



How the Accommodation Process Differs Between K-12 and College

	K-12	College
Purpose	The goal is to ensure student success.	The goal is to provide equal access.
Identifying Need	The school must identify students who need accommodations.	The student must self-identify and ask for accommodations.
Documentation of Disabilities	The school is responsible for testing students.	The college does not test for disabilities. If a student wishes to be tested, they must seek out testing on their own. To get accommodations, students must provide documentation to demonstrate need.
Services	The school is responsible for providing services that will help the student succeed in testing, classes, and school-sponsored activities.	The student must request services. Only certain accommodations are permitted for testing and for classes.
Communication	The school is responsible to communicate regularly with the student's parents regarding the student's progress.	Per FERPA, the college is not permitted to contact parents without the student's permission.
Arranging Accommodations	The school is required to develop a plan for accommodations and must track the student's progress and ongoing need for accommodations.	Each semester, the student must request accommodations and is responsible for working with the instructors to arrange approved accommodations.
Accommodation Differences	Students can be approved for reduced assignments/work, extended time on tests/quizzes, extended deadlines for assignments, grade changes, modified test formats, repeated opportunities to make a passing grade.	Extended time on test/quizzes is permitted. Students are <u>not</u> approved for reduced assignments/work, extended deadlines, grade changes, or repeat opportunities for a passing grade. Test format is <u>not</u> modified <u>except</u> to allow for better visibility or to have the test administered orally. Other accommodations may be granted but cannot alter the content or rigor of the course.