a special education program, examine and copy their student records, be provided with accommodation if they are required to live away from home to receive an educational program, be treated in a fair and consistent manner and to</p>	
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	<p>needs of that student. S. 16(2)(a) through (g) lists the procedures that must be followed before a student is determined to be a student with special needs and an appropriate Individualized Education Plan is determined.</p> <p>Under s. 16(3) and (4) parents must have the right to request for their children a determination in accordance with this section and must be invited to be members of a school based team that is established for their child.</p> <p>Under s. 17(1)(a) through (f), if a disagreement arises concerning the identification of a student as a student with special educational needs, the Individualized Education Plan established for a student, a request by a parent for a determination pursuant to s.16(3), a decision regarding the implementation of the Individualized Education Plan in an environment other than the regular class, a decision not to implement an Individualized Education Plan in a school where the student would normally attend or the apportionment of costs, including non-educational costs, for the provision of an Individualized Education Plan, the parent, student, School Board, Council, or deputy minister may, within 14 days of the decision, appeal the matter to the Education Appeal Tribunal established pursuant to the Act.</p>	<p>Council, or if there is no Council, the superintendent with respect to the suspension or the recommendation for a suspension for a period exceeding 10 school days.</p>		<p>Under s. 18(1)(a) through (d) parents of students attending school in the Yukon are entitled to be informed of the progress, behavior and attendance of their children, on reasonable notice to the principal and teacher, to observe the instruction of their children if the parental visitation does not impede the instruction of other children, to appeal decisions that significantly affect the education, health or safety of their children, and to be consulted in the development of any specialized educational programs prepared for their children. Under s. 18(2) a parent of a student attending a school may and at the request of a teacher or principal must consult with the teacher or principal with respect to the student's educational program.</p> <p>Under s. 20(2), the parents of a student, a student who is 16 years of age or older, or both the parents and the student, may examine and copy the record of the student. Under s. 20(5), if, on examining a student record, a person is of the opinion that the student record contains inaccurate or incomplete information, that person may request the school administration to rectify</p>	<p>appeal, either individually or with their parents, decisions that significantly affect their education, health or safety.</p> <p>Under s. 35 a student has the right to express any religious, political, moral or other belief or opinion so long as the expression does not adversely affect the rights or education of other students or the rights of other persons in the school.</p>	
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				<p>the record.</p> <p>Under s. 56 students whose parents have a right under s. 23 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms to have their children receive an educational program in the French language are entitled to receive that program in accordance with the regulations.</p> <p>Under s. 156(1), if a decision of a person employed in a school significantly affects the education, health or safety of a student, then the parent of the student, a responsible adult chosen by the student, or the student if that student is 16 years of age or older may, within 30 days from the date the parent or student was informed of the decision, appeal the decision to the superintendent or, if there is a School Board or Council, through the procedure established pursuant to paragraphs 113(1)(d) and 116(1)(h). S. 156(3) states that a decision on the appeal must be made as soon as practicable but not until the parents, students and affected persons have had an opportunity to be heard.</p>		
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