College Readiness for Students with Disabilities

(NAME, TITLE, AND INSTITUTION OF PRESENTER)

Attendee Learning Outcomes

- By the end of this presentation, attendees will be able to:
 - List the three primary laws followed by disability educators in post-secondary education
 - Explain the purpose of accommodations in post-secondary education
 - Describe the Interactive Process students use to access accommodations in college
 - List the knowledge/skills/and abilities necessary for students to be prepared for the rigor of higher education

Disability Law in Higher Education

- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (1973)
- The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) (1990)
- The ADA Amendments Act (2008)

HIGHER EDUCATION DOES NOT FOLLOW K-12 LAW, SUCH AS INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT (IDEA).

Background Efforts to this Point

- Senate Bill 5180 Improving access to higher education for students with disabilities. Passed 2013.
 - Washington State created a task force to "identify and recommend strategies for improving access to postsecondary education for students with disabilities"
- Governor's Task Force formed and in operation from 2013-15
 - Comprised of 23 individuals representing a wide variety of interests and groups (K-12, Post-Secondary Education, Parents, Citizens, government and non-government organizations)

Task Force Recommendations to the Legislation

- The state should restore funding for comprehensive support services and staffing levels to improve successful completion of postsecondary education by students with disabilities.
- The state should ensure that students with disabilities have access to the formal evaluations required by postsecondary institutions.
- The state should provide resources to increase professional development opportunities for K-12 and postsecondary educators on transitions for students with disabilities.
- The state should support expanded learning opportunities for students with disabilities. These
 opportunities should include work-based learning through internships and job shadowing as well as
 in-person and web-based leadership, peer-mentoring, and postsecondary support programs.
- Pre-service educator standards should include information specific to serving students with disabilities.

Purpose of Accommodations in College

Accommodations are provided to mitigate institutional barriers – students are expected to manage their disability conditions independently.

So, what are institutional barriers? Can you name some?

- > Tests/exams with a short, fixed time
- > Videos without captions or audio description
- Lectures for hearing individuals only
- Curricular content that is not formatted correctly and inaccessible to assistive technology
- > Fisher Price furniture in the classrooms (not designed for adult learners with ergonomic conditions)

How Does a Student Access Accommodations?

- Students must self-identify to the college's disability resources office. This is typically done by filling out an online application.
- Student and staff meet to talk about the way the student's disability impacts them in an educational setting
- Many schools require information about the student's disability from their healthcare provider (physician, psychologist, psychiatrist).
- Disability services professional will determine reasonable accommodation considering the student's input
- Not all requested accommodations are approved

The Interactive Process

The Interactive Process begins during the first meeting with disability services staff. After an accommodation plan is established, the student has the responsibility to:

- Renew their accommodations on a quarterly or semester basis
- Bring concerns regarding the provision of their accommodations to the disability services staff in a timely manner
- Initiate a meeting with disability services if additional barriers arise

Disability Services professionals will refer students to appropriate resources as needed (academic advising, counseling, coaching, financial aid, tutoring, etc.)

Nuggets to Remember

Accommodations are intended to level the academic playing field for adult learners with disabilities. Accommodations:

- Do not guarantee success, but instead provide access
- Do not provide specialized instruction, common under the IDEA;
- Do not modify college curriculum;
- Do not replace mastery of course and/or program outcomes, and;
- Are not retroactive

Although Section 504 protections apply to students in both K-12 and higher education, specialized education (IEP/504 Plans) does not transfer to post-secondary institutions.

Skills Necessary for College - Academic Expectations

- College students must know the attendance policy for each class and adhere to that policy.
- Course requirements / curriculum are not modified based on a student's disability;
 all outcomes must be achieved.
- Self-direction is a basic requirement for attending college (i.e., effective study habits, accessing tutoring when necessary, meeting course expectations, time-management, organizational skills and other executive functioning tasks).

Skills Necessary for College - Assistive Technology

- Students who are assistive technologies users must have a working knowledge of their equipment.
- NOTE: Many DS Offices do not have the staffing or expertise to deliver this service.

Skills Necessary for College - Communication Skills

- Students are expected to communicate with faculty and staff in a timely and appropriate manner regarding accommodation and disability-related needs, concerns or questions.
- Students are expected to check their email regularly, both school and/or personal, depending on the college's official means of communication.
- Students are expected to read all communications sent by the college thoroughly; if unclear, the student should seek out a college staff member for clarification.
- Students are expected to follow through on all requests from the college.

Skills Necessary for College - Digital Literacy

- The college experience is digitally-driven and managed.
- College students are expected to have a basic understanding of computers and be familiar with their usage.
- It is important that all adult learners have access to a computer desktop or laptop to complete their college work. (Computer labs are available on campus.)
 - NOTE: Mobile devices are convenient, but most often do not have the robust capability of full computer set-ups.
- Basic computer processes, such as composing an email, saving work, and attaching a document are expectations of beginning college students

Skills Necessary for College - Self-Advocacy

- In college, it is up to the student to use accommodations or not
- If a student chooses to use accommodations, they must initiate the interactive process with the DS Office by following each college/university's stated procedure for self-identification.
- Students are expected to renew their accommodations on a term-to-term basis accommodations do not roll over term-to-term .
- If using Financial Aid, adult learners are expected to manage their funding sources, including timelines and knowing available resources for learning more about their funding.

Skills Necessary for College - Self-Awareness

- College students should be aware of their strengths and challenges.
- Students should take intentional steps to decide their desired career path, utilizing
 Advising/Career Services through the college.
- Adult learners should be able to name their disability and discuss the barriers they may experience in the college setting.
- Adult learners need to recognize when their goals and their disabilities intersect and when additional conversation is needed with a DS professional.
- College students should be aware of the campus and community resources available that DS Offices do not provide (i.e. personal/crisis counseling, tutoring services, food and housing insecurity resources, and other social service agencies).

Questions? We're here for you!



Contact Information

Name, phone, email of Presenter 1 Name, phone, email of Presenter 2