



Accessing Accommodations: High School vs University

Accommodation Process	High School	College/University
Governing Policy	BC Special Education Policy	The Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
Documentation Requirements	Have an IEP (Individualized Education Plan) that can be based on a formal diagnosis or an informal identification.	Have recent documentation (3-5 years old) of their disability. Assessment of a disability may change from when you are a youth to when you are an adult. Up-to-date documentation will provide the most accurate information. This timeline also aligns with student aid grants.
Disability Disclosure	Your parent or guardian choose to disclose your disability until the age of 18.	You. Once you leave the public school system, you fall under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA).
Accommodations Decisions	Teachers usually recommend accommodation to students. There will be suggestions on the IEP.	Disability service providers will review your documentation and only choose specific accommodations that reduce your functional barriers.
Implementation of Accommodations	Each teacher will receive IEPs for their students.	Students must request accommodation letters be sent to their instructors. The decision to disclose the need for accommodations falls onto the student.
Teacher/instructor knowledge of a student's disability	Teachers will always know. It is in a student's IEP.	Instructors will only know what accommodations their students receive. Under FIPPA, students have control over their information and are not required to disclose their disability.
Provision of assessment and assistive technology costs	The school board.	You. If you qualify for student aid, you may be able receive extra funding.