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(出國類別：考察)

美國加州辦理學前特殊教育 與早期療育情形

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美國加州辦理學前特殊教育與早期療育情形

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內容摘要: 為瞭解美國加州政府辦理學前特殊教育與早期療育情形,以供本部未來推動學前特殊教育相關措施之參考,特赴美拜會加州州政府特殊教育部門及舊金山與洛杉磯兩學區考察,本報告書係針對內文所提相關考察重點請教拜會單位並報告考察心得

本文電子檔已上傳至出國報告資訊網

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壹、考察目的與重點

為瞭解美國加州辦理早期療育及學前特殊教育情形，職於特教小組服務期間於本（九十二）年九月十四日至二十一日奉派赴美國加州拜會州政府的特殊教育重部門、加州政府發展服務部駐舊金山的金門分區中心及舊金山、洛杉磯兩學區辦理早期療育及學前特教之現況。

一、考察重點分政府機關及學校(機構)二大類：

(一)政府機關之考察重點：

1. 加州政府近三年編列用於早期療育(含學前特教)之預算經費、對招收身心障礙幼兒之幼托機構及接受早期療育之幼童及其家長，是否有相關措施。如有，其補助早期療育及學前特教經費相關指標為何？是否有依據學生障礙程度、師資水準、人口比例、地區國民平均所得等因素調整補助比例。
2. 加州政府負責早期療育相關業務之單位及職責。
3. 加州政府對身心障礙之人口是否有建立完備之通報轉銜系統。
4. 加州政府對必需接受早期療育之幼童，是否強制安排入學及接受相關療育。
5. 加州政府如何宣導早期療育之重要，以鼓勵家長及早將幼童送出接受早期療育。
6. 有關美國加州政府對學前特殊教育課程之安排。
7. 有關美國加州政府對推動學前特殊教育及早期療育之願景。
8. 是否有鼓勵公辦民營學前身心障礙教育班之相關政策與實際案例。

(二)學校(機構)之考察重點：

1. 辦理學前特教之特色。
2. 目前所招收之身心障礙幼兒人數，每班有幾位幼兒及幾位專兼任教師或專業人員協助教學與照顧事宜。
3. 每年增添相關軟硬體設備及無障礙校園之經費，政府是否有補助？如有，請提供近年來接受補助之金額。
4. 如何利用民間資源協助辦理學前特教相關事宜。

貳、考察行程

本次赴美考察，蒙教育部駐舊金山與洛杉磯辦事處文化組之安排協助與連繫，並派員接、送機、陪同拜會參訪單位，使整個考察過程既充實又圓滿且順暢。茲摘要拜會單位時間與人員如附件一。

有關拜會相關考察過程如下：

一、舊金山學區特殊教育辦公室及學校：

當我與駐舊金山文化組黃組長美珠及畢秘書祖安拜會舊金山學區特殊教育辦公室時發現該辦公室係租用原來一家業已歇業之電腦公司廠房為臨時辦公室，至於未來是否會有固定永久的辦公地點，接待人員表示這幾年加州財源緊縮，所以尚未知新的辦公室地點，但現今的工作環境因採開放式空間，且位於市區，方便各單位洽公，拜會並無不方便之處。該特殊教育辦公室主要係為負責行政相關協調事宜，學區內共有十四位特教教師支援相關教學工作，該學區的幼稚園共有六班，每班大約有七至十位學生，每班最多有二至三位身心障礙幼兒。因此身心障礙幼兒人數共計有十四位左右，其中肢障者有五位、身體病弱(含發展遲緩)者為七人、二位為過動兒。如班裏有所謂發展遲緩及過動兒或學障者，在上課過程中專任全職之語言治療師及心理治療師會參與其中，協助教學並為幼兒的發展清楚紀錄下來，再與家長及班級老師討論。參訪過程中，其幼稚園園長提及：根據美國全面性統計調查顯示美國有 7% 將近一百六十萬名的小學兒童被診斷為所謂過動兒或注意力缺陷症 (Attention-deficit disorder)，又美國有約一百八十萬名兒童有學習障礙 (learning disability)，佔總人口 7.7%。因此陪同參訪該幼稚園之學前特教教師 Jeanne Tillemans 表示：小學兒童年齡層中，約每一百名學生中，有 3.3% 名學生為過動兒、有 4.2% 名是學障兒、而有 3.5% 名兩者兼具。由此趟訪問中發覺舊金山學區位於市區，以學區來看並不是屬於好的學區，在目前加州政府的財政並不寬裕的情形下，本年並無編列增添相關硬體改善經費。由學校教室的相關建築

及教學硬體等設備，都有改進空間，也無相關輔具設備等，該學區主要是與加州政府發展服務部駐舊金山的分區中心(即第二天拜會之單位)合作，請其提供相關醫療復健之服務。如更嚴重之情況則與當地醫院等相關單位簽約，提供所謂的購買服務。但從整體訪談過程中發現行政人員及教職員等對工作相當投入，可看出其對教育工作的熱誠。Jeanne 提及在舊金山學區工作的教育行政人員抱持所謂四個中心信念包括：身心障礙小孩保障優先入學、與學生之家長是夥伴關係、團隊精神與使用效益的評估是成功的關鍵、藉由整個社區的支持確保所有學生的成功等。此外該學區之設定學術目標如下：增加所有學生在學術上的成就、增加入學率及學生在專業課程的成功、增加各類種族的學生人數與比例、增加特殊教育課程的比例、增加上課的出席率至少達 98%、降低學雜費、加強學齡前教育以幼稚園入學年齡提前至五歲為目標、增加合格教師人數與比例等。

由此可見該學區從事教育之人員對其工作之熱誠與投入。

二、加州政府發展服務部駐舊金山的金門分區中心：

(一) 設立歷史與服務層面：

加州州政府為身心障礙幼兒教育（對象為嬰兒至三歲），設有所謂「早期療育計畫」(Early Start)，其主管單位為州政府的 Department of Developmental Services(發展服務部，簡稱 DDS)，該部門針對加州之腦性麻痺、癲癇、自閉症等身心障礙孩童及成人提供各類輔助（對象為三歲至二十一歲），全州目前共有二十一個地區服務中心。(有關各中心的地址與服務電話如後附件二)。

本次拜會之金門分區中心係在一九六五年設立，起初係專為應付智能障礙人士的家庭需要。在一九七四年新法例通過擴充中心的服務，除了智能障礙人士外，也將腦麻、癲癇或自閉症等人士納入。為確定該等人士之障礙程度，該中心服務之專業人員會從多方面診斷，包括：溝通技巧、活動能力、學習、自我照顧、獨立生活和經濟自己自足等。除照顧由於成長的缺憾，已經殘障的人士外，該中心也提供

預防性服務，如父母親有可能孕產在成長上有缺陷的嬰孩，可接受類似羊膜穿刺等預防性診斷。

(二)服務流程：

有申請服務之案件時，該服務包括社會診斷由社工人員負責，另一項則由中心的醫生和心理學家負責診斷，其負責收集任何現有的醫療和心理上的資料，來確定申請人可否接受服務，如確定申請人可接受服務，即籌備一個幫助該申請者之工作計畫。若需要特殊的診斷，亦可安排職業輔導員或其他社區的專業人員為其服務。隨著需要的變更，申請人也必需定期性的覆診，(至少一年一次評核)。通常在診斷完成後六十天內，如確定申請人有資格接受服務，分區中心會為其擬訂「為個人的服務計劃」。本計畫包括為配合個人的需要而研擬的目標，並且指定所需的人員和工作的範圍，俾能完成既定的目標。另診斷完畢後，社會會作為該個案主管，提供輔導服務，包括研究案主對家庭的影響、協助尋找適當的社區服務，在危機時期所需的資源和扶助。該社會會定期與案主聯絡，保持一完整的個案記錄，包括醫療資料、由專業人員與機構所作的報告等，當然案主或其家庭成員可決定是否繼續接受目前的服務。

(三)該中心針對早期療育服務項目：

1. 兒童方面：物理、職能、語言治療，生活自理能力、社會互動能力、發展訓練等。
2. 家庭方面：教育、照顧小孩之訓練，支持團隊、諮商、交通服務。
3. 購買式服務方案：當州政府無法直接提供早期療育方案服務時，以補助方式辦理。
4. 追蹤輔導服務：針對兒童及家庭監督其進步狀況。
5. 銜接服務：結束早期療育方案之後，工作人員應協助家長將兒童轉介至學前教育機構，或其他機構。

(四)購買服務(Purchase of Service)涵蓋的內容：

可以購買許多不同的服務和設備包括如下：家中休息（含父母訓

練和改變行為訓練)、家外休息(含寄養服務嬰孩成長計劃)、相關療育課程與支持服務、醫療(含牙科)、交通服務、特殊輔具設備、獨立生活訓練。依統計資料顯示：總計加州二十一個療育中心 2002 年在購買服務的花費超過拾億肆仟多萬美元(1.4 billion)。各項目花費情形如下表：

各項目花費	購買服務花費	各項花費所佔百分比
家外休息含寄養服務嬰孩成長計劃 (Out of home)	458, 263, 000	31. 3
相關療育課程 (Day program)	451, 964, 346	30. 9
相關支持服務 (Support Services)	153, 647, 289	10. 5
交通服務(Transportation)	127, 185, 577	8. 7
家中休習及父母訓練和改變行為訓練等(In Home Respite)	113, 088, 953	7. 7
特殊輔具設備(Misc. Services)	96, 637, 142	6. 6
醫療(含牙科) (Health Care)	32, 377, 771	2. 2
獨立生活訓練(Out-Home Respite)	30, 133, 049	2. 1
總 計	1, 463, 297, 127	100

(五)對購買服務有以下的限制：

1. 擬訂好之個人服務計劃，必須確定案主在所謂「為個人的服務計劃」內確有此需要且屬於基本功能服務計劃的一部分。
2. 同時確定沒有其他公眾或個人的基金援助等。
3. 該項服務必須由中心的合約服務者處購買。
4. 該項購買必須首先具備書面的授權。

(六)經費來源：

由加州發展服務部所提供之服務原則上均由中心支付相關費用，

當然如涉及部分應由家長自行負擔者包括為十八歲以下兒童，當中心購取二十四小時家外寄養的社區照顧，或在州立醫院的住院照顧等，這項支出係根據家長的經濟能力而定，並參照已規定要求的最高限額。當然如家庭願意給予更多的經濟資助，為十八歲以下兒童購取服務，或以一位家庭成年人的名義願意繼續資助，可以藉自願付款辦理。單據不會發給該等家庭，然而，這些資金會直接轉送至中心作為發展社區計畫之基金包括：住居計畫、獨立生活計畫、活動中心及家長教育課程等。

三、州政府特殊教育部辦公室

加州州政府中教育廳下設有特殊教育辦公室，職司中小學身心障礙等特殊教育事項，其中包括辦理聯邦經費補助之地區教育計畫（Local Education Agency Plan）及州政府特教經費撥款（State Improvement Grant）等相關業務，該辦公室主任 Christine W. Pittman 說明：因州政府特殊教育部與南加州的 U.C. Riverside 大學特殊教育研究所簽有相關之委託研究計畫，依該委託計畫每年至少每季需與研究計畫相關成員開會研商相關委託案，配合 Christine 主任正好到 U.C. Riverside 大學開會期間，她特別安排與 U.C. Riverside 大學特殊教育研究所中研究學前特教及早期療育之人員一併與職座談，並提供寶貴資訊如下：

(一)美國有關早期療育及學前特教政策的沿革與發展(相關法規參見附件三)

1965 [啟蒙教育方案](The Project of Head Start)

為 3 至 4 歲的貧窮幼兒實施此方案，透過學校的策劃與指導，結合社區與家庭，由教師進行家庭訪問。並指導家長有關教養子女的方法，以改善低收入戶家庭，不至因文化刺激貧乏而較平常兒童落後。

1968 [接續方案](Project Follow Through)

1. 因[啟蒙方案]成效卓著，接著推行[接續方案]結合各種專業

依個別差異，試圖建立各種型態的教育模式，並進行長期追蹤研究。

2. 同時美國國會通過[身心障礙兒童早期教育方案](PL:90-538, Handicapped Children's Early Education Program 簡稱 HCEEP)以經費補助鼓勵，聯邦教育行政主管可依各州實際需要，規劃具實驗性質的早期教育方案和實驗學校。

1972 [啟蒙教育修正案](PL:92-424, Head Start Amendment)

要求學校保留 10%的名額，供身心障礙學生註冊、就學，這是將早期療育普及化的第一步。

1975 (Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975)通過 94-142 公法，且其中有[全體身心障礙兒童教育法案]強調為學齡兒童提供早期教育的各種服務與保障其享有免費、適當、公平教育之權益，並發展[個別教育方案](Individual Educational Program, IEP)，強調在最少限制的環境中學習。為學齡兒童提供早期教育的各種服務與保障其權益。其保障 3-21 歲的障礙兒童能透過公立教育體系，接受適當的教育，強調在最少限制的環境中學習，而其中對兒童的發展計劃方案是由一個專家團體共同擬定的。

1986 (Education of The Handicapped Act Amendment of 1986)通過 99-457 公法(EHA)殘障教育法修正案(EHAA)這法案分三部分：

1. 將對象延伸至出生 0 歲的階段，建立完整的早期療育和相關服務，以降低障礙所造成的傷害，其中令人矚目的是[障礙嬰幼兒方案]，該方案重心在個別化家庭服務計劃(IFSP)。因對前的(IEP)所造成的衝擊下，此更針對特殊兒童的個別化提供更完整的方案，在對兒童的方案由家長及相關的專家共同因家庭的目標及特殊情形加以訂立規劃。

2. 提供低收入家庭完全免費的各項相關服務。

3. 凡與早期療育相關人員的在職訓練一律提供補助。

1990 [擴展啟蒙教育與品質改進方案](The Head Start Expansions and Quality Improvement Act)重新審視各項啟蒙方案增修更符合個別需求。並提供師資素質及增添設備。

針對 99-457 公法進行探討並補充內容跟方法。其中說明了對 3-5 歲的特殊兒童施以特殊教育及入學年齡，對施行 IFSP 及 IEP 的年齡及著重家庭來考量的情形。在 199-457 及 Education of all Handicapped Children Act of 1975 中也都說明了這些特殊兒童雙親的特別需求，了解這些父母的權利角色在主照顧者及教育者方面是首要決策者。這樣的立法是鼓勵父母去尋找並選擇何種服務對其孩子是最適當的服務，父母不再是消極的在孩子教養服務中成為接受者而已，而是成為實際運作的決策者。為了去決定父母需要兒童發展的方向及何種訊息對親職和對雙親及孩子的資源為何。

(二) 加州身心障礙幼兒人數及其接受早期療育及學前特教之比例

1. 加州零至未滿三歲之身心障礙幼兒人數及其接受早期療育之比例如下附表：

西元年	年齡 0 歲	年齡 1 歲	年齡 2 歲	總計 0-2 歲	出生總人數	接受早期療育之比例
2001	696	1713	2727	5136	650,719	0.79
2002	804	1732	2729	5265	663,220	0.79
2003	836	1860	2852	5548	675,332	0.82

2. 加州三至未滿五歲之身心障礙幼兒人數及其接受學前特教之比例如下附表：

西元年	年齡 3 歲	年齡 4 歲	總計 3-4 歲	出生總人數	接受學前特教之比例
2001	12048	21079	33127	650,719	5.09
2002	12422	21188	33610	663,220	5.7
2003	12815	21886	34701	675,332	5.14

3. 加州政府近三年編列用於早期療育(含學前特教)之預算經費、(如下相關附表)：

西元年	早期療育經費(美元)	學前特教經費(美元)
2001	63,809,177	187,595,000
2002	67,074,503	204,097,000
2003	69,292,980	213,990,000

(三)補助經費指標：

州政府針對各該學區身心障礙幼兒人數及障礙層度較嚴重者亦會酌予增加經費，但每年有關教育經費之編列主要係依學區內接受學前至十二年級之總入學人口數核算補助經費，此外對聘有合格任教職照之老師及提供學前特教或早期療育之服務單位亦會酌予增加補助。至於聯邦政府對家境清寒之學齡兒童會有額外補助。此外個人所繳交的房屋稅及地價稅等亦有部分會留供所居學區做為教育基金。此外加州於一九九八年，透過公民投票，通過第十號議案「加州兒童及家庭優先創制案(California Children and Families First Initiative)」。該案在原有香煙稅之外，每包香煙再徵收 50 分的教育稅。每年全州約可徵得六億五千萬美元，此一稅金特設兒童及家庭優先基金會加以管理，由州保留其中百分之二十，其餘由各郡依人口比率分配。

(四)通報轉銜系統：

加州政府要求各分區教育系統單位應對身心障礙之人口建立完備之通報轉銜系統與服務所有需要學前特教的人口。

(五)宣導措施：

州政府會不定期（非每年）製作及發送相關宣導資料，以幫助宣導各分區執行學前特教之執行。因美國的學前特殊教育亦非義務教育，加州政府對必需接受學前特教之未滿六歲幼童，並無法強制安排入學及接受相關療育。政府僅能在宣導上多下功夫，強調早期療育與學前特教之重要，以鼓勵家長及早將幼童送出。

(六)加州政府對學前特殊教育課程之安排：

有關學前特殊教育課程之安排，主要係依循特殊教育法規定：學前教育之服務應符合學生年齡，發展所謂「個別化教育計畫」。基本上 0-5 歲階段，州政府並未對學前特殊教育課程有特別要求。5-6 歲階段，學前特殊教育課程標準則需經州政府課程委員 (State Board of Education's Curriculum Commission) 會之審核通過後，始得採用。

(七)加州無所謂公辦民營學前特教班之政策：

因加州法令強制規定公立學校無論透過各種管道都必需盡可能提供對有需求之身心障礙幼兒相關服務。所提供之相關服務包括在學校教室應得到的或是透過州政府相關醫療機構。如確有甚嚴重的特殊情況，無法由上述二管道得到服務，可由該學生所在學校與符合條件之私立學校簽約，提供所謂的購買服務。至於符合條件之私立學校必需經由州政府教育部門認證，認證程序為審核該私校之醫療與安全等必需通過其教育部顧問及相關官員之審核。

(八)小學師資水準仍待改善：

加州日前由所謂未來師資與學習中心公布的合格教師比率研究報告指出，四分之一的加州公立學校中，有五分之一的教師並未完全符合教師資格。這些教師教導的學生數，在全加州 600 萬名學生中，占了 170 萬人。報告也指出，教師分配問題日趨嚴重，教師過剩的學區與缺乏教師的學區將越來越多。此外，根據國家教育統計中心的資料顯示，小學教師「教非所長」、或不具教師資格的比率，超過中學及高中。約 59% 小學生其授課教師並不是主修或副修該科目；約 63% 小學生，其授課教師不但「教非所長」，而且沒有完整教師資格。事實上，近幾年州政府為解決教師荒，已提供其他取得證書的方案，目前約有兩萬名教師候選人正尋求這些方式取得證書。其中「實習教師」 (Teacher Interns)，係指這些通過基本選修課及術科考試，但未修完預備課程的教師候選人，允許教書之餘，同時修完課程。而「實習前」 (Pre-Intern) 計畫，則指有學士學位，但沒有完全修完術科或教

師預備課程的教師，可以一邊工作一邊參加考試，直到考上完整教師執照。此外，為了改善加州教師分配不均，州政府設立六個地區性的聘僱中心，並提供至弱勢學區獎金、房屋補助等，若在州排行後面的學區，每人還可獲得四百元的補助。不過，面臨加州教育經費大幅萎縮的問題，同時又必須跟進聯邦「有教無類」(No Child Left Behind)的教育改革政策，已有學區表示，全加州有 98%以上的學區，無法跟進法案的高標準要求，無論在學生測驗標準或者教師資格審核等方面，都偏理想化，難以達成。

四、洛杉磯 Cerritos 學區內 ABC 小學附設幼稚園

洛杉磯 Cerritos 學區是洛杉磯境內相當好的學區，透過駐洛杉磯辦事處文化組藍秘書先茜等人安排，我很榮幸能拜會學區內 ABC 小學附設幼稚園 ABC 小學附設幼稚園負責學前特教與早期療育課程之中心主任 Gwen Humphrey。她很詳細地介紹該校之教學相關情形，特別是該學區之心理師 Hui-Chien Chang(張惠堅女士，曾為我國的游泳國手)亦特別撥冗與我們一行人交換意見。

除主任本人亦是語言治療的專家外，該校共有五位負責學前特教與早期療育課程之特教老師。在協助教學之專業團隊共有九人包括：一位心理師、一位護士、三位語言治療師、一位適應心理教育專家 (Adaptive Physical Education Specialist) 及三位職能治療師。其幼稚園共有五班，每班大約有七至十位學生，每班最多有二至三位身心障礙幼兒。因此身心障礙幼兒人數共計有十二位左右，我發現一現象是：扣除其中有三位肢障者外，其餘九位均為自閉症患者。因此該園有關課程主要是針對自閉症患者之幼兒提供早期療育及融合教育的環境，以激發其學習潛能。基於融合教育的觀點，該園自閉症兒童係以在普通班就讀再搭配巡迴輔導的方式，其方式包括如下：

(一)個別輔導：即巡迴輔導教師選擇適當的教學活動和教材，進行一對一的個別輔導。

(二)參與教學：對於上課適應困難、常大叫、發出怪聲或到處走動，造成教師及同學困擾者，則由巡迴輔導教師介入普通班的教學活動，以協助普通班老師進行教學並輔導自閉症學生正確的學習態度與情緒反應。

(三)團體輔導：自閉症學生由於在社會適應和人際溝通上有顯著發展障礙，因此，輔導增進其遵守團體規範的能力，以協助普通班老師及家長，給予正確的輔導態度與方法。

此外 Gwen 主任表示：這幾年美國患有自閉症的孩童數增加快速，約十位孩童中即有一位患有自閉症傾向。美國北卡羅萊那大學(The University of North Carolina)的醫藥學院之心理分析部門針對自閉症有相關研究及設計治療課程，該課程名稱為 TEACCH。該課程主要在深入瞭解改進與患有自閉症之個人與家庭溝通，以提供其相關服務，並幫助其適應社交等。(相關網站:<http://www.teacch.com/aboutus.htm>)。至於該課程之模式見後附件五。由參訪過程發現，該園整體環境均相當良好，無論軟、硬體設備均有考量到學生的實際需要。Gren 主任對該課程所需之教材、師資、專業團隊的協助等所需之經費，表示一點都不擔心。她表示主要該園每年之經費：三分之二來自州政府、三分之一來自聯邦政府。如為因應學生需求，州政府及聯邦政府不敷支應者，會透過募款方式解決。因該校一向辦學績優，學區內之家長通常都很樂意慷慨捐款。此外，張惠堅女士亦提及洛杉磯共有 81 個學區，Cerritos 學區之教育環境在洛杉磯算是頂尖的，她表示：洛杉磯郡家庭及兒童優先委員會最近通過提案，在未來五年內撥款一億美元，幫助更多需要的兒童，有機會進入幼教機構就讀，此一議案初期只針對家境清寒符合補助標準者，但委員會的長期目標是對洛杉磯郡所有的出生至五歲嬰兒及幼兒，全面提供托兒與幼教服務，該委員會並擬在五年內撥款一億美元為郡內家庭收入在貧窮線（基本收入）三倍以內的家庭幼兒提供健康保險。因此該案不但是洛杉磯的一個歷史時刻，它同時也將成為全國性的範例。因為它象徵著美國各大城市民眾，

越來越支持以政府經費來支持學前教育計畫。本幼教議案並不打算建立新的幼教設施，而是要將經費用於幫助原有的幼托機構，接納更多合於標準的貧童。所有經費除了用來擴充非營利機構提供的服務，也用來使所有需要幫助家庭的子女，都能返入全日制幼教機構。

參、結語與建議

一、結語

整體來說，美國從 1965 啟蒙方案起是以一個個方案為單位實行，雖說中央訂立法案，但是由各州立政府自行決定實施細則及方案細部細則等。從此次考察中，可發現加州政府在辦理早期療育與學前特教相關特色如下：

(一)相當重視學前教育及身心障礙兒童教育權益之保障：

美國公法規定各州如欲得到聯邦政府的經費補助，即須對三至二十一歲的身心障礙者提供免費而適當的教育，將其安置在最少限制的環境，並訂定個別化的教育方案，以作為提供服務設施的依據。

(二)融合教育：

融合教育是目前國際思潮的主流，亦即是回歸主流的概念，也就是將身心障礙兒童回歸到普通班的「正常社會」學習。強調的是和諧性的融合，係指從接納→關懷→包容→互學對方優點→適當糾正彼此的缺點→融合，培養兒童健全人格，使其能力得以充份發展，日後得以各發揮所長，亦能互相扶持。此種教育方式的優點即讓特殊兒童及早與一般兒童接觸，學習社會化。

(三)各種專業的整合情形及介入模式：

在美國從 1968 起就出現了結合各種專業執行個案管理實施者的證照制度，所以說不論醫師、護理師、社工師等，都可透過這再教育計劃，才可領取此一證照，此制度可在施行個案管理的服務品質上提升之外，這更加強了各專業中的次專業體系。專業人員共同合作訓練模式 (collaborative)：各專業人員互動，整合服務輸送體系，與學校、社區整合。美國所採取之模式注重個案之生活及日常需求，使案主易於回歸主流中及銜接其日後生活，值得我國效法。

綜上，加州政府在辦理學前特教及推廣早期療育之觀念確有其相關特色，然這幾年加州財務短缺狀況已影響教育品質：加州這幾年財務狀況相

當惡劣，相對整體教育品質也下滑，乃引發加州人將原任州長戴維斯罷免。此外在美國學校的教育品質的好壞，與學區所在地有相當大的關係。居住在好學區的居民，其購買的房子、繳交州政府相關稅金及孩子就讀學校之學費自然比較高，相對所得到的教育服務品質令家長較為滿意。事實上，面臨加州黯淡的財務狀況，許多學區正計劃削減從幼稚班到三年級，或是高中九年級至十年級的小班經費。其實部份學區早在去年就已開始削減這項經費了。拜會之加州州政府特殊教育部辦公室主任 Christine W. Pittman 提及：許多學區每年要為每一年級的小班計畫，支出大約一百萬元的經費。因此很多學區的教育品質因財政短絀而下降是不爭的事實，然加州政府對身心障礙者的生活照顧與教育所需的經費仍是優先考量。

二、建議

- (一)地方政府應依特殊教育法規定編列一定比例特殊教育經費：以美國為例：聯邦政府提供大約三分之一之經費協助各州辦理特殊教育，其餘約三分之二經費係由州政府經費支應，如尚有不足的經費則經由募款及私人捐助。我國依特殊教育法第八條第一項明定「學前教育及國民教育階段之特殊教育，由直轄市或縣（市）主管教育行政機關辦理為原則。」本部雖提供補助經費鼓勵地方推動特殊教育，然地方政府依法仍應主動積極自行編列預算落實推動特殊教育。且本部基於中央主管教育行政機關立場，業已制定特殊教育相關政策，仍有待地方政府能積極配合，確實安置及輔導身心障礙兒童。
- (二)地方政府應加強辦理學前特教宣導：由於「早發現早治療」之觀念仍未普及，或有家長對於子女有身心障礙或發展遲緩現象無法接受，造成發現及通報之困難，無法提供學前特教之服務，故宣導工作仍待加強。
- (三)社政體系之通報系統仍有待建立完整之通報轉銜機制：美國早在 1986 年就要求全美各州建立完善的早期療育和相關之衛生、教育相關服務體系。加州早期療育實施方案之服務對象年齡為 0-3 歲。身心障

礙幼兒如在早療服務中心結束服務方案之後，工作人員協助家長將兒童轉介至學前教育機構，或其他需要特別照顧之機構。1975 年，全體身心障礙兒童教育法案中保障 3-21 歲的障礙兒童能透過公立教育體系接受適當的教育。在我國：早期療育通報及轉介中心其服務對象之年齡為 0-6 歲。八十六年特殊教育法中明定入學年齡向下延伸至三歲。我國特教通報網自八六年已依特殊教育法相關規定建立，每年定期舉辦特殊教育學生狀況調查及教育安置需求人口通報，出版統計年報，並依據實際需求規劃設立各級特殊學校（班）或其他身心障礙教育措施及教育資源的分配，以維護特殊教育學生接受適性教育之權利，因此教育體系內之通報已盡完備。唯目前社政主管機關（內政部社會司及兒童局）尚未建立完備之通報系統，以確切瞭解各縣市三至未滿六歲身心障礙幼兒人數及其接受學前特殊教育之需求量。

(四)落實學前融合教育的實施：依據特殊教育法施行細則第七條規定：「學前教育階段身心障礙兒童，應以與普通兒童一起就學為原則」，融合教育的實施應為國內推動學前特殊教育的核心政策。美國強調「教育機會均等」與「融合教育」兩大主題，再再都強調讓障礙幼兒在融合的教育環境受教，而且提供他們所需的支持性服務，以避免受「終生隔離」的命運。其在學前特教方面強化個別化教育方案，以個別身心障礙兒童為對象，及各別障礙情形做考量，有各種專業人員評估決定。在個別化家庭服務計劃，以家庭及兒童為對象考量，家庭的優缺點及對子女需求作整體考量，由家庭及專業人士合作來提供服務。但在我國普通班老師未受特殊教育專業訓練及班級人數太多的情況下，其教育品質堪憂。且並非每一位特殊兒童都適合接受融合教育，也不是每一位普通班老師都適合教導特殊兒童。實務上，特殊兒童被安置在普通班內，有許多運氣的成分在內，有的學生被安置在熱沉、細心、負責及專業的導師班上，受到包容與照顧，在快樂中學習與成長；也有的特殊兒童被安置在冷漠、忽視，甚至

於排斥的級任導師班級中，其境遇是可想而知。此外，在融合之時設備、無障礙環境等均需有配套措施，否則特殊兒童仍然無法接受品質良好的教育。

(五)早期療育業務仍待整合：國內早期療育業務主要是以內政部兒童局實施之發展遲緩兒童早期療育實施計畫希整合社政、衛生、教育相關單位，希望將會有更完整的政策方式及適合本國國情的施行方法，在早期療育上提供更好的服務。而特殊教育法針對學前特殊教育之實施亦有明確規範，唯仍有待各縣市能積極提昇辦理學前特教的質與量。

以上結語與建議僅供參考。配合此次全國教育會議之召開，有關大會中心議題「增進弱勢族群教育機會」之討論題綱包括：增進教師特教效能提升身心障礙教育品質及加強身心障礙教育專業團隊之運作發揮應有功能。如何在學前特殊教育階段，增進教師特教效能及加強身心障礙教育專業團隊之運作等，美國加州在辦理學前特教及早期療育之相關執行層面確實值得國內參考。此次考察，對美國加州其負責相關事宜之第一線工作人員工作熱忱與照顧身心障礙者之耐心，深為感動。整體考察作業能順利完成，有賴駐舊金山文化組及洛杉磯文化組同仁之協助得以完成。藉此一併感謝。

附件一

舊金山學區特殊教育辦公室及學校	9月15日	Janice Polizzi (特教辦公室行政專員) Jeanne Tillemans (學前特教教師)
加州政府發展服務部 駐舊金山金門分區中心	9月17日	James Shorter (中心主任) Kimverly Zimmer (社政部門主管) Florence Lam (社工人員) Foong Yee Kwan (社工人員)
加州州政府特殊教育部	9月18日	Christine W. Pittman, (辦公室主任) Melanie L.McCalley (學校心理師) Sandra L.Schnack (學務處副處長)
洛杉磯 Cerritos 學區內 之 ABC 小學附設幼稚園	9月19日	Gwen Humphrey (ABC 小學附設幼稚園負責學 前特教課程之中心主任) Hui-Chien Chang (駐學區心理師)

附件二

→ California Department of Developmental Services Regional Centers



nfants and toddlers, from birth up to 36 months, at risk of or with developmental delays or disabilities may be eligible to receive services through California's 21 community-based regional centers. The Department of Developmental Services contracts with nonprofit corporations that operate regional centers.

Regional centers are the single point of entry into the service system that serves people with developmental disabilities across all ages. Regional centers provide intake, evaluation, and assessment to determine eligibility and service needs. They also provide service coordination, advocacy, information, referral, and an array of other services to eligible infants and toddlers and their families.

Early intervention services are provided, purchased, or arranged by regional centers based on the unique needs of the child and family. Early intervention services that are not available through other publicly-funded agencies are generally purchased from community service providers who are "vendored" by the regional center. In some communities, regional centers contract with local education agencies (LEAs) to provide special instruction and other related early intervention services through their early childhood special education programs to children served by regional centers.

Regional centers coordinate with LEAs and other local agencies and organizations in evaluation, assessment, development of individualized family service plans, and service provision. For children who are dually served by a regional center and an LEA, basic special education and related services are usually provided by the LEA. Either LEAs or regional centers may be designated to provide service coordination. The regional center may also provide additional early intervention services or other available State services based on the needs of the child and family.

Alta California Regional Center
2135 Butano Drive
Sacramento, CA 95825
916/978-6249
Fax: 916/489-4803
www.altaregional.org

Area Served: Alpine, Colusa, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba Counties

Central Valley Regional Center
5168 North Blythe Avenue
Fresno, CA 93722
559/276-4300
Fax: 559/276-4360
www.cvrc.org

Area Served: Fresno and Madera Counties
1945 East Nobel Avenue
Visalia, CA 93292-1516
559/738-2225 (A-M)
559/738-2247 (N-Z)
Fax: 559/738-5646
Area Served: Kings and Tulare Counties

• 676 Loughborough Drive
• Merced, CA 95348-2601
• **209/723-4245**
• **Fax: 209/723-2442**
• *Area Served: Mariposa and Merced Counties*
•
• **Eastern Los Angeles Regional Center**
• 1000 South Fremont
• Alhambra, CA 91802-7916
• **626/299-4779**
• **Fax: 626/299-4798**
• www.elarc.org
• *Area Served: Alhambra, Boyle Heights, City Terrace, Commerce, East Los Angeles, El Sereno, Highland Park, La Habra Heights, La Mirada, Lincoln Heights, Montebello, Monterey Park, Mt. Washington, Pico Rivera, Rosemead, San Gabriel, San Marino, Santa Fe Springs, South Pasadena, Temple City, and Whittier*
•
•

Far Northern Regional Center
1900 Churn Creek Road, Suite 319
• P.O. Box 492418
• Redding, CA 96049
• **530/222-4791**
• **Fax 530/222-8908**
www.farnorthernrc.org
• *Area Served: Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity Counties*
•
• **Frank D. Lanterman Regional Center**
• 3303 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 700
• Los Angeles, CA 90010
• **213/383-1300**
• **Fax: 213/383-6526**
www.lanterman.org
• *Area Served: Burbank, Central Los Angeles, Eagle Rock, Glendale, Hollywood-Wilshire, La Canada-Flintridge, La Crescenta, and Pasadena*
•
•

REGIONAL CENTERS ←

Golden Gate Regional Center

5725 Paradise Drive
Building A, Suite 100
Corte Madera, CA 94925

415/945-1600
Fax: 415/945-1630
www.ggrc.com

Area Served: Marin County
120 Howard Street, 3rd Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
415/546-9222
Fax: 415/546-9203
Area Served: San Francisco County
3130 La Selva Street, Suite 202
San Mateo, CA 94403
650/574-9232
Fax: 650/345-2361
Area Served: San Mateo County

Harbor Regional Center Resource Center
21231 Hawthorne Boulevard
P.O. Box 2930
Torrance, CA 90503-2930
310/543-0691
800/540-1711
Fax: 310/316-8843
www.harborrc.org

Area Served: Artesia, Bellflower, Carson, Catalina, Cerritos, Harbor City, Hawaiian Gardens, Hermosa Beach, Lakewood, Lomita, Long Beach, Manhattan Beach, Norwalk, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills Estates, San Pedro, Torrance, and Wilmington

Inland Regional Center
674 Brier Drive
P.O. Box 6127
San Bernardino, CA 92412-6127
909/890-4711
Fax: 909/890-3001
[www.inlandrc.org &
www.lrclibrary.com](http://www.inlandrc.org & www.lrclibrary.com)

Area Served: Riverside and San Bernardino Counties

Kern Regional Center
3200 North Sillett Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93308
P.O. Box 2536
Bakersfield, CA 93303
661/327-8531
800/479-9899
Fax: 661/324-5060
www.kernrc.org

Area Served: Inyo, Kern, and Mono Counties

North Bay Regional Center

- 10 Executive Court
- P.O. Box 3360
- Napa, CA 94558
- 707/256-1100
- 800/646-3268
- 707/252-0213 (TDD)
- Fax: 707/256-1112
- www.nbrc.net

Area Served: Napa and Solano Counties

- 2351 Mendocino Avenue
- Santa Rosa, CA 95403
- 707/569-2022
- 800/6INFANT
- Fax: 707/542-9727

Area Served: Sonoma County

North Los Angeles County Regional Center
15400 Sherman Way, Suite 170
Van Nuys, CA 91406-4211
818/778-1900
Fax: 818/756-6140
www.nlacr.org

Area Served: San Fernando, Santa Clarita, and Antelope Valleys

Redwood Coast Regional Center
525 Second Street, Suite 300
Eureka, CA 95501
707/445-0893 x335
800/281-3832 (Ukiah)
888/584-9473 (Eureka)
Fax: 707/444-2563
www.redwoodcoastrc.org

Area Served: Del Norte and Humboldt Counties

- 1116 Airport Park Boulevard
- Ukiah, CA 95482
- 707/462-3832
- Fax: 707/462-3314

Area Served: Lake and Mendocino Counties

Regional Center of Orange County
801 Civic Center Drive West
Suite 100
Santa Ana, CA 92701
714/796-5354
800/244-3177
714/667-6021 (TDD)
Fax: 714/541-1985
www.rcoodd.com

Area Served: Orange County

Regional Center of the East Bay

- 7677 Oakport Street, Suite 300
- Oakland, CA 94621
- 510/383-1339
- Fax: 510/633-5020
- www.rceb.org

Area Served: Alameda County

- 2151 Salvio Street, Suite 365
- Concord, CA 94520
- 925/798-3001
- Fax: 925/674-8001

Area Served: Contra Costa County

San Andreas Regional Center
344 Salinas Street, Suite 207
Salinas, CA 93901
831/759-7500
Fax: 831/424-3007
www.sarc.org

Area Served: Monterey County

- 300 Orchard City Drive, Suite 170
- Campbell, CA 95008
- P.O. Box 50002
- San Jose, CA 95150-0002
- 800/404-5900
- Fax: 408/376-0586

Area Served: Santa Clara County

- 1110 Main Street, Suite 8
- Watsonville, CA 95076
- 831/728-1781
- 888/270-7272
- Fax: 831/728-5514

Area Served: Santa Cruz County

San Diego Regional Center
4355 Ruffin Road, Suite 110
San Diego, CA 92123-1648
858/496-4318
858/292-5821 (TDD)
Fax: 858/496-4302
www.sdrc.org

Area Served: Imperial and San Diego Counties

➤ REGIONAL CENTERS

San Gabriel/Pomona Regional Center
 761 Corporate Center Drive
 Pomona, CA 91768
 909/620-7722
 Fax: 909/622-6543
www.sgprc.org

Area Served: Altadena, Arcadia, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bassett, Bradbury, Charter Oak, Claremont, Covina, Diamond Bar, Duarte, El Monte, Glendora, Hacienda Heights, Industry, Irwindale, La Puente, La Verne, Monrovia, Pasadena, Pomona, Rowland Heights, San Dimas, Sierra Madre, Temple City, Valinda, Walnut, West Covina, and Whittier

South Central Los Angeles Regional Center
 650 West Adams Boulevard
 Los Angeles, CA 90007-2096
 213/763-7800
 Fax: 213/744-8898
www.sclarc.org

Area Served: Bell, Carson, Compton, Cudahy, Dominguez Hills, Huntington Park, Lynwood, Maywood, Paramount, South Gate, and South and Southwest Los Angeles

- **Tri-Counties Regional Center**
 520 East Montecito Street
 Santa Barbara, 93103
 805/962-7881
 800/322-6994
 Fax: 805/884-7229
www.tri-counties.org
- *Area Served: Santa Barbara County*
 1288 West McCoy Lane
 Santa Maria, CA 93455
 805/922-4640
 800/266-9071
 Fax: 805/922-4350
- *Area Served: Santa Barbara County*
 500 Esplanade Drive, Suite 500
 Oxnard, CA 93030
 805/485-3177
 800/664-3177
 Fax: 805/988-7157
- *Area Served: Ventura County*
 1919 Williams Street, Suite 201
 Simi Valley, CA 93065
 805/522-8030
 800/517-2524
 Fax: 805/522-8142
- *Area Served: Ventura County*
 3450 Broad Street, Suite 111
 San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7102
 805/543-2833
 800/456-4153
 Fax: 805/543-8725
- *Area Served: San Luis Obispo County*
 Hotel Park Business Center
 6005 Capistrano, Suite E
 Atascadero, CA 93422-7219
 805/461-7402
 800/771-6898
 Fax: 805/461-9479
- *Area Served: San Luis Obispo County*

- **Valley Mountain Regional Center**
 7109 Danny Drive
 P.O. Box 692290
 Stockton, CA 95269-2290
 209/473-0951
 Fax: 209/478-3539
www.vmrc.net

- *Area Served: San Joaquin County*
 1620 Cummins Drive
 Modesto, CA 95358
 209/529-2626
 Fax: 209/526-3169

- *Area Served: Stanislaus County*
 52 North Main Street
 P.O. Box 1420
 San Andreas, CA 95249
 209/754-1871
 Fax: 209/754-3211

- *Area Served: Amador, Calaveras, and Tuolumne Counties*
 Infant Referral Program
 1510 Florida Avenue, Suite H
 Modesto, CA 95350
 209/576-3673
 Fax: 209/578-5690

- *Area Served: Stanislaus County*
Westside Regional Center
 5901 Green Valley Circle, Suite 320
 Culver City, 90230
 310/258-4096
 Fax: 310/258-0571
www.westsiderc.org

- *Area Served: Bel Air, Beverly Hills, Calabasas, Culver City, El Segundo, Gardena, Hawthorne, Inglewood, Lawndale, Lennox, Malibu, Marina Del Ray, Mar Vista, Pacific Palisades, Playa Del Rey, Redondo Beach, Santa Monica, Topanga Canyon, West Los Angeles, and Westchester*

**Special Education Enrollment by Age and Disability
 Statewide Report**

<u>Age</u>	<u>Mental Retardation (MR)</u>	<u>Hard of Hearing (IH)</u>	<u>Deaf (DEAF)</u>	<u>Speech or Language Impairment (SLI)</u>	<u>Visual Impairment (VI)</u>	<u>Emotional Disturbance (ED)</u>	<u>Orthopedic Impairment (OI)</u>	<u>Other Health Impairment (OHI)</u>	<u>Specific Learning Disability (SLD)</u>	<u>Deaf-Blindness (DB)</u>	<u>Multiple Disability (MD)</u>	<u>Autism (AUT)</u>	<u>Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	154	25	26	23	51	0	107	278	0	0	30	0	2	696
1	317	73	60	169	161	1	333	457	19	5	112	1	5	1,713
2	457	115	117	849	176	2	378	379	39	9	157	44	5	2,727
3	1,093	117	166	7,573	168	11	638	386	821	7	261	785	22	12,048
4	1,373	151	211	14,727	185	32	781	507	1,544	10	299	1,233	26	21,079
5	1,615	174	220	17,055	181	93	865	589	1,993	20	274	1,404	41	24,524
6	1,967	298	239	21,526	241	230	925	811	3,664	6	324	1,539	45	31,815
7	2,264	366	255	23,297	280	517	987	1,163	8,647	15	333	1,509	52	39,675
8	2,501	491	262	22,644	319	811	979	1,512	17,065	7	370	1,470	79	48,510
9	2,561	531	303	18,682	307	1,208	963	1,779	27,281	12	386	1,175	78	55,266
10	2,654	536	313	13,941	310	1,472	1,001	1,941	35,384	17	397	992	89	59,047
11	2,743	566	256	8,555	299	1,755	904	1,957	38,344	13	356	782	102	56,622
12	2,747	555	255	5,419	264	2,044	883	1,842	39,645	9	384	643	98	54,788
13	2,674	475	309	3,704	310	2,337	850	1,671	38,860	11	360	485	102	51,888
14	2,609	466	317	2,371	279	2,580	777	1,554	35,829	13	390	435	98	47,518
15	2,497	429	301	1,779	269	2,708	762	1,465	33,196	10	354	393	126	44,289
16	2,433	344	293	1,449	262	2,732	668	1,179	29,301	6	373	292	117	39,449
17	2,369	319	286	1,116	251	2,351	607	955	25,072	7	362	280	103	34,078
18	1,925	154	185	486	151	1,013	449	10,715	4	316	217	87	16,151	
19	1,443	40	97	81	70	263	274	91	1,520	3	255	128	24	4,289
20	1,194	32	39	33	39	114	228	35	414	11	218	109	19	2,485
21	968	20	24	12	36	53	198	22	118	3	188	108	16	1,766
22	159	4	2	5	7	21	26	3	27	0	27	15	0	296
Total	40,717	6,261	4,536	165,496	4,616	22,348	14,583	21,025	349,038	198	6,526	14,039	1,336	650,719

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Special Education Enrollment by Age and Disability Statewide Report

Age	Mental Retardation (MR)	Hard of Hearing (HH)	Deaf (DEAF)	Speech or Language Impairment			Visual Impairment			Emotional Disturbance			Orthopedic Impairment			Other Health Impairment			Specific Learning Disability			Deaf-Blindness			Multiple Disability			Autism (AUT)			Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)			Total		
				(SLI)	(VI)	(ED)	(OI)	(OH)	(OHI)	(SLD)	(DB)	(MD)	(AUT)	(TBI)	(804)																					
0	190	53	31	21	48	0	119	293	511	6	2	99	2	3	1,732																					
1	322	87	62	176	135	1	328	449	449	33	6	136	44	8	2,729																					
2	466	125	91	831	176	3	361	623	437	841	10	289	1,041	27	12,422																					
3	1,153	111	157	7,549	153	21	810	433	1,476	3	306	1,452	37	21,188																						
4	1,450	171	198	14,644	180	28	866	612	1,885	9	300	1,691	35	24,846																						
5	1,676	218	242	17,039	183	90	976	860	3,542	17	288	1,775	50	31,968																						
6	1,961	260	234	21,560	224	231	1,318	950	8,514	9	353	1,808	66	40,032																						
7	2,214	393	267	23,337	264	539	1,038	1,715	15,602	17	374	1,984	68	47,555																						
8	2,456	468	278	22,702	307	876	985	24,402	9	420	1,610	93	53,672																							
9	2,702	577	268	19,033	315	1,263	909	2,151	33,003	12	409	1,289	95	57,507																						
10	2,736	586	317	13,903	304	1,721	971	2,300	38,318	18	405	1,077	108	58,793																						
11	2,852	571	313	9,540	334	1,938	1,019	2,193	39,616	9	378	894	125	56,277																						
12	2,888	561	288	5,873	284	2,292	876	2,110	39,333	9	380	701	113	54,053																						
13	2,842	565	267	3,983	252	2,589	909	1,861	38,951	13	367	538	104	49,536																						
14	2,744	478	320	2,553	321	2,771	815	1,730	34,017	13	398	484	118	46,216																						
15	2,684	446	336	1,920	284	3,025	761	1,546	31,070	12	352	428	139	42,284																						
16	2,557	400	309	1,461	258	3,021	731	1,121	28,253	4	347	332	141	35,915																						
17	2,432	331	293	1,160	241	2,613	647	1,063	11,000	5	296	257	63	16,502																						
18	1,943	160	199	474	158	462	422	1,499	125	2	255	188	36	4,489																						
19	1,517	47	82	79	66	287	316	399	1	212	120	15	2,567																							
20	1,283	21	49	34	53	103	232	45	304	30	110	8	102	9	1,839																					
21	1,032	21	29	18	33	60	204	0	34	4	18	0	26	19	2	284																				
22	155	6	4	2	5	9	15,041	24,241	347,595	189	6,619	17,508	1,458	663,220																						
Total	42,255	6,656	4,634	167,892	4,578	24,554																														

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Special Education Enrollment by Age and Disability Statewide Report

Age	Mental Retardation (MR)	Hard of Hearing (HH)	Deaf (DEAF)	Speech or Language Impairment (SLI)	Visual Impairment (VI)	Emotional Disturbance (ED)	Orthopedic Impairment (OI)	Other Health Impairment (OHI)	Specific Learning Disability (SLD)	Deaf-Blindness (DB)	Multiple Disability (MD)	Autism (AUT)	Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)	Total
0	143	74	26	28	51	1	144	319	3	4	38	1	4	636
1	325	126	72	156	121	0	301	613	18	2	112	5	9	1,860
2	437	145	105	858	161	3	367	534	30	3	151	53	5	2,852
3	1,122	132	138	7,898	157	16	601	501	689	10	320	1,202	29	12,815
4	1,406	165	187	15,041	178	39	742	562	1,422	12	332	1,770	30	21,886
5	1,701	226	210	17,596	203	88	846	602	1,812	9	296	1,926	49	25,564
6	1,908	311	243	22,111	215	238	910	986	3,496	10	339	1,996	58	32,821
7	2,240	368	247	23,585	267	527	1,019	1,321	8,355	16	326	2,013	68	40,352
8	2,430	500	279	22,997	286	880	960	1,833	15,809	11	375	1,943	71	48,374
9	2,621	536	277	19,040	308	1,303	1,060	2,296	22,908	16	396	1,767	97	52,625
10	2,858	606	265	14,307	329	1,636	976	2,457	29,983	12	429	1,727	106	55,691
11	2,861	605	318	9,520	322	2,118	952	2,575	35,900	12	413	1,390	115	57,101
12	3,000	589	313	6,553	338	2,361	971	2,730	39,350	19	373	1,171	118	57,886
13	2,967	562	299	4,375	285	2,745	879	2,499	39,321	8	362	995	128	55,425
14	2,909	542	268	2,844	263	2,971	869	2,352	37,468	10	370	751	126	51,743
15	2,849	464	312	2,082	298	3,199	802	2,031	35,269	10	369	589	118	48,382
16	2,716	394	342	1,651	269	3,320	735	1,751	32,245	13	374	535	122	44,467
17	2,580	372	304	1,228	253	3,000	698	1,516	28,185	9	341	464	159	39,109
18	2,006	140	169	415	137	1,200	471	504	10,344	8	289	283	86	16,052
19	1,496	40	95	84	83	308	305	101	1,455	3	243	205	25	4,443
20	1,359	19	45	26	58	122	273	49	362	5	224	162	28	2,732
21	1,156	15	22	14	38	56	217	25	129	4	178	102	13	1,969
22	212	3	4	8	4	13	33	4	18	1	20	16	1	337
Total	43,302	6,934	4,540	172,417	4,624	26,144	15,131	28,161	344,571	207	6,670	21,066	1,565	675,332

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SPECIAL EDUCATION RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Chapter 11

Information on Preschool Education Services

From a 12-Chapter Manual

Available by Chapter and in Manual Form

Written by:

Community Alliance for Special Education (CASE)
and
Protection and Advocacy, Inc. (PAI)

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These materials are based on special education laws and court decisions in effect at the time of publication. Federal and state special education law can change at any time. If there is any question about the continued validity of any information in the handbook, contact CASE, PAI or a legal authority in your community.

Federal special education law was significantly amended by Congress in 1997 and further clarified by regulations from the U.S. Department of Education in March 1999. The California Education Code has been amended to reflect some of the federal law changes but not all. In October 1999, Governor Davis vetoed a significant piece of state legislation which would have further amended California law to be consistent with federal law. Therefore, in certain circumstances where it provides greater protections or entitlements, California law will continue to control special education pupils' rights unless it is amended to completely conform to federal law.

CASE and PAI will monitor the development of conforming state law and regulations, so that revised state laws and regulations can be incorporated into later supplements and editions of SERR.

For further information on the development of federal and state law and regulation, or clarification about IDEA implementation, please contact CASE or PAI.

COMMUNITY ALLIANCE FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION (CASE) provides legal support, representation, technical assistance consultations, and training to parents throughout the greater San Francisco Bay Area whose children need appropriate special education services. Trained advocates and attorneys assist parents at IEP meetings, Mediation Conferences and Due Process Hearings. CASE also provides free consultations about special education rights and services to parents and professionals by telephone or face-to-face. CASE is a nonprofit organization serving all children with disabilities who need or may need special education services. For more information, contact:

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PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY, INC. (PAI), is a private, nonprofit organization that protects the legal, civil and service rights of Californians who have developmental or mental disabilities. PAI provides a variety of advocacy services, including information and referral, technical assistance, and direct representation. For information or assistance with an immediate problem, call:

PAI

Toll Free: (800) 776-5746
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SPECIAL EDUCATION RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Chapter 11

Information on Preschool Education Services

1. What is the federal law that requires preschool education services?

Public Law (PL) 99-457, passed in October 1986, is a federal law that expands services for children from birth to five years old who need special education. PL 99-457 amends and becomes a part of PL 94-142 — the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Title II of PL 99-457 makes grants available to states to extend the protections and services of PL 94-142 to all 3- to 5-year-old children who need special education. [20 United States Code (U.S.C.) Sec. 1419.]

2. What is the purpose of preschool education services?

Congress defined the purpose of PL 99-457 as follows:

- (1) To enhance the development of infants and toddlers with disabilities and to minimize their potential for delay;
- (2) To reduce educational costs by minimizing the need for special education and related services after handicapped infants and toddlers reach school age;
- (3) To minimize the likelihood of institutionalization of handicapped individuals and maximize the potential for their independent living in society; and
- (4) To enhance the capacity of families to meet the special needs of infants and toddlers. [20 U.S.C. Sec. 1431.]

3. Are all school districts responsible for full implementation of services for 3- to 5-year-old children?

Yes. Under current California law, all school districts have a mandate to provide special education and services for all eligible children with exceptional needs

between the ages of three and five years, inclusive. [Cal. Ed. Code Secs. 56001(b) and 56440(c).]

4. What are the eligibility criteria for children with disabilities who are 3 to 5 years old?

Eligibility criteria for preschool children are linked to the criteria for school-age children. To be eligible for special education, a child must have one of the following disabling conditions:

- (1) Autism;
- (2) Deaf-blindness;
- (3) Deafness;
- (4) Emotional disturbance;
- (5) Hearing impairment;
- (6) Mental Retardation;
- (7) Multiple disabilities;
- (8) Orthopedic impairment;
- (9) Other health impairment (includes attention deficit disorder or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder);
- (10) Specific learning disability;
- (11) Speech or language impairment in one or more of voice, fluency, language, and articulation;
- (12) Traumatic brain injury;
- (13) Visual impairment; or
- (14) Established medical disability.

All of these conditions except (14) are defined in 34 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Section 300.7, and discussed in 5 California Code of Regulations (C.C.R.) Section 3030.

An “established medical disability” is defined in California Education Code (Cal. Ed. Code) Section 46441.11(d) as a disabling medical condition or congenital syndrome that the individual education program (IEP) team determines has a high predictability of requiring special education and services.

In addition to meeting one or more of the qualifying conditions, to qualify for special education, a child must need specially designed instruction or services and must also have needs that cannot be met with modification of a regular environment in the home or school, or both, without ongoing monitoring or support as determined by an IEP team. [Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56441.11(b)(2)&(3).]

A child is not eligible for special education and services if she does not otherwise meet the eligibility criteria and her educational needs are due primarily to:

- (1) Unfamiliarity with the English language;
- (2) Temporary physical disabilities;
- (3) Social maladjustment; or
- (4) Environmental, cultural, or economic factors.

[Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56441.11(c).]

5. If I think my 3- to 5-year-old child needs services, who should I contact?

You should write a letter to your local school administrator (for example, the principal or special education program consultant) to request an assessment for your child. Your district must assess your child. [Cal. Ed. Code Secs. 56029, 56300-56329; 5 C.C.R. Sec. 3021.] By state law, your school district must give you an assessment plan within 15 days of receipt of your written request for special education services, unless the request was made 10 days or less before the end of the school year, in which case the plan must be developed within 10 days of the start of the next school year. [Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56321(a).] You then have 15 days to respond to or approve the assessment plan. During that time, you can request assessment in additional areas. No one can assess your child unless you give consent for the assessment in writing. [Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56321(c).] See Chapter 2, *Information on Evaluations and Assessments*.

When standardized tests are considered invalid for children between the ages of three and five years, assessors should use alternative testing methods. Alternatives might include, for example, scales, instruments, observations, and interviews, as specified in the assessment plan. [Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 46441.11(e).]

An IEP must be developed as a result of the assessment within 50 days from the date the district receives your written consent for assessment (not counting days between school sessions or terms). If the request was made 20 days or less before

the end of the regular school year, the assessments and IEP must be completed within 30 days after the next school year begins. [Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56344.]

6. What instructional services are available to my preschool-aged child?

Services available to 3- to 5-year-old children must meet the unique needs of your child in accordance with IDEA. The child's IEP must include these services and a statement of areas of need. See Chapter 4, *Information on IEP Process*. The rights and services for 3- to 5-year-old children under IDEA are the same as those for children aged 5 to 21. Under California law, services for 3- to 5-year-old children may be provided individually or in small groups. Services may include:

- (1) Observation and monitoring of the child;
- (2) Activities developed to conform with the child's IEP and to enhance the child's development;
- (3) Consultation with family, preschool teachers and other service providers;
- (4) Assistance to parents in coordinating services;
- (5) Opportunities for the child to develop play and pre-academic skills; and
- (6) Access to developmentally appropriate equipment and specialized materials.

[Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56441.3(a).]

7. Is my 3- to 5-year-old child entitled to related services?

Yes. Your child is entitled to all the related services provided by IDEA. Related services include parent counseling and training to help you understand your child's special needs and development. [Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56441.3(a)(7).] See Chapter 5, *Information on Related Services*.

8. If my child is eligible for special education services, where will she receive them?

Your child, if eligible, may receive services at a public or private non-sectarian preschool, a child development center, family day care home, your own home, or a special preschool where both children with disabilities and children without disabilities attend. In California, the state can contract with Head Start programs to provide special education services to children between three and five years old. [Cal. Ed. Code Secs. 56441.4(a)-(f) and 56443(a).]

9. How do the least restrictive environment provisions of federal law relate to preschool children with disabilities?

The IDEA requirements regarding the education of children in the least restrictive environment (LRE) apply to preschool children with disabilities. [34 C.F.R. Sec. 300.552.] However, if the local education agency (LEA) has no preschool program for children without disabilities, there is no federal requirement to establish programs for children without disabilities for the sole purpose of implementing the IDEA's LRE requirements for children with disabilities. Similarly, there is no federal requirement for an LEA to establish extensive contract programs with private schools which serve both children with disabilities and children without disabilities solely to implement the LRE requirements. Nevertheless, the U.S. Department of Education has emphasized the requirement that the full range of placement options be available to preschool-age special education students. "The full continuum of alternative placements at 34 C.F.R. Sec. 300.551. [regular classes, special classes, special schools, home and hospital instruction], including integrated placement options, such as community-based settings with typically developing age peers, must be available to preschool children with disabilities." [64 Fed. Reg. 12639 (3/12/99).]

In jurisdictions where there are no LEA programs for preschoolers without disabilities, the LRE requirement could be met by an alternative means. Several alternatives are possible: preschool programs serving children without disabilities (Head Start, for example) to which the program for children with disabilities may be linked on even a part-time basis; special needs preschool program may be located on a regular school site serving school-aged children without disabilities; or LEA may pay for placement in a private preschool and provide supplemental services. In order for a school district to use state special education funding to place a child with a disability in a private preschool program, the program must be certified by the state as a nonpublic school. Any private preschool applying for certification as a nonpublic school must have at least one full-time staff member with a special education credential. In addition, anyone who provides related services must hold a credential for the service being provided. [Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56366(l)(1)&(3).] However, current law does not prohibit the LEA from paying for private preschool placement out of its general funds if there is no appropriate, least restrictive, and certified preschool program available.

Your child's need for an integrated preschool program or full-inclusion in a regular preschool must be established in his IEP. See Chapter 7, *Information on Least Restrictive Environment*.

10. How many hours a day may my child receive group services?

The IEP team determines the number of hours per day of group services. State law limits group-service time to four hours per day, unless the IEP team determines otherwise. As part of the IEP team, you may request group services in excess of four hours per day if you feel your child requires it. The IEP must be designed to meet the unique needs of the child. This includes group services in excess of four hours per day if the child needs those additional hours in order to receive a free, appropriate public education. [Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56441.3(b).]

11. I want my disabled child to attend preschool with nondisabled peers. Do school districts ever pay tuition at private preschools

Generally not, because most preschools are not certified as nonpublic schools. It may be necessary to use the fair hearing process to show that a private preschool is the appropriate, least-restrictive educational program for your child. If you prevailed at hearing, the district would have to pay for the noncertified preschool program out of its general fund rather than use special education funds.

12. What if I am told there is a “waiting list” for services for my 3-to 5-year-old?

Under federal and state law, waiting lists are not allowed. The IEP must be implemented as soon as possible following the IEP meeting. While there can be no undue delay in providing special education and related services, the IEP may specify projected dates to begin services. [34 C.F.R. Sec. 300.342 and Sec. 300.347(a)(6); 5 C.C.R. Sec. 3040.]

附件五

TEACCH CLASS FORMAT

Capitalizes on student strengths: visual skills, memory, recognition of details, motor strengths

Supports challenges to learning of new skills: organizing behavior, generalization of skills, following verbal directions, communication system for expressing needs/being social, easily distractible, comfortable with the familiar, hypersensitive to sensory input

PHYSICAL ORGANIZATION

Specific areas for specific tasks: play, independent and individual work stations, snack/lunch, group area, self-skills area, personal belongings area

Marked, clear boundaries/less distractions on walls

Materials accessible and well organized to foster independent skills

SCHEDULING/FRAMEWORK

Purposeful, clear, consistent schedule: tells who, what, where and when

Organized, predictable daily and weekly events

Fosters successful and independent transitions

Motivates student to finish non-preferred task to get to preferred task

Overall schedule – daily/weekly routines

Individual schedule – depiction of activities for segments of time during day

TEACHING METHODS

Consideration of individual student needs, interests and learning styles

Directions for tasks given with visual, pictorial, gestural supports; various prompts

Setting up tasks in “left to right” or “top to bottom” fashion

Materials presented in organized, functional way with colors, numbers, symbols

Reinforcers – preferred tasks/activities; food; toys; praise/social; completing work