

Differences Between High School and College for Disability Support

	High School	College
Legal Statutes	Services provided under IDEA or Section 504	Services provided under Section 504 and the Americans with Disabilities Act(ADA)
Establishing Accommodations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● School district responsible for identifying and evaluating disability ● No cost to student or family ● School district absorbs all costs associated with evaluations and/or providing accommodations and/or auxiliary aids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Student must self-identify and provide documentation regarding disability ● Student pays for an evaluation ● Postsecondary institution responsible for most but not all cost involved in providing accommodations and/or auxiliary aids
Communication of Disability Related Matters/Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● School must communicate with parent/guardian at regular intervals ● Communication usually from the Special Education team including a social worker, school psychologist, and/or teachers ● Student labelled as “Special Education” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● College is not allowed to contact or communicate with parent/guardian without the student’s written consent. ● Disability office/counselor represents student’s interests/needs regarding accommodations ● Release from the Disability office is separate from FERPA or other releases ● Exception of emergency situations or imminent harm
Implementation of Accommodations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● School develops formal educational plan or IEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Student must request services each semester

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School is responsible to monitor student • Student may take classes or receive additional assistance separate from peers 	<p>(self-identify)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student is responsible for his/her accommodations (e.g. providing notification regarding exam dates, requesting interpreting services, etc.) • Student is not isolated academically or socially from peers
Examples and Limits of Accommodations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School provides whatever services or accommodations promote success in and out of the classroom • School must provide individualized tutoring • School provides individual or personal aides (In-class helper, wheelchair, hearing aids, etc.) • Student notifies the teacher of absences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodations in college classroom and testing • Modifications in curriculum or course/degree requirements are not required • Adjustments to a course policy (attendance or electronics) are not automatic and must be supported by documentation • Students must seek tutoring, if needed
Key Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student labeled as “Special Education” • School implements and monitors services • School communicates with student and parent/guardian at regularly scheduled intervals • School provides any services to help student succeed in class, testing and other school sponsored activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student is not labeled on academic records • Faculty notified of approved accommodations; not diagnosis • Student must self-identify disability and request services each semester • Student must self-advocate and communicate concerns with the Disability office

Adapted from *Differences in Accommodations/ Disability Services*, from Dr. Phyllis Bolling, New Jersey Institute of Technology