

Education

Know Your Rights – Legal Information Handbook

March 2021

Disclaimer

This content is provided as general information and is not legal advice. If you need advice about a specific legal problem, contact a lawyer or a community legal clinic.

Acknowledgements

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Thank you as well to the many individual volunteers who contributed to the development of this legal information handbook, particularly the Focus Group and Working Group participants.

To learn more about the Know Your Rights – New Brunswick Project, please visit our [Know Your Rights – New Brunswick](#) webpage.

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My Legal Rights

Q: What legal rights do I have when it comes to education in New Brunswick?

A: Under New Brunswick laws, people with disabilities have important legal rights when it comes to education.

Students' Rights

- You have the right to receive an education equal to your peers without discrimination because of your disability.
- You have the right to receive reasonable accommodations for your disability from your educational institution up to the point of undue hardship.
- You have the right to challenge administrative decisions made about you by schools, school boards and other educational institutions

Parents/Guardians' Rights

- Parents have the right to reasonable consultation with their child's teacher or school principal about their child's education
- Parents have the right to be consulted when the school is developing a [Personalized Learning Plan](#) for their child
- Parents with disabilities have the right to receive reasonable accommodations from their child's school up to the point of undue hardship

Duty to Reasonably Accommodate & Undue Hardship

An educational institution's “duty to reasonably accommodate” means that they are legally required to provide you with the supports/accommodations you need to receive an education that is equal to your peers.

The term "reasonable accommodation" is not easily defined and will vary from case-to-case, however, accommodations should be customized to meet your needs and designed to promote the following principles: respect to dignity, individualization, and inclusion.

The duty to reasonably accommodate, however, does have a limit and this limit is called "undue hardship". "Undue hardship" is a legal term. It means that if an educational institution can show that it is very difficult for them to provide you with a certain type of accommodation, then they don't have to provide it.

It's usually difficult for an educational institution to claim undue hardship because they have to show clear, direct evidence of undue hardship that is not based upon assumptions or stereotypes. The determination of what constitutes undue hardship is case-specific, however, the most commonly considered factors include:

1. Whether the cost of the accommodation is so high that it will significantly interfere with the educational institution's ability to operate. When calculating cost, consideration should also be given to outside sources of funding, e.g. grants or subsidies from government programs;
2. Whether the accommodation will create serious health and safety risks; and
3. The impact of the accommodation on other people and programs.

Even if an educational institution shows that a certain type of accommodation will create undue hardship for them, they may still have a legal duty to provide you with the "next best" type of accommodation.

Furthermore, in circumstances where it will take a long time to develop and implement the most appropriate accommodation, educational institutions have a duty to provide a temporary accommodation to ensure that interim educational needs are met

Some Important Points about Accommodations:

The development and implementation of accommodations is a collaborative process that involves the educational institution, the individual seeking accommodations, parents/guardians (in certain situations) and in some cases, third-party professionals. While accommodations are expected to be reasonable, they are not expected to be perfect. What this means is that if reasonable accommodations are offered, but declined, then it's possible that the educational institution will be found to have met its "duty to reasonably accommodate".

Q: Where do my legal rights come from?

A: Your legal rights relating to education in New Brunswick come from the following laws:

- The New Brunswick [Human Rights Code](#), which prohibits discrimination based on disability in most areas of public life, including education. The New Brunswick Human Rights Code applies to all educational institutions in New Brunswick, including elementary and secondary schools (both public and private) and post-secondary institutions.
- The [Education Act](#), which governs elementary and secondary school operations in New Brunswick and develops processes, services and programs for students who require [Personalized Learning Plans](#). It is important to note that the Education Act does not apply to post-secondary institutions, nor does it apply to private schools.
- Common Law – Laws that are made by the decisions of Courts and Tribunals.

The [Degree Granting Act](#) also relates to education in New Brunswick. It governs and regulates the requirements that must be met by post-secondary institutions that wish to grant degrees. It does not, however, address students or parents/guardians' rights.

Q: Who must comply with New Brunswick laws related to education?

A: Students and staff, schools, educational institutions, and the New Brunswick government are required to comply with New Brunswick's education laws. This includes:

- People: Deans, professors, principals, vice-principals, teachers, other school officials, parents/guardians and students
- Schools:
 - Primary and secondary schools (private and public), including French-language schools
 - School Boards

While the [Education Act](#) does not apply to private primary and secondary schools, New Brunswick's [Human Rights Code](#) applies to all private schools and can take priority over any policies or procedures that private schools create.

- Early learning and childcare facilities
- Universities and colleges
- New Brunswick's provincial government, including the [Department of Education and Early Childhood Development](#) and the [Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour](#)

Q: What can I do to enforce my legal rights?

A: If you feel you or your child have been unfairly discriminated against by an educational institution, there are things you can do to stand up for yourself.

In general, you should first try to resolve your concerns by speaking with the people who are directly involved in an informal and collaborative way.

For more resources on self-advocacy, please visit the Self-Advocacy and Essential Legal Information Handbook on CNIB's [Know Your Rights – New Brunswick](#) webpage.

If your concerns can't be addressed through collaborative discussions, you should consider consulting with a lawyer who practices human rights or education law to determine whether any of the following options are appropriate:

- [Filing a complaint](#) with the [New Brunswick Human Rights Commission](#)
- A [complaint](#) to the [Ombud N.B.](#)

The **Ombud N.B.** can investigate concerns related to school districts, provincial government departments, and other agencies overseen by the Provincial government. Before making a complaint to the Ombud N.B., however, you should first try to resolve your issue through any complaint process that is offered by the board, district, department or agency.

- A claim before a New Brunswick Court

You can also contact the [New Brunswick Human Rights Commission](#) by phone at 1-888-471-2233 (toll-free) or by email at hrc.cdp@gnb.ca to speak with staff about how the New Brunswick [Human Rights Code](#) may or may not apply to your situation.

Additionally, you may want to consider contacting the [New Brunswick Child & Youth Advocate](#) or your local [member of provincial parliament](#) for support.

Common Scenarios

Even though there are laws to protect you from discrimination, people with disabilities still face barriers to receiving an education that is equal to their peers.

This section describes barriers that are commonly experienced and suggests practical next steps. Keep in mind that in most situations, you should first try to resolve your concerns by speaking with the people who are directly involved in an informal and collaborative way.

Elementary and Secondary School

Q: My child will be starting school. What can I do to ensure that my child's sight loss is accommodated?

A: All children in New Brunswick have the right to receive an education that is equal to their peers without discrimination because of disability.

Plan Ahead

When preparing to register your child for school, it is important to plan ahead. You may wish to contact the school or school district in advance of enrollment to discuss the ways in which your child's disability can be accommodated.

The School's Duty to Reasonably Accommodate

Upon learning of your child's disability, either through you bringing it to their attention, or through an educator's observations, the school becomes legally obligated to accommodate your child up to the point of undue hardship.

When discussing your child's sight loss and requesting accommodations, it is important for you to provide the school with as much information about your child's disability as is necessary to establish your child's need for accommodations and to ensure that appropriate accommodations are provided.

In most cases, schools are expected to provide children with individual accommodations that allow for the child's full participation and integration in the classroom environment. Examples of accommodations may include:

- Receiving school materials in an accessible format
- The use of accessibility equipment (e.g. text to speech technology)
- Modifications to the curriculum (through a Personalized Learning Plan)
- Changes to the built environment (e.g. coloured ribbons or textured flooring to identify staircases, etc.)

When communicating with the school, it is important to keep in mind that your relationship with the school will be long lasting and that collaboration is key to ensuring that your child thrives in an educational environment.

Children and Self-Advocacy

Once your child has been registered for school, encourage your child to advocate for themselves by letting you and their teacher know when they're having difficulties due to their sight loss. This

will be helpful in determining whether adjustments need to be made to accommodations and how to best meet their current and future educational needs.

Q: I have been advised by my child's elementary school that due to safety risks associated with my child's sight loss, my child is not able to participate in certain activities (e.g. using playground equipment, gym class, etc.). I would like for my child to be able to participate in these activities. What can I do?

A: Your child's school is legally required to reasonably accommodate your child's sight loss up to the point of undue hardship. This legal duty extends beyond the regular classroom to other school-related activities, such as gym class and the playground as well.

If your child is being barred from participating in physical or other school-related activities because of their sight loss, you should first try to resolve your concerns by speaking with your child's teacher, vice-principal or principal. If this request is not accommodated or the matter is not resolved, request to meet with a superintendent or school board official to discuss your concerns. Such discussions will enable you to dispel any stereotypes or false information they might have about children with sight loss participating in physical activities, etc.

When discussing accommodations, you can politely remind school officials that they are legally obligated to accommodate your child and that one of the key principles of accommodation is inclusion.

For more resources on self-advocacy, please visit the Self-Advocacy and Essential Legal Information Handbook on CNIB's [Know Your Rights – New Brunswick](#) webpage.

If your concerns are not resolved, consider consulting with a lawyer who practices education or human rights law to see what [options](#) may be available to you. You can also contact [CNIB](#) and/or [Atlantic Provinces Special Education Authority \(APSEA\)](#) for additional support.

Q: The school board implemented an accommodation plan to support my child's sight loss. I don't agree with the school board's approach to accommodations. What can I do?

A: Schools are required to develop and implement accommodations that will best meet your child's needs up to the point of undue hardship. Schools are not legally obligated to ensure that your child's accommodation is "perfect" or to provide your child with your "preferred" accommodation because there may be an alternative accommodation that responds to your child's needs just as well.

If it will take a lot of time to develop and implement the "best" accommodation, schools have a duty to provide an alternative or "next best" temporary accommodation to ensure that your child's interim educational needs are met.

If the school or school board proposes an accommodation that you have concerns about or disagree with, it's important to share these concerns with school officials. The development and implementation of accommodations is a collaborative process that will involve you, school officials and in many cases, your child.

Consider requesting a meeting with your child's teacher, vice-principal or principal to better understand or to challenge the position of the school. If this request is not accommodated or the matter is not resolved, request to meet with a superintendent or school board official to discuss your concerns.

For more resources on self-advocacy, please visit the Self-Advocacy and Essential Legal Information Handbook on CNIB's [Know Your Rights – New Brunswick](#) webpage.

If your concerns are not resolved, consider consulting with a lawyer who practices education or human rights law to see what [options](#) may be available to you. You can also contact [CNIB](#) and/or [Atlantic Provinces Special Education Authority \(APSEA\)](#) for additional support.

Parents with Sight Loss

Q: My child's school has sent me written information that is not in an accessible format. Due to my sight loss, I'm unable to read the communication. What can I do?

A: As a parent, the school has a legal duty to reasonably accommodate your sight loss up to the point of undue hardship. Once you've made your sight loss known to the school, you can request that the school communicate with you using accessible formats, such as:

- Email
- Accessible .pdf documents
- Microsoft Word documents

Post-secondary Programs

Q: I've been accepted to a post-secondary institution, but I'm uncertain about what steps I need to take to have my sight loss accommodated.

A: Like elementary and secondary schools, post-secondary institutions have a duty to reasonably accommodate students' disabilities up to the point of undue hardship.

Unlike elementary and secondary schools, however, post-secondary institutions will not review your educational process to see if you need accommodation. Post-secondary students carry more responsibility to advocate for themselves to ensure they receive the accommodation they need.

It is important to be proactive. Most post-secondary institutions have an accessibility services department or provide accessibility services through a student services department. It is important to contact the appropriate department as soon as possible, and as early as when you accept an offer of admission.

When you inform your post-secondary institution of your disability, it triggers their legal duty to provide you with reasonable accommodations up to the point of undue hardship. Your institution may ask for medical documentation about your disability. While they have a right to ask for this

information, you only need to provide information that explains your need for accommodations. You are not required to tell them your exact diagnosis and you are not required to provide information that is not related to your need for accommodations.

It's important to remember that selecting appropriate accommodations is a collaborative process. As a student requesting an accommodation, you have a duty to work with your educational institution to help them select an appropriate accommodation. You will need to work closely with the post-secondary institution to ensure that the accommodations are sufficient and that they are implemented in a timely manner.

Self-Advocacy Tips for Post-Secondary Students

Here are some helpful tips to keep in mind when advocating for yourself in a post-secondary setting:

- If you are 21 or younger, consider informing the [Atlantic Provinces Special Education Authority \(APSEA\)](#) of your plans. If you meet APSEA's [eligibility criteria](#), APSEA can be helpful in facilitating your transition from high school to a post-secondary institution.
- Inform the post-secondary institution about your need for accommodations as early as possible to ensure there's enough time to develop and implement the most appropriate accommodations.
- You are expected to know what kinds of accommodations you require to receive an equal education to your peers.
- Emailing or introducing yourself to your instructors in advance of the class start date can help make the class accessible from the start.
- If you need the course materials to be adapted or transcribed, be proactive. Determine what materials you'll need well in advance of the start date and coordinate transcription services as soon as possible.
- Many post-secondary institutions have Accessibility Services departments that coordinate accommodations for students with accessibility needs. These departments can also assist you by connecting you with other resources – for example, bursaries and grants for people with disabilities.

Q: Despite my requests, I have not received the accommodations that I require. What can I do?

A: Under New Brunswick law, educational institutions have a legal duty to provide you with reasonable accommodations for your sight loss up to the point of undue hardship. Educational institutions are also expected to deal with any accommodation requests promptly.

Many postsecondary institutions have an Accessibility Services department that should be able to assist you with securing accommodations. If you find, however, that you are still not receiving appropriate accommodations in a timely manner, you may want to meet in person with your instructor or the department / faculty administration to discuss your concerns. Consider reiterating your need for accommodations with a written request. If the issue remains unresolved, consider following-up with the post-secondary institution's internal supervisory body.

Keep in mind that in situations where there are delays with implementing the most appropriate accommodation, post-secondary institutions still have a duty to provide you with a temporary or “next best” accommodation to ensure your educational needs are met in the interim.

For more resources on self-advocacy, please visit the Self-Advocacy and Essential Legal Information Handbook on CNIB’s [Know Your Rights – New Brunswick](#) webpage.

If your concerns are not resolved, consider consulting with a lawyer who practices education or human rights law to see what [options](#) may be available to you. You can also contact [CNIB](#) and/or [Atlantic Provinces Special Education Authority \(APSEA\)](#) for additional support.

Q: My post-secondary institution has advised me that I am required to secure and pay for my own accommodations. Is this true?

A: The development and implementation of accommodations is a collaborative process that will involve you, your post-secondary institution, and in some cases, third-party professionals. While you are expected to know what kind of accommodations you require, this does not mean that you are responsible for securing accommodations on your own. That said, you may be responsible for certain aspects of your accommodation plan, such as applying for grant funding or following up with certain people to ensure accommodations are in place.

Most post-secondary institutions have an Accessibility Services Department that should be able to assist you with the accommodation process. You can also contact [CNIB](#) and/or [Atlantic Provinces Special Education Authority \(APSEA\)](#) for additional support.

When it comes to the cost of accommodations, your post-secondary institution has a legal duty to provide you with reasonable accommodations up to the point of undue hardship, at no cost to you. That said, to assist in the accommodation plan, you may be expected to apply for [financial assistance](#), including government [grants](#) that are offered to students with permanent disabilities.

If your post-secondary institution refuses to provide and/or pay for your accommodations, consider speaking with a lawyer about the legal [options](#) that may be available to you.

Q: The accommodations that have been put in place by my post-secondary institution are inadequate. Am I entitled to receive alternative/upgraded accommodations?

A: Yes. The educational institution's legal duty to reasonably accommodate you up to the point of undue hardship continues throughout the time that you are a student at the educational institution. It generally only ends when you leave the educational institution or no longer require accommodations.

If you have received accommodations that are no longer working, it is important to advise your educational institution of the issues as soon as possible so that steps can be taken to develop and implement new/upgraded accommodations that will meet your needs. Keep in mind that the development of accommodations is a collaborative process that will involve you, the educational institution, and in some cases, third party professionals.

In circumstances where there will be delays with implementing the most appropriate accommodation, postsecondary institutions still have a duty to provide you with a temporary or “next best” accommodation to ensure your educational needs are met in the interim.

Getting Help

Legal Services and Information

[Fredericton Legal Advice Clinic, Inc. \(FLAC\)](#)

FLAC is a non-profit organization that works with volunteer legal professionals to provide legal information and advice to low-income earners in New Brunswick.

The lawyers who volunteer with FLAC practice in a variety of areas of law and can provide 30-minute free-of-charge consults to self-represented individuals.

For information about upcoming [clinic dates](#) and to [request an appointment](#), visit [FLAC's website](#) or contact FLAC at (506) 476-0024.

[The New Brunswick Legal Aid Services Commission](#)

The New Brunswick Legal Aid Services Commission provides legal services to low-income earners in New Brunswick. In order to receive services from Legal Aid New Brunswick:

- You must meet their financial eligibility criteria - Financial eligibility will be based upon a number of things, including gross family income, allowable deductions, and household size;
- Your legal matter must relate to family law, criminal law, or public trustee services; and
- Your matter must have merit. In other words, there should be a reasonable likelihood of attaining the desired result.

For more information about the services offered by [The New Brunswick Legal Aid Services Commission](#) or to apply for Legal Aid, visit their website or contact [your local Legal Aid office](#).

University of New Brunswick (UNB) Legal Clinic

The UNB Legal Clinic provides free legal services to individuals who do not qualify for Legal Aid and cannot afford to pay for legal representation. The UNB Legal Clinic provides legal services in the areas of employment law, tenant law and social benefits.

The hours of operation are Monday to Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The UNB Legal Clinic can be contacted by email at lawclinic@unb.ca.

Public Legal Education and Information Service of New Brunswick (PLEIS-NB)

PLEIS-NB is a non-profit, non-government, charitable organization which exists to educate, inform, and empower individuals through law-related education.

PLEIS-NB provides free legal information on a variety of topics on its website, including, [You and Your Rights](#), [accommodating students with disabilities](#) and [Going to Court](#).

PLEIS-NB does not provide legal advice, however, it does provide the public with the following services:

- **[Family Law Information Line](#) - 1-888-236-2444:** This is a toll-free family law information line that provides answers to general questions related to accessing the family law system. It is important to keep in mind that staff cannot provide legal advice or comment on your specific situation.
- **Family Law Workshops for Self-represented litigants:** These workshops are held in various locations and cover different topics, such as changing child support, etc. They also provide the public with information about practical steps, such as starting a family law action, completing forms, etc.
- **Speakers' Bureau:** PLEIS-NB collaborates with the Canadian Bar Association – NB Branch to connect the public with lawyers who are willing to speak with groups free of charge about

particular legal topics.

The New Brunswick Human Rights Commission

The New Brunswick Human Rights Commission is a provincial government agency that was created to help enforce the rights people have under the New Brunswick [Human Rights Code](#).

The New Brunswick Human Rights Commission promotes human rights and the principles of equality through public legal education. It has created various public education resources, including [Guidelines](#) that are specific to education, such as [Accommodating Students with a Disability \(K-12\)](#) and [Accommodating Students with Disabilities in Post-Secondary Institutions](#).

The New Brunswick Human Rights Commission is also responsible for administering the mechanism for complaint intake and resolution.

For information about the [complaint process](#), visit the [New Brunswick Human Rights Commission's](#) website or contact the Commission by phone at 1-888-471-2233 (toll-free) or by email at hrc.cdp@gnb.ca. Commission staff can provide you with information about the human rights complaint process. They can also discuss how the New Brunswick [Human Rights Code](#) may or may not apply to your situation.

Essential Non-Legal Services

Ombud N.B.

Ombud N.B. is an independent officer that is responsible for investigating complaints from the public about New Brunswick government services. The Ombud N.B. investigates complaints against provincial government departments and other agencies that are overseen by the provincial government.

You may [contact Ombud N.B.](#) to discuss a concern, or [make a complaint](#) regarding government services.

Premier's Council on Disabilities

The Premier's Council on Disabilities was established to improve the lives of people with disabilities. It is responsible for (among other things) advising the government on the status of persons with disabilities. Its [website](#) contains a range of resources, services and directories for people with disabilities.

New Brunswick Child and Youth Advocate

The New Brunswick Child and Youth Advocate is responsible for ensuring that government services adhere to their legal obligations to children and youth. Some of the functions performed by the Child and Youth Advocate include:

- Advocating for the rights and interests of children and youth
- Investigating complaints about government agencies
- Educating the public with outreach and presentations about the rights of children and youth
- Providing referrals to other resources, where appropriate

Atlantic Provinces Special Education Authority (APSEA)

APSEA is an inter-provincial agency that is jointly funded by the governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador.

APSEA provides free support to students, aged 0-21, who have hearing loss and/or sight loss. To determine if you are eligible to receive services from APSEA, you can refer to their [Eligibility for Service](#) page on their website.

APSEA provides support in many different forms, including:

- in-school and in-classroom support to improve accommodations
- advocating for students within school settings
- developing [resources](#) for educators that work with children and youth who have sight loss

APSEA also has a [Production and Library Services](#) department that provides students with alternate format materials to support their instructional needs.

National Educational Association of Disabled Students (“NEADS”)

National Educational Association of Disabled Students (“NEADS”) is a national charity that advocates for full access to education and employment for post-secondary students with disabilities. Among many other resources, NEADS offers a [guide](#) on how to enhance the accessibility of post-secondary institutions.

Library Services

The [Centre for Equitable Library Access](#) and [National Network for Equitable Library Service](#) provide information about library services that are available to Canadians with print disabilities.

CNIB Services (Non-Legal)

We’re here to help – contact CNIB for more services, support, and resources. Some ways we can assist include:

- CNIB provides teachers and other school officials with education and instruction in Unified English Braille and best practices to use when interacting with people who have sight loss.
- [Children and Youth Programs](#)
 - Helps participants develop self-advocacy skills as they pursue their education.

- **CNIB Virtual Programs**

- CNIB offers a range of free virtual programs for children, youth, adults and families.
- You can access a list of CNIB's national virtual program offerings on [CNIB's website](#).
- You can access a list and schedule of CNIB New Brunswick's virtual program offerings on [CNIB – New Brunswick's Website](#).

- **Technology Training**

- Join CNIB tech leads from across the country for programming that highlights the suite of programs, apps, products and services that will help empower you to achieve your personal and professional goals.

- **Virtual Vision Mate**

- The Virtual Vision Mate program exists to address the feelings of isolation that many people with sight loss experience. Through the Virtual Vision Mate program, Canadians who are blind or partially sighted are connected with sighted volunteers to engage in virtual, weekly conversations.

- **CNIB Online SmartLife Store**

- CNIB SmartLife is an interactive retail experience that gives people with disabilities hands-on access to the latest breakthroughs in assistive technologies, as well as tried-and-true favourites.
- SmartLife's goal is not necessarily to sell products but to give customers the skills and confidence they need to make the most out of assistive tools that can help them lead better lives.

- **CNIB's Advocacy Staff**
 - CNIB's Advocacy staff can assist clients with advocating for themselves and understanding their human rights in New Brunswick
- **CNIB's Guide Dog Program**
 - CNIB's Guide Dog Program can assist guide dog handlers with advocating for themselves and understanding their rights. This program also provides public education to organizations about the rights of guide dog users.

Vision Loss Rehabilitation

Vision Loss Rehabilitation Canada (VLRC) is a not-for-profit national healthcare organization and the leading provider of rehabilitation therapy and healthcare services for individuals with sight loss. VLRC provides people with the practical skills they need to live safely and independently. VLRC's services are tailored to the unique needs and goals of each person. VLRC's services include, but are not limited to:

- Assistance with navigating new environments and using mobility tools;
- Assistance with maximizing remaining vision with optical and non-optical devices;
- Assistance with developing or restoring key daily living skills, such as learning new ways to cook, shop and manage your home;
- Assistance with accessing information and using technology;
- Assistance with post-secondary education and employment planning, and ongoing support;

VLRC has offices located in Moncton, Fredericton and Beresford. You can contact VLRC's New Brunswick branch by email at infonb@vlrehab.ca or by phone at:

- VLRC's Beresford Office – (506) 546-9922
- VLRC's Fredericton Office – (506) 458-0060
- VLRC's Moncton Office – (506) 857-4240

Wayfinding

Wayfinding refers to technological tools that assist partially sighted, blind and Deafblind persons with navigation and orientation. Such tools include:

- [BlindSquare](#): a GPS-app developed for people with sight loss that describes the environment and announces points of interest and street intersections.
- [Key 2 Access](#): a pedestrian mobility app that allows users to wirelessly request crossing at intersections without having to locate the button on the pole. It also allows users to wirelessly open doors and obtain information about indoor spaces.
- [Access Now](#): a map application that shares accessibility information for locations based on users' feedback.
- [Be My Eyes](#): a volunteer-based app that connects people with sight loss to sighted volunteers, who can assist with tasks such as checking expiry dates, distinguishing colors, reading instructions or navigating new surroundings.
- The [American Foundation for the Blind](#), which provides an overview of some of the apps that are available to assist consumers with reading items such as product labels and menus.

Web / Site Web : cnib.ca / inca.ca

Email / Courriel : info@cnib.ca / info@inca.ca

Toll Free / Sans frais : 1-800-563-2624