



“Hard of Hearing Students in Postsecondary Education”

TWO OPTIONS

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Table 5-1. Comparison of K–12 and Postsecondary Regulations

| K–12 | Postsecondary |
|---|---|
| Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) | Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504 and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) |
| Free and appropriate mandatory education | Optional education |
| Identification | Self-disclosure |
| Evaluations provided | Documentation required |
| Individualized educational plan developed for student | Appropriate accommodations determined based on documentation and with student input |
| Advocacy provided by educators | Advocacy by students with assistance as necessary |
| Outcome oriented, successful learning | Equal access, not equal outcomes |



Model Student Access Center

- Easily identifiable
- Outreach starts at application
- Values reflected in policies & procedures



Community Rehabilitation Programs

- Provide direct services to customers with disabilities
- Funding
- Relationship to VR
- Loosely networked



Services

- Employment
- Life skills
- Adjustment counseling
- Communication access
- Support groups
- Work with employers



Collaboration

- With VR
- With postsecondary education
- With HLAA



What HLAA can do

- Build awareness
 - Prior to Transition at 14 ½ years of age
 - Outreach programs for students in Transition
 - Role models for youth with hearing loss
- Collaborate with CRPs
 - Staff training
 - Mentoring for individuals
 - Opportunity to establish local chapters