

Accommodations: High School vs. College (Page 01)

	High School	College
Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) which ensures a free and appropriate education. Private K-12 Schools do not fall under IDEA. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americans with Disabilities Act. Passed in 1990 ADA Amendments Act. Passed in 2008 Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act Fair Housing Act Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act
Documentation Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public school provides documentation free of charge. Documentation may include an Individual Educational Plans (IEP) or 504 Plan. The College of the Holy Cross encourages high school students who are interested in enrolling at the College to ask for updated neuropsychological or psycho educational testing prior to high school graduation so they do not need to pay for it out of pocket. Private K-12 Schools are not required to provide documentation free of charge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and talk with the Office of Disability Services at the schools you are interested in. Encourage you to schedule a meeting with them during the college search to see what resources they provide through their office. They are not required to accept IEP or 504 Plans and may require an updated neuropsychological evaluation.
Parent Rights/ Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent advocates for student and has access to their records. Works with school to implement accommodations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must receive consent from the student in order to receive information.

Accommodations: High School vs. College (Page 02)

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Teacher / Professor Rights & Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Teachers will reach out to students if they believe someone is struggling.• Receive coaching from Special Education Staff on how to support students with disabilities in their classroom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They must implement accommodations as outlined by Student Accessibility Services.• They do not need to fundamentally alter the curriculum or modify assignments.• Reviews accommodation letters when a student provides them.
Student Rights & Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the age of 16, students may attend their Individual Education Plan (IEP) meeting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students are required to disclose and provide sufficient documentation to the Student Accessibility Services Office.• Student will send the accommodation letters to the faculty members and discuss the letter with them.• Students are expected to self advocate for themselves and ask for help.• Students can receive accommodations that do not fundamentally alter the curriculum.
School Rights & Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Schools may modify a students curriculum to ensure success.• Identify students that may have a disability.• Organize accommodations for the student• Time management help may be included as part of the IEP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Engage in an interactive process to implement reasonable accommodations focused on providing access.• To review documentation that supports a student's claim of disability status.