Student records are accessible to the student and his/her parents.

Educational and psychological testing are provided by district.

Annual Individualized Education Program is available.

Student entitled to services identified on his/her IEP.

School makes regular parent contact.

Special education classes are available.

Modifications and accommodations are permitted for student to find academic success.

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Student records are accessible only to the student (unless student signs a release).

Student is responsible for providing current documentation of disability to the school.

There are no IEPs in postsecondary education.

Student must initiate request for needed accommodations.

No parent contact is made.

No special education classes are available.

Accommodations that do not alter the fundamental nature of the course or impose undue burden on the institution are permitted.

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*Chart compares services at high school to services at the postsecondary level.

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Disabilities Services Comparison

The chart below shows how disability laws, rights and services change with the transition from high school to a postsecondary institution.
Points to Remember about Postsecondary Education

• Your child will have to self disclose his/her disability if he/she wants to receive accommodations.
• A free appropriate public education no longer applies. Some institutions/programs/career majors are competitive, and not all students are accepted.

Questions to Ask Yourself

• How well does my child understand his/her disability?
• Does my child know his/her strengths and weaknesses?
• Can my child verbally express what accommodations he/she needs?

Questions to Ask Postsecondary School

• Who is the disability contact on campus?
• What disability documentation does the school need for my child to receive accommodations?
• What resources are available on campus (writing centers, academic centers, medical clinic, transit services, etc.)?

• There are no individualized education programs.
• Your child will be responsible for his/her academic success.
• If your child meets the essential requirements for admission, a postsecondary school cannot deny your child admission simply because he/she has a disability.
What is the difference between accommodations and modifications?

**Accommodations** – An accommodation does not alter what the student is expected to learn. An accommodation makes learning accessible to the student and allows the student to demonstrate what he/she knows. Examples: Extended time, tests in separate location, preferential seating, adaptive furniture, large print texts.

**Modifications** – A modification does alter content knowledge expectations. Examples: Limit the number of distracters on test items, simplify wording on assignments and tests, lowered performance expectations related to educational standards.
Beginning when your child is young, talk to your child about the importance of postsecondary school.

Work with your child's IEP team to create a good transition plan that consists of activities that will help prepare your child for postsecondary education.

Make sure your child has current testing information that a postsecondary institution may need. If current testing does not exist, encourage the IEP team to conduct updated testing before your child graduates from high school.

Take your child to visit a few colleges.

Have your child practice disclosing his/her disability and asking for needed accommodations.

Request accommodations for your child on the ACT or SAT exams (if needed). Your local school counselor or special education teacher can help you with this.

For more assistance and information regarding postsecondary education for students with disabilities, contact the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education disabilities services specialist at 405-743-5596.