



Jefferson Independent School District
Special Services
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TRANSITION PLANNING STUDENT / PARENT PACKET

10th Grade

"The Next Step"

TRANSITION SERVICES PLANNING

"THE NEXT STEP" (10th)

THIS PACKET INCLUDES:

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“WHAT YOU CAN DO NOW”

1. Attend college night.
2. Schedule any pre or practice entrance testing.
3. Continue job/career research by gathering published information, talking to people in the career field, using the internet sites.
4. **MAKE SURE THAT AS YOU PREPARE NEXT YEAR’S SCHEDULE OF HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES THAT YOUR COURSES REFLECT YOUR CAREER INTERESTS SO YOU CAN FIND OUT NOW IF IT’S AN AREA YOU REALLY WANT TOEXPLORE MORE IN DEPTH OR PURSUE AFTER GRADUATION. THIS INCLUDES CONSIDERING ON CAMPUS CLASSES AND TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS, IN ADDITION TO PART DAY SCHOOL-PART DAY WORK, OFF CAMPUS WORK RELEASE OR INTERNSHIP.**

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INTRODUCTION

In previous school years, your teachers have provided you other transition planning packets with information to concentrate on careers and jobs that you want to consider. That is Step 1 in the process of planning your “transition from high school” to the world of work.

Step 1: Career-Job. You must have some idea regarding what job you want to pursue when you graduate high school.

Hopefully, you spent time and seriously considered the information and activities about possible careers offered you within the previous packets. You should have some idea what you are “good at doing and what you enjoy doing” so you can plan a career in these areas for your future after school. Now it is time to shift your focus to **Step 2: Training**

Step 2: Training

Where will you obtain the necessary skills to be selected for the JOB you want? Depending on your career or job choices, you will have to find out if additional skills or training is needed after high school.

As a review, 3 main options are available:

1. Formal training or education – University, Jr College, Trade/Technical School
2. On the job training – Apprenticeship (earn while you learn)
3. Military training

The 9th grade packet contained these possibilities. Now it’s time to match career with the appropriate **training** options to help you become successful.

CAREER PREPARATION TIMELINE

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Goals</u>
10 th	<p>Attend college night in September.</p> <p>Register for and take the PLAN® (ACTs College Readiness Test for 10th graders). https://www.act.org/plan/</p> <p>Meet with counselor to analyze PLAN® (pre-ACT) results.</p> <p>Begin to refine college choices and college admission requirements.</p> <p>Review four-year plan and match courses with those required for specific college admission.</p> <p>Investigate the vocational programs available through your local and area schools.</p> <p>Attend Career Night during the spring semester.</p> <p>Parents should attend PLAN® interpretation meeting in January.</p> <p>Parents should attend meeting to discuss junior course selections.</p> <p>If you are considering the military, you must make contact with your local recruiter and begin the process of “ASVAB” preparation. (ASVAB - Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery) see page 22 in this packet</p>

EDUCATION / TRAINING ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

- * Note- Not all schools offer the specific training you may want...you must research schools by either the school name (to get a list of training offered) or by training field (to obtain a list of schools who offer the degrees, licenses or certifications you seek)

<http://www.collegeforalltexas.com/>

PRIVATE TRADE / TECHNICAL SCHOOL (total cost \$10,000 – 50,000 +)

1. High school diploma/GED
2. School may have school selected entry tests
These schools are very expensive! Don't overpay for your training or education. Most State supported Community/ JR. Colleges offer Trade/Tech programs @ 1/10 the cost of a private school. Don't sign up before you check out your options!

2 YEAR STATE COMMUNITY / JR. COLLEGE (cost approx. \$ _____ yr)

Freshman/Sophomore

1. Continuing education programs - no specific entry
2. License/certification/technical programs – Entry into employment, no transfer to 4 year school.
 - * High school diploma/GED
 - * Program more than 43 credit hours – TSI Assessment (Texas Success Initiative) is required for Level II certification or licensure program.
 - * Level I certification or licensure program less than 43 credit hours does not require TSI Assessment.
 - * Contact the JR. College Testing Center and Special Services Office for information
3. Associate Degree program - transfer option to 4 year college/university (2.5 or higher GPA)
 - * High school diploma/GED
 - * SAT/ACT scores NOT REQUIRED; TSI Assessment IS REQUIRED
 - * Contact the JR. College Testing Center and Special Services Office for information

4 YR STATE COLLEGE/UNIV. -BACHELOR DEGREE (cost approx. \$ _____ yr)

In-state tuition is deregulated!

1. SAT/ACT scores required - acceptance depends on score in addition to class rank @ high school graduation (1st - 4th quarter) Top 10% Graduates receive automatic admission
2. Require specific academic courses on transcript - may vary by school
3. Require letter of recommendation - 3 to 5 average requirement
4. Require essay - The Texas Common Application includes the choices for essay each year.
5. TSI Assessment and some exemptions based on the SAT/ACT required for elementary/secondary education programs
6. Listing of Community and School Clubs, organizations, awards, etc.

4 YR PRIVATE COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY(cost \$10,000 – 50,000 + yr.)

Same as above

TSI Assessment (Texas Success Initiative) Student Brochure: www.theccb.state.tx.us/DE/TSI
scroll down the page to #2.and click on Student Brochure

NOTE: These are “in-state” estimates! “out-of-state” costs/requirements can vary greatly, so contact “out-of-state” schools directly.

THE IMPACT OF FEDERAL LAWS ON POSTSECONDARY SETTINGS

A college, Junior College or Technical School cannot:

1. Limit the number of students with disabilities admitted.
2. Make pre-admission inquiries as to whether or not an applicant has a learning disability.
3. Give tests and examinations that do not accurately reflect the student's aptitude and achievement levels, but rather measure aspects of the student's learning disability.
4. Limit access or dismiss a student with a disability who is otherwise qualified from any course of study solely on the basis of his or her disability.
5. Counsel student with disabilities toward more restrictive careers than are recommended for nondisabled students. However, counselors may advise students with disabilities about strict licensing or certification requirements in a given profession.
6. Institute prohibitive rules that may adversely affect students with disabilities such as prohibiting the use of tape recorders or laptop computers in the classroom. Auxiliary aids, such as hand-held spell-checkers, must be permitted when they are viewed as academic adjustments that will help to ensure full participation by students with learning disabilities.
7. Refuse to modify academic requirements that would afford qualified students with disabilities an opportunity for full participation. Permitting additional time to meet degree requirements or allowing a student to receive a course substitution for a foreign language requirement are examples of such actions.
8. Deny auxiliary aids and services to disabled students on the basis of enrollment status (e.g. non-degree vs. degree, part-time vs. full-time) or financial need.
9. Prohibit full participation in campus services or activities that are nonacademic in nature, such as physical education, athletics, or social organizations.

A college, Junior College or Technical School has no obligation to:

1. Provide accommodations to students who have not identified themselves to the college as disabled. The responsibility rests with the individual with the disability to self-identify and provide adequate documentation. The individual, not the college, must pay for the psychoeducational evaluation to determine the existence of a learning disability.
2. Provide accommodations that have not been requested.
3. Modify academic requirements that the college can demonstrate are essential to the program of instruction.
4. Provide attendants, individually prescribed devices, readers for personal use or study, or other devices or services of a personal nature.
5. Guarantee that a disabled student will be successful at the institution, even when provided with the accommodations requested.

A college, Junior College or Technical School is obliged to:

1. Have an office or individual responsible for responding to disabled student's requests for accommodations and helping students receive such accommodations.
2. Have some mechanism in place for helping students access the office or individual responsible for coordinating services.
3. Provide students with clear and adequate information regarding:
 - a) The college's policy of non-discrimination against persons with disabilities.
 - b) The college's duty to provide appropriate academic adjustments and auxiliary aids to disabled students.
 - c) Specific procedures for accessing LD services.
4. Modify non-essential academic requirements and provide academic adjustments and auxiliary aids when requested by disabled students to ensure that those students are not discriminated against and have the opportunity to participate fully in all programs and activities of the college for which they are qualified.

Shea, L. (1994) Developing self-advocacy skills: The self-notebook system. Handout. Landmark College

COLLEGE OPTIONS

There are numerous advantages to having a college degree. Most people are encouraged throughout the high school years to consider continuing an advanced education to prepare for a successful career.

If you are considering application at any level of college/university training, there are requirements that must be met to be accepted!

**THERE ARE NO GUARANTEES TO GO TO COLLEGE
YOU ARE GUARANTEED ONLY THE RIGHT TO APPLY!**

4 Year College

First, the courses you choose now (9th -12th grade) are the determining factor for initial level of entry into college.

4-year institutions update annually and publish the required classes you must have taken in high school in order to attend. The required classes can be determined by reviewing the college catalog or by accessing their Internet website. You can determine if you have taken the correct required courses by looking at your Academic Achievement Record or AAR (known as the Transcript) which is found in the counselor's office.

High School Classes

Modified classes will be designated on the official high school AAR (transcript) as "basic, applied, fundamental, or some other district selected identification". These modified classes do not meet acceptance for 4 year college/university admission!

Since 2007, four (4) year universities do not accept Modified classes on the AAR. This indicates a course's content has been modified beyond the Texas Required TEKS (Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills). Resource or "Content" modifications do not exist in college. The special service office on the college campus can offer "content mastery" types of assistance such as tutoring, note taking, or recording (audio/video), arranging for extended time for assignments or other accommodations that do not affect the content of a course.

If your transcript includes resource class(es) modifications, a junior college/community college will generally be a starting point for accessing college credit. If successful, the credits earned (usually a minimum of 30 hours) can be used to transfer to a 4-year school. 4-year schools also offer some "alternative" admissions options if you do not meet or exceed published criteria for high school (transcript) and SAT or ACT test requirements. "Provisional" acceptance and "Probationary" acceptance could be avenues to explore.

Provisional: A student is required to take summer courses (up to 12 credit hours), maintaining at minimum a 2.0 grade point average (GPA). Each institution will have its specific requirements so you must contact the admissions office to apply!

Probationary: a student is allowed first semester acceptance and required to maintain a 2.0 GPA to remain eligible to continue, if not, student is removed from school. Again, you must contact the admissions office to apply!

SAT / ACT

<https://www.act.org/> / <http://sat.collegeboard.org/home>

Admissions testing will be required. Both SAT and ACT tests can be submitted, but generally a student will choose one test. The score needed for admission will vary from school to school. So you must research your school(s) of interest. These required scores can and do change from year to year so keep up to date for the level necessary for admission. The score needed will depend on the "quarter" of your senior class in which your class rank falls. Example: senior class of 400 students, you rank number 150, $400/4 = 100$, your class rank would place you in the 2nd quarter.

Texas has a 10% rule! All top 10% graduates receive automatic admission into any of our 28 state 4-year schools no matter what score is achieved on SAT or ACT. From 11% ranking on down, all students must apply and meet published criteria for the school of interest! If you are not in the top half of your class ranking, most 4-year colleges/universities will not consider you for admission.

TSI

www.thech.state.tx.us/DE/TSI

The Texas State Initiative (TSI) Assessment is a designed to help determine if you are ready for college-level course work in the general areas of reading, writing and mathematics. It will also help with the type of course or intervention needed for you to prepare for college level course work if you are not ready. Based on how you perform, you will be enrolled in a college-level course, an appropriate developmental course or intervention to help you prepare for success in college-level courses.

Some students may be exempt from the TSI. Qualifying for a TSI Assessment exemption means that you can enroll in any entry-level college course without restrictions. In other words, there are no prerequisites for enrollment in college-level courses. You may be exempt if you:

- have met the minimum college readiness standard on SAT®, ACT, or a statewide high school test;
- have successfully completed college-level English and math courses;
- have enrolled in a Level-One certificate program (fewer than 43 semester credit hours);
- are not seeking a degree; or
- have been, or currently are, in the military.

An advisor at your institution will assist you in determining if you are exempt.

Additional Requirements

4-year colleges also add numerous additional data requirements on the application. They can include, but are not limited to the following:

- additional SAT "specialty" tests based on the field of study you select
- letters of recommendation
- essay or essays to be submitted with application
- documented high school clubs and organization activities
- community service participation / community clubs and organization activities
- employment / work information
- advanced high school courses on your transcript

You must contact the admissions office for details!

2 Year Jr. College

If you are unable or unwilling to meet the rigorous requirements of a 4-year college, then the junior or community college may be the best option.

- Basic, Applied or Fundamental courses on a high school transcript are accepted.
- SAT or ACT testing **is not required**.
- Texas requires the TSI Assessment unless you are exempt.
- "Open Entry" admission - submit high school transcript and college application
 - Results from state required test
 - If you do not meet the "passing" standard for the state test, each institution sets the criteria for "developmental" or "readiness" coursework required and "retesting" requirement.
- Testing cannot be used as a condition of admission.
- Class sizes are smaller
- Tuition is generally $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of state 4 year universities
- Overall campus size is smaller, making it easier to access special services as needed.
- An option for license or certification programs in addition to associate degree programs.

Conclusion

- ✓ If you are considering a career that requires a college degree (bachelor's degree - 4 year or associate degree - 2 year) there are multiple activities you must complete to be accepted.
- ✓ Be sure to conduct a thorough investigation and research of the career to determine if college training is needed!
- ✓ College diplomas do not guarantee a job!
- ✓ You will spend enormous amounts of both time and money to achieve the diploma you choose - so make best use of your time and money by **FIRST** finding out the market and opportunities available for employment in the future. You do not want to spend additional time and money being retrained because there are limited or no jobs in the world of work!

An easy way to research and review all colleges, Jr. colleges and technical schools in Texas is www.collegeforalltexans.com or www.theccb.state.tx.us

To locate the Texas Common Application form used by all state colleges, universities and many Jr. colleges and community colleges go to:
www.applytexas.org
or
contact your Senior Counselor.

Texas CARES

It's Not Just a Slogan, it's Exploring the "Real World!"

<http://www.lmci.state.tx.us/shared/cares.asp> or 1-800-822-PLAN (7526)

LMCI (Labor Market and Career Information) is proud to introduce the new and better than ever **Texas CARES**.

Texas CARES (Career Alternatives Resource Evaluation System) is a multi-media career information system designed for individuals to explore different careers and related educational opportunities in Texas and around the country. Some of the **new features** in the new Texas CARES include:

- More occupations and more schools than ever before
- 4 CD Software package
- Licensed Occupations
- Updated detailed O*NET occupational characteristics data
- Updated Texas state and regional (LWDB) Labor Market information including wages and job projections
- 330 high quality occupational videos from the U.S. Department of Labor
- Two automated assessment tools
- Occupational Career Clusters from the U.S. Department of Education
- Monthly featured Career Stories
- New employer contact lists and mapping functions
- Search through detailed career information enhanced by occupational, Texas college and career preparation videos
- Compare 2 or 4 colleges side by side, compare attributes about each institution
- Over 100 Texas college and university promotional videos
- Review relationships between career paths and training requirements
- Astro Arcade game section helps explore and learn why/how to evaluate careers and educational options.
- Play videos from our new Occupations Career Clusters Digital Video Show CD-Rom program
- Internet links to hundreds of external websites including colleges and job posting sites
- Link to our new online feature: High School Graduation Plan
- New Career Development videos in the Video Kiosk

Complete with over 425 occupational, educational and career development videos, such as writing resumes, interviewing skills, filling out job applications and performance on the job. **Texas CARES** gives students an excellent idea of workplace demands and how to shape their personal values and interests into a promising career by showing the strong relationship between getting a good education and hiring requirements for choice high skill/high wage jobs.

Pathways Resources for Success

Achieve Texas

www.achievetexas.org

This new website will provide information and resources to help schools redesign their programs for the 21st century. Tools and tips for implementing Achieve Texas will be available. Look for Career Pathway Models, model program descriptions, implementation tools, and frequently asked questions.

America's Career Info Net

www.acinet.org/acinet

This is the place to search for occupational information, industry information, and state-specific labor market information.

Governor's Industry Cluster Initiative

www.twc.state.tx.us/news/ticcluster.html

The State of Texas has identified six industry clusters that will better position it to compete nationally and internationally for jobs of the 21st century. The Office of the Governor, Economic Development and Tourism division and the Texas Workforce Commission have formed state and regional partnerships to foster growth and development of the six target clusters. This site addresses the strategic plan, defines the clusters, and gives the rationale for selection.

High Schools that Work

www.sreb.org/programs/hstw/hsindex.asp

An education reform model developed by the Southern Regional Education Board, High Schools That Work (HSTW)

emphasizes 10 key practices for improving high school education including opportunities for out-of-classroom education and higher standards for all students.

Labor Market Career Information (LCMI)

www.cdr.state.tx.us

This site provides students, teachers, parents and counselors with links to products and services offered by LMCI. Teachers and counselors will discover materials, tools, and information that will help them to provide effective career counseling.

National Centers for Career and Technical Education

www.nccte.org

A consortium of five universities noted for research in career and technical education, the National Centers use their website to make available a wealth of information on career-oriented education.

O*NET (Occupational Information Network)

www.online.onetcenter.org

O*NET provides full information on occupations, including compensation, employment prospects, and skill matching for students.

Information on compensation is available on a state-by-state basis.

Reality Check

www.cdr.state.tx.us/RealityCheck/

This site allows students to search for careers starting with the expenses they need to cover, the salaries they want to make, or their career choices.

States' Career Cluster Initiative

www.careerclusters.org

This organization disseminates information on the 16 federally defined career clusters. It has published brochures as well as knowledge and skills structures (catalogs of knowledge and skills required for different occupations) for each of the 16 clusters of jobs. Both sets of publications are available online at the organization's website and should also be accessible in your high school counselor's office.

Texas Education Agency

www.tea.state.tx.us

The state's education website is the place to keep up with the latest developments in Texas schools.

Texas High School Project

www.tea.state.tx.us/ed_init/thsp/index.html

The Texas High School Project is a \$261 million public-private initiative committed to increasing graduation and college enrollment rates in every Texas community. The project is dedicated to ensuring that all Texas students leave high school prepared for college and career success in the 21st-century economy.

U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Outlook Handbook

www.bls.gov/oco

This nationally recognized resource offers information on job responsibilities, earning, working conditions, and job prospects for the future.

COLLEGE PLANNING / FINANCIAL AID WEBSITES

Get Help Paying for College!

If you're exploring options for paying for college, the websites below will be helpful. When it comes to planning your college education, the cost of attending college should not be your main concern. Do not let cost be the only reason for choosing one institution over another. Unlike other costly purchases, you can and likely will get help paying for college. This help is typically made up of grants, scholarships and loans. There is a lot of financial aid available — tens of billions of dollars go out every year — and some of that could be yours. As you do your research, remember that loans have to be paid back, while grants and scholarships typically do NOT have to be paid back.

- **Scholarships** - usually based on certain criteria or offered by a certain business, organization or community group.
- **Grants** - usually based on financial need.
- **Loans** - will need to be repaid eventually.
- **Work programs** - allow students to earn money for educational costs and living expenses.

Apply Texas – www.applytexas.org Online application to Texas colleges and for scholarships.

Black Excel: College Help Network – www.blackexcel.org

College for Texans – www.collegeforalltexas.com

Compendium of Texas Colleges and Financial Aid Calendar

<http://www.everychanceeverytexan.org/about/scholars/>

FAFSA4caster <https://fafsa.ed.gov/FAFSA/app/f4cForm?execution=e1s1>

FAFSA4caster will help you understand your options for paying for college. Provide some basic information and we'll estimate your eligibility for federal student aid.

FASTWEB - www.fastweb.com/ College and scholarship search.

Financial Aid - <http://www.finaid.org/>

Additional government web links to explore numerous financial aid options are located at: www2.ed.gov/finaid/landing.jhtml?src=ln

Find Out About Financial Aid

<http://studentaid.ed.gov/PORTALSWebApp/students/english/funding.jsp?tab=funding>

Federal student aid programs are the largest source of funding for going to college.

Mapping your Future – www.mappingyourfuture.org

My College Options - www.mycollegeoptions.org/

NCAA – National Collegiate Athletic Assn. - www.ncaa.org

Sallie Mae On-line Scholarship Service - www.salliemae.com

Scholarship Information

https://studentaid2.ed.gov/getmoney/pay_for_college/types_scholarships.html The term "scholarship" at its most basic, is money for college that you will not be expected to repay. Scholarships are worth seeking!

Resources for Post-Secondary Education - Training

Nationwide Colleges for Students with Disabilities

- **Disability-Friendly Colleges** for students with physical disabilities
<http://www.disabilityfriendlycolleges.com/>
- **Search for accessible colleges**, etc: www.collegexpress.com
- **College disability service links** are at
http://dmoz.org/Society/Disabled/Education/Colleges_and_Universities/
- **Search for your college:** then search on your chosen college site for “services for students with disabilities” and you will find support information for your specific college choice.

College Resource for All Texans (not disability specific)

- **College for Texans** at <http://www.collegefortexans.com> (in English & Spanish) – a project of the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board. It only says a little related to disabilities and accessibility at <http://www.collegefortexans.com/Getting/disability.cfm>

General College Information (not disability specific)

- publication at: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/transition.html>
- Magazine for active wheelchair users - <http://www.newmobility.com/index.cfm>

Testing and College Preparation; Student Skills

- **College Preparations for Students with High Functioning Autism** at <http://www.professorsadvice.com/> - Strategies for students with high functioning autism/Asperger’s Syndrome to prepare for college: motivation to work on needed courses, using strengths to compensate for weaknesses, and preparing for standardized tests. Strategies for succeeding once in college.
- **College Admissions Testing for Students with Disabilities** at <http://professionals.collegeboard.com/testing/ssd>
- **Internet sites dealing with Study Skills** are:
 - <http://www.d.umn.edu/student/loon/acad/strat/>
 - <http://www.csbsju.edu/academicadvising/help/iplist.html>
 - http://www.muskingum.edu/~cal/database/tocollege/index_students.html
 - <http://muskingum.edu/%7Ecal/database/conspecific.html>
- **Pacer Center** (Parent Advocacy Coalition for Educational Rights), at <http://www.pacer.org/> . This site provides recommendations for college preparation and lists, publications, and resource links for parents and students with disabilities.

Education

- **Association for Higher Education and Disability (AHEAD)** at <http://www.ahead.org/>. An international professional organization that provides training and technical assistance related to disabilities in higher education. HEAD promotes conferences and publishes a newsletter.

- **Disabilities, Opportunities, Internetworking & Technology (DO-IT)** at <http://www.washington.edu/doi/>. Provides mentoring and career information for students with disabilities, and works to increase the number of college students with disabilities in internships and other work experience programs. Also has a number of resources for higher education professionals.
- **ERIC Clearinghouse on Disabilities and Gifted Education** at <http://www.icdri.org/Education/eric.htm>
- **“Programs and Resources”** by The George Washington University HEATH Resource Center, Washington D.C., online at <http://www.heath.gwu.edu/>.
- **American Council on Education** at <http://www.acenet.edu>.
- **U. S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights** investigates complaints of disability discrimination in educational settings. At <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html?src=mr>.

Employment

- **Equal Employment Opportunity Committee (EEOC)** at <http://www.eeoc.gov/>.
- **Texas Workforce Commission (TWC)** at <http://www.twc.state.tx.us/>
- **Office of Department of Labor** at <http://www.careeronestop.org/>

Technology

- **National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)** at <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/nidrr/index.html?src=mr>. Sponsors research into various disability-related areas. Sponsors university-based Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers and Rehabilitation Engineering Research Centers, as well as regional disability technical assistance centers.
- **Disability Law Resource Project** at <http://www.dlrp.org/>.
- **National Rehabilitation Information Center (NARIC)** at <http://www.naric.com/>. Provides a database on federal research on assistive technology and rehabilitation. Its ABLEDATA database contains information on thousands of products and devices.
- **ABLEDATA** at <http://www.abledata.com/>.
- **Texas Technology Access Project** at <http://tatp.edb.utexas.edu/>. Provides information and referral, training, and database about devices and vendors.

Barrier Removal

- **Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation** at <http://www.license.state.tx.us/ab/abprop.htm> The state agency responsible for enforcing the Texas Architectural Barriers Act, which requires access in new construction or alteration. The agency enforces the Texas Accessibility Standards, which have been approved as equivalent to ADA standards.
- **Texas Accessibility Standards** at <http://www.license.state.tx.us/ab/tas/abtas.htm>.

Miscellaneous

- **Website Addresses Secondary Education and Transition –** <http://www.ncset.org/>. The National Center on Secondary Education and Transition

(NCSET) has created a Website for professionals and parents supporting transition-aged youth with disabilities.

- **“Help for College Students with Disabilities”** at <http://www.wrightslaw.com/flyers/college.504.pdf> provides links to a wide variety of information and resources, including Section 504 and college.
- **Learning Disabilities**(learning disabilities online) has numerous articles on higher education at http://www.ldonline.org/ld_indepth/postsecondary/index.html, including:
 - “College Planning for Students with Learning Disabilities”** at http://www.ldonline.org/ld_indepth/postsecondary/eric_collegeplanning.html
 - **“Self-Advocacy for College Students”** at http://www.ldonline.org/ld_indepth/postsecondary/neld_selfadv.html.
- **The Learning Disabilities Association of Texas** lists resources regarding college at <http://www.ldat.org/about/index.html> .

O*NET (Occupational Information Network) www.online.onetcenter.org

Also available in schools and libraries, O*NET provides full information on occupations, including compensation, employment prospects, and skill matching for students. Information on compensation is available on a state-by-state basis.

By doing this you will find out:

- Training and education needed for each job;
- Earnings for each job;
- Expected job prospects;
- What workers do on the job; the critical job requirements (must be both willing and able); and
- Working conditions.

TRADE/TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPRENTICESHIP

Trade/Technical Training

Disclaimer: Please do not overpay for your training after high school! Trade/technical private schools can charge up to 10 times the cost of the same license, certification or degrees offered in our junior/community colleges statewide.

Research your choices thoroughly.

The common complaint from students entering work after attending a private trade/technical school: “I’m paying back loans for my training at \$500.00 per month while the guy I work next to, who got his training at the community college, puts his whole paycheck in his pocket. Why didn’t somebody tell ME I could have obtained the exact same license for 1/10th the cost!

The U.S. Department of Labor provides statistics that are eye opening regarding today’s job market. Over 80% of the jobs in the United States require licenses or certifications – not 4-year degrees from a college.

In the big picture of the seven Dallas area counties, these numbers hold true. The Dallas Morning News publishes a “Newcomers” guide each fall and the most recent edition provides similar statistics. Although slightly higher than the national average, only 28% of the residents 25 years old and older have a bachelors degree or higher.

Translation: 72% of our citizens are making their living with technical licenses and certifications or apprenticeship/on-the-job training background.

Most students do not want to continue to sit in a transitional classroom after high school. They prefer a more hands-on approach to being trained.

Trade/technical schools offer that approach as do certification and licensing programs now available on our junior/community college campuses and state supported technical school – Texas State Technical College (TSTC).

TSTC has various locations around the state (Harlingen, Marshall, Waco, West Texas: Abilene, Brownwood and Sweetwater).

Visit their website: www.tstc.edu for more information.

Programs include the following:

A/C Refrigeration

Aircraft Pilot

Auto Collision Repair

Auto Tech

Aviation Maintenance

Medical Imaging Systems
Pharmacy Tech
Printing
Computer Maintenance Tech
Computer Systems & Networking
Dental Assistant
Diesel Equipment Tech
(Ag Equip, Construction Equip, Heavy Truck, Marine & Outdoor Power Equip.)
Digital Media Design/Multi-media
Drafting & Design
E-Commerce Technology
Computerized Control Systems & Robotics
Environmental Health & Safety Technology
Foods/Culinary Arts
Geographic Information Systems
Golf Course Landscape Design
Industrial Maintenance
Bio-Medical Laser Technology
Machining
Media Communications
Network Security
Telecommunication Technology
Web Mastering
Welding

And that's just at the Waco location!

There are thousands of ways to make a living; most do not require a college degree!

Kicking the Tires

Are you considering private trade school tuition payments? Think about the following first:

Visit the school. Sit in on a class, talk to current students, and also take the advice of Fred Lockhart, executive director of the Arizona Private School Association, by asking employers how well prepared their employee was that graduated from this private trade school.

Shop around. Ask each school about graduation and placement rates, Lockhart said. "It's important to make an informed decision. This is going to be a large investment."

Make sure the school is accredited. Accredited schools are eligible for student loans and grants, and are vetted through regular visits by the accreditation agency. Accreditors send teams into each college. They look through the documentation to be sure instructors have the appropriate credentials and background, and they'll look through the curriculum" to ensure it meets standards, Brown said.

Make sure the U.S. Education Department approves the accrediting agency. Not all accreditation agencies are created equal, and some are more stringent than others. The Career College Association lists federally approved agencies.

Assess whether a certificate or degree is best for your chosen field of study. In some careers, “certificates are good for people who have been out of college for some time and need to upgrade skills.” Brown said, while a college degree may provide a necessary foundation. “Find people working in the profession in which you’re interested and ask them what’s generally required to get hired.”

Check about transferability of credits to other schools. Students are prone to changes of heart, and making sure credits from a for-profit school will be accepted at traditional schools can be a money-and –time saver.

Consider buying the Career College Association’s Guide to Career Colleges, which runs about \$14. Also, consumers with questions can call the Association directly at 202-336-6700.

Apprenticeship/On-The-Job Training

As a student reaches the junior year, many make an important decision regarding future success in employment by considering direct, hands on job training situations. Known as apprenticeship, it is one of the primary ways individuals start their careers.

- * Federal funds are available to assist students who wish to investigate this valuable means of preparation for entry into the work force.
- * Each state has an office (usually identified by contacting the local area U.S. Department of Labor) that is responsible for identifying apprenticeship opportunities in your region/state. The phone numbers are found in the “Government Pages” of the phone book.
- * Apprenticeship may also include some required hours of classroom training/education. However, the primary focus will be the experience and knowledge gained while in the field working under the supervision of a licensed and certified technician in your field of interest.
- * Upon completion of the required “in the field” training, state or national exams may be required to receive your certification or license.
- * Attached you will find a list of hundreds of careers in which apprentice training could be available.
- * Formal technical/vocational, Jr. College or college training can be offered in many of the careers listed on the next pages.
- * (The office below covers the DFW area, west to Abilene, south to Waco, north to the Red River and east to the Louisiana border)

Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training

U.S. Dept. of Labor

214-767-9263

Website: <http://www.doleta.gov/oa/apprentices.cfm>

To get specific information by occupation, State & County of registered apprenticeship programs in the U.S.

APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATIONS

Accordian maker
Acoustical carpenter
Actor (amusement and recreation)
Air and hydronic balance technician
Air-conditioning mechanic (automotive services)
Air-conditioning installer, window
Aircraft mechanic, armament
Aircraft mechanic, electrical
Aircraft mechanic, plumb and hydraulics
Aircraft-armament mechanic (government services)
Aircraft-photograph-equipment mechanic
Airframe and power plant mechanic
Airplane coverer (aircraft)
Airplane inspector
Alarm operator (government services)
Alteration tailor
Ambulance attendant (EMT)
Animal trainer (amusement and recreation)
Architectural coatings finisher
Arson and bomb investigator
Artificial-plastic-eye maker
Asphalt-paving machine operator
Assembler-installer, general
Assembler, aircraft, power
Assembler, aircraft, structures
Assembler, electromechanical
Assembler, metal building
Assembly technician
Assistant press operator
Audio operator
Audio-video repairer
Auger press operator, manual control
Automobile cooling system diagnostic technician
Automobile-maintenance-equipment servicer
Automobile-radiator mechanic
Automated equipment engineer-technician
Automatic-equipment technician (telephone and telegraph)
Automobile mechanic
Automobile tester (automotive services)
Automobile upholsterer
Automobile-body repairer
Automobile-repair-service estimator
Automotive-generator-and-starter repairer
Aviation safety equipment technician
Aviation support equipment repairer
Avionics technician
Baker (bakery products)
Baker (hotel and restaurant)
Baker, pizza (hotel and restaurant)
Bakery-machine mechanic
Bank note designer
Barber
Bartender
Batch and furnace operator
Battery repairer
Beekeeper (agriculture and agricultural service)
Ben-day artist
Bench hand (jewelry)
Bindery worker
Bindery-machine setter
Biomedical equipment technician
Blacksmith
Blocker-and-cutter, contact lens
Boat builder, wood
Boiler operator (any industry)
Boiler house mechanic
Boilermaker fitter
Boilermaker II
Boilermaker II mechanic
Bookbinder
Boot maker, hand
Bracelet and brooch maker
Brake repairer (automotive services)
Bricklayer (brick and tile)
Bricklayer, firebrick and refractory tile
Bricklayer (construction)
Brilliandeer-lopper (jewelry)
Butcher, all-round
Butcher, meat (hotel and restaurant)
Butter maker (dairy products)
Cabinetmaker
Cable install-repairer
Cable splicer
Cable television installer
Cable tester (telephone and telegraph)
Calibration laboratory technician
Camera operator
Camera repairer
Canal-equipment mechanic
Candy maker
Canvas worker
Car repairer (railroad locomotive and car building)
Carburetor mechanic (automotive services)
Card cutter, jacquard
Card grinder (asbestos products)
Carpenter
Carpenter, maintenance
Carpenter, mold
Carpenter, pile driver
Carpenter, rough
Carpenter, ship (ship and boat building and repairing)
Carpet cutter (retail trade)
Carpet layer
Cartoonist, motion picture
Carver, hand
Cash-register servicer
Casting-in-line setter (printing and publishing)
Casket assembler
Caster (jewelry)
Caster (nonferrous metal alloys and primary products)
Cell maker (chemicals)
Cement mason
Central-office installer (telephone and telegraph)
Center-office repairer
Chaser (jewelry; silverware)
Cheese maker
Chemical operator III
Chemical-engineering technician
Chemical-laboratory technician
Chief of party (professional and kindred)
Chief operator (chemicals)
Childcare development specialist
Chimney repairer
Clarifying-plant operator (textiles)
Clothe designer
Coin-machine-service repairer
Colorist, photography
Commercial designer
Complaint inspector (light, heat, and power)
Composing-room machinist
Compositor
Computer programmer
Computer-peripheral-equipment-operator
Construction-equipment-mechanic
Contour wire specialist, denture
Conveyor-maintenance mechanic
Cook (any industry)
Cook hotel and restaurant)
Cook, pastry (hotel and restaurant)
Cooling tower technician
Coppersmith (ship and boat building and repairing)
Core maker
Cork insulator, refrigeration plant
Correction officer
Corrosion-control fitter
Cosmetologist
Counselor
Cupola tender

Custom tailor (garment)
 Customer service representative
 Cutter, machine I
 Cylinder grinder (printing and publishing)
 Cylinder-press operator

 Dairy equipment repairer
 Dairy technologist
 Decorator (any industry)
 Decorator (glass manufacturing)
 Dental assistant
 Dental ceramist
 Dental-equipment installer and servicer
 Dental-laboratory technician
 Design and pattern maker (boot and shoe)
 Design drafter, electro mechanisms
 Detailer
 Diamond selector (jewelry)
 Dictating-transcribing-machine servicer
 Die designer
 Die finisher
 Die maker (jewelry)
 Die maker (paper goods)
 Die maker, bench, stamping
 Die maker, stamping
 Die maker, trim
 Die maker, wire drawing
 Die polisher (nonferrous metal alloys and primary products)
 Die setter (forging)
 Die sinker
 Diesel mechanic
 Diesel-engine tester
 Director, funeral
 Director, television
 Display designer (professional and kindred)
 Displayer, merchandise
 Door-closer mechanic
 Dot etcher
 Drafter, automotive design
 Drafter, automotive design layout
 Drafter, architectural
 Drafter, cartographic
 Drafter, civil
 Drafter, commercial
 Drafter, detail
 Drafter, electrical
 Drafter, electronic
 Drafter, heating and ventilating
 Drafter, landscape
 Drafter, marine
 Drafter, mechanical
 Drafter, plumbing
 Drafter, structural
 Drafter, tool design
 Dragline operator

 Dredge operator (construction, mining)
 Dressmaker
 Drilling-machine operator
 Dry cleaner
 Dry-wall applicator

 Electric-distribution checker
 Electric-meter installer I
 Electric-meter repairer
 Electric-meter tester
 Electric-motor assembler and tester
 Electric-motor repairer
 Electric-motor-and-generator assembler
 Electric-sign assembler
 Electric-tool repairer
 Electric-track-switch maintainer
 Electrical technician
 Electrical-appliance repairer
 Electrical-appliance servicer
 Electrical-instrument repairer
 Electrician
 Electrician (ship and boat building and repairing)
 Electrician (water transportation)
 Electrician, aircraft
 Electrician, automotive
 Electrician, locomotive
 Electrician, maintenance
 Electrician, powerhouse
 Electrician, radio
 Electrician, substation
 Electromechanical technician
 Electromechanical-equipment repairer
 Electronic prepress system operator
 Electronic-organ technician
 Electronic-production-line-maintenance mechanic
 Electronic-sales-and-service technician
 Electronics mechanic
 Electronics technician
 Electronics tester
 Electronics utility worker
 Electrotyper
 Elevating-grader operator
 Elevator operator
 Elevator repairer
 Embalmer (personal service)
 Embosser
 Embossing-press operator
 Emergency medical technician
 Engine model maker
 Engine repairer service
 Engine turner (jewelry)
 Engine-lathe set-up operator
 Engine-lathe set-up operator, tool
 Engineering assistant, mechanical equipment
 Engineering model maker

 Engraver glass
 Engraver I
 Engraver, block (printing and publishing)
 Engraver, hand, hard metal
 Engraver, hand, soft metal
 Engraver, machine
 Engraver, pantograph I
 Engraver, picture (printing and publishing)
 Engraving press operator
 Envelope-folding-machine adjuster
 Equipment installer (telephone and telegraph)
 Estimator and drafter
 Etcher, hand (print and publishing)
 Etcher, photoengraving
 Experimental mechanic (motor and bicycles)
 Experimental assembler
 Exterminator, termite
 Extruder operator plastics

 Fabricator-assembler, metal products
 Farm-equipment mechanic I
 Farm-equipment mechanic II
 Farmer, general (agriculture and agricultural service)
 Farm worker, general I
 Fastener technologist
 Field engineer (radio and television broadcaster)
 Field service engineer
 Film develop
 Film laboratory technician
 Film laboratory technician I
 Film or videotape editor
 Finisher, denture
 Fire apparatus engineer
 Fire captain
 Fire engineer
 Fire fighter
 Fire fighter, crash, fire
 Fire inspector
 Fire medic
 Fire-control mechanic
 Firer, kiln (pottery and porcelain)
 Fish and game warden (government services)
 Fitter (machine shop)
 Fitter I (any industry)
 Fixture maker (lighting fixtures)
 Floor layer
 Floral designer
 Floor-covering layer (railroad locomotive and car building)
 Folding-machine operator
 Forge-shop-machine repairer
 Forging-press operator I
 Form builder (construction)
 Former, hand (any industry)

Forming-machine operator
 Foundry metallurgist
 Four-slide-machine setter
 Fourdrinier-machine tender
 Freezer operator (dairy products)
 Fretted-instrument repairer
 Front-end mechanic
 Fuel injection servicer
 Fuel-system-maintenance-worker
 Fur cutter (fur goods)
 Fur designer (fur goods)
 Fur finisher (fur goods)
 Furnace installer
 Furnace installer and repairer
 Furnace operator
 Furniture designer
 Furniture finisher
 Furniture upholsterer
 Furrier (fur goods)

Gang sawyer, stone
 Gas appliance servicer
 Gas utility worker
 Gas-engine repairer
 Gas-main fitter
 Gas-meter mechanic I
 Gas-regulator repairer
 Gauger (petroleum products)
 Gear hobber set-up operator
 Gear-cutting mach set-up operator
 Gear-cutting mach set-up operator, tool
 Gem cutter (jewelry)
 Geodetic computer
 Glass bender (signs)
 Glass blower
 Glass blower, laboratory apparatus
 Glass installer (automotive services)
 Glass-blowing-lathe operator
 Glazier
 Glazier, stained glass
 Grader (woodworking)
 Graphic designer
 Greenskeeper II
 Grinder I (clocks, watches, and allied products)
 Grinder operator, tool, precision
 Grinder set-up operator, universal
 Gunsmith

Harness maker
 Harpsichord maker
 Hat-block maker (woodwork)
 Hazardous-waster material technician
 Head sawyer
 Health care sanitary technician
 Heat treater I
 Heat-transfer technician
 Heating/air-conditioning installer and servicer

Heavy forger
 Horse trainer
 Horse shoer
 Horticulturist
 Housekeeper
 Hydraulic-press servicer (ammunition)
 Hydroelectric-machinery mechanic
 Hydroelectric-station operator
 Hydrometer calibrator

Illustrator (professional and kindred)
 Industrial designer
 Industrial engineering technician
 Injection-molding-machine operator
 Inspector, building
 Inspector, electromechanical
 Inspector, outside production
 Inspector, precision
 Inspector, quality assurance
 Inspector, motor vehicles
 Inspector, set-up and layout
 Instrument repairer (any industry)
 Instrument technician (light, heat, and power)
 Instrument maker
 Instrument maker and repairer
 Instrument mechanic (any industry)
 Instrumentation technician
 Instrument mechanic, weapons system
 Insulation worker
 Interior designer
 Investigator, private

Jacquard-loom weaver
 Jacquard-plate maker
 Jeweler
 Jig builder wood box
 Job printer
 Joiner (ship and boat building and repairing)

Kiln operator (woodworking)
 Knitter mechanic
 Knitting-machine fixer

Laboratory assistant
 Laboratory assistant metallurgical
 Laboratory technician
 Laboratory tester
 Landscape gardener
 Landscape management technician
 Landscape technician
 Last-model maker
 Lather
 Laundry-machine mechanic
 Layout technician
 Layout worker (any industry)
 Lead burner
 Leather stamper

Legal secretary
 Letterer (professional and kindred)
 Licensed practical nurse
 Light technician
 Line erector
 Line installer-repairer
 Line maintainer
 Line repairer
 Liner (pottery and porcelain)
 Linotype operator (printing and publishing)
 Lithograph-press operator tin
 Lithographic plate maker
 Locksmith
 Locomotive engineer
 Loft worker (ship and boat building and repairing)
 Logger, all-round
 Logging-equipment mechanic
 Logistics engineer
 Loom fixer

Machine assembler
 Machine builder
 Machine erector
 Machine fixer (carpet and rug)
 Machine fixer textile
 Machine operator I
 Machine repairer, maintenance
 Machine set-up operator, paper
 Machine set-up operator
 Machine setter
 Machine setter (clocks, watches, and allied products)
 Machine setter (woodwork)
 Machine try-out setter
 Machinist
 Machinist, automotive
 Machinist, experimental
 Machinist, linotype
 Machinist, marine engine
 Machinist, motion-pic equipment
 Machinist, outside (ship and boat building and repairing)
 Machinist, wood
 Mailer
 Maintenance mechanic (any industry)
 Maintenance mechanic (grain and feed milling)
 Maintenance mechanic (petroleum products; construction)
 Maintenance repairer, industrial
 Maintenance machinist
 Maintenance mechanic, compressed and liquefied gases)
 Maintenance mechanic, telephone
 Maintenance repairer, building
 Manager, food service
 Manager, retail store
 Marble finisher
 Marble setter

Marine service technician
 Material coordinator (clerical)
 Materials engineer
 Meat cutter
 Mechanical-engineering technician
 Mechanic, endless track vehicle
 Mechanic, industrial truck
 Mechanical-unit repairer
 Medical secretary
 Medical-laboratory technician
 Metal fabricator
 Metal model maker (automotive)
 Meteorological equipment repairer
 Meteorologist
 Meter repair (any industry)
 Miller, wet process
 Milling-machine set-up operator
 Millwright
 Mine-car repairer
 Miner I (mining and quarry)
 Mock-up builder (aircraft)
 Model and mold maker (brick and tile)
 Model and mold maker, plaster
 Model builder (furniture)
 Model maker 9clocks, watches, and allied products)
 Model maker (aircraft manufacturing)
 Model maker II
 Model maker pottery
 Model maker (automobile manufacturing)
 Model maker, firearms
 Model maker, wood
 Mold maker (pottery and porcelain)
 Mold maker II (jewelry)
 Model maker (jewelry)
 Mold maker, die-casting and plastic molding
 Mold setter
 Molder
 Molder, pattern (foundry)
 Monotype-keyboard operator
 Monument setter (construction)
 Mosaic worker
 Motor-grader operator
 Motorboat mechanic
 Motorcycle repairer
 Multi-operation-forming-machine setter
 Multi-competent clinical assistant
 Multi-operation-machine operator

 Neon-sign servicer
 Nondestructive tester
 Numerical-control-machine operator
 Nurse assistant

 Office-machine servicer
 Offset-press operator I

Oil-burner-servicer
 Oil-field equipment mechanic
 Operating engineer
 Operational test mechanic
 Optical-instrument assembler
 Optician
 Optician (optical goods)
 Optician-dispensing
 Optomechanical technician
 Ordinance artificer (government servicers)
 Ornamental-iron worker
 Ornamental-metal worker
 Orthopedic-boot-and-shoe designer and maker
 Orthotics technician
 Orthotist
 Orthodontic technician
 Outboard-motor mechanic
 Overhauler (textile)

 Painter
 Painter (professional and kindred)
 Painter, hand (any industry)
 Painter, shipyard (ship and boat building and repairing)
 Painter, sign
 Painter, transportation equipment
 Pantograph-machine set-up operator
 Paperhanger
 Paralegal
 Paramedic
 Paste-up artist
 Patternmaker (textiles)
 Patternmaker (metal prod)
 Patternmaker (stoneware)
 Patternmaker (all-around)
 Patternmaker, metal
 Patternmaker, metal, bench
 Patternmaker, plastics
 Patternmaker, wood
 Pewter caster
 Pewter fabricator
 Pewter finisher
 Pewter turner
 Pewterer
 Pharmacist assistant
 Photo-equipment technician
 Photocomposing-perforator-machine operator
 Photoengraver
 Photoengraving finisher
 Photoengraving printer
 Photoengraving proofer
 Photogrammetric technician
 Photographer retoucher
 Photographer, lithographic
 Photographer, photoengraving
 Photographer, still
 Photographic-equipment-maintenance technician
 Photographic-plate maker

Piano technician
 Piano tuner
 Pilot, ship
 Pinsetter adjuster, automatic
 Pinsetter mechanic, automatic
 Pipe coverer and insulator 9ship and boat building)
 Pipe fitter (construction)
 Pipe organ builder
 Pipe fitter (ship and boat building and repairing)
 Pipe-organ tuner and repairer
 Plant operator
 Plant operator, furnace process
 Plaster-pattern caster
 Plasterer
 Plastic toolmaker
 Plastic-fixture builder
 Plastics fabricator
 Plate finisher (printing and publishing)
 Platen-press operator
 Plater
 Plumber
 Pneumatic-tool repairer
 Pneumatic-tube repairer
 Podiatric assistant
 Police officer I
 Pony edger (sawmill)
 Post-office clerk
 Pottery-machine operator
 Power-plant operator
 Power-saw mechanic
 Power-transformer repairer
 Powerhouse mechanic
 Precision assembler
 Precision assembler, bench
 Precision-lens grinder
 Press operator, heavy duty
 Printer, plastic
 Printer-slotter operator
 Process/shipping technician
 Program assistant
 Programmer, engineering and scientific
 Project printer (photo finishing)
 Proof-press operator
 Proofsheets corrector (printing and publishing)
 Prop maker (amusement and recreation)
 Propulsion-motor-and generator repairer
 Prospecting driller (petroleum products)
 Prosthetics technician
 Prosthetist (personal protective and medical devices)
 Protective-signal installer
 Protective-signal repairer
 Private-branch-exchange installer (telephone and telegraph)

Private-branch-exchange repairer
Pump servicer
Pumper-gauger
Purchasing agent
Purification operator II

Quality-control inspector
Quality-control technician

Radiation monitor
Radio mechanic (any industry)
Radio repairer (any industry)
Radio station operator
Radiographer
Recording engineer
Recovery operator (paper)
Recreational vehicle mechanic
Refinery operator
Refrigeration mechanic (any industry)
Refrigeration unit repairer
Reinforcing metal worker
Relay technician
Relay tester
Repairer I (chemical)
Repairer, hand tools
Repairer, heavy
Repairer, welding equipment
Repairer, welding system and equipment
Reproduction technician
Research mechanic (aircraft)
Residential carpenter
Retoucher, photoengraving
Rigger
Rigger (ship and boat building and repairing)
Rocket-engine-component mechanic
Rocket-motor mechanic
Roll threader operator
Roller engraver, hand
Roofer
Rotogravure-press operator
Rubber tester (rubber goods)
Rubber-stamp maker
Rubberizing mechanic
Rug cleaner, hand

Saddle maker (leather)
Safe and vault service mechanic
Salesperson, parts
Sample maker, appliances
Sample stitcher (garment)
Sandblaster, stone
Saw filer (any industry)
Saw maker (cutlery and tools)
Scale mechanic
Scanner operator
Screen printer
Screw-machine operator, multiple spindles

Screw-machine operator, single spindle
Screw-machine set-up operator
Screw-machine set-up operator, single spindle
Script supervisor (motion pictures)
Service mechanic (automobile manufacturing)
Service Planner
Sewing-machine repairer
Sheet metal worker
Ship propeller finisher
Shipfitter (ship and boat building and repairing)
Shipwright (ship and boat building and repairing)
Shoemaker, custom
Shop optician, surface room
Shop optician, benchroom
Shop tailor (garment)
Siderographer (printing and publishing)
Sign erector I
Signal maintainer (railroad locomotive and car building)
Silk-screen cutter
Silversmith II
Sketch maker I (printing and publishing)
Small-engine mechanic
Soft-tile setter (construction)
Soil-conservation technician
Solderer (jewelry)
Sound mixer
Sound technician
Spinner, hand
Spring coiling machine setter
Spring maker
Spring repairer, hand
Stage technician
Station install and repairer
Stationary engineer
Steam service inspector
Steel-die printer
Stencil cutter
Stereotyper
Stoker erector-and-service
Stone carver
Stone polisher
Stone setter (jewelry)
Stone-lathe operator
Stonecutter, hand
Stonemason
Stripper
Stripper, lithographic II
Structural-steel worker
Substation operator
Supercargo (water transportation)
Surface-plate finisher
Swimming-pool servicer
Switchboard operator (light, heat, and power)

Tank setter (petroleum products)
Tap-and-die maker technician
Tape-recorder repairer
Taper
Taxidermist (professional and kindred)
Technician, submarine cable equipment
Telecommunications technician
Telecommunicator
Telegraphic-typewriter operator
Television and radio repairer
Template maker
Template maker, extrusion dies
Terrazzo finisher
Terrazzo worker
Test equipment mechanic
Test technician (professional and kindred)
Test-engine operator
Tester
Testing and regulating technician
Thermometer tester
Tile finisher
Tile setter
Tool builder
Tool design checker
Tool designer
Tool grinder I
Toolmaker
Tool maker, bench
Tool-and-die maker
Tool-grinder operator
Tool-machine set-up operator
Tractor mechanic
Transformer repairer
Transmission mechanic
Treatment-plant mechanic
Tree surgeon (agriculture and agricultural service)
Tree trimmer
Trouble locator, test desk
Truck driver, heavy
Truck-body builder
Truck-crane operator
Tumor registrar
Tune-up mechanic
Turbine operator
Turret-lathe set-up operator
Upholsterer
Violinmaker, hand
Wallpaper printer I
Wardrobe supervisor
Waste-treatment operator
Wastewater-treatment-plant operator
Watch repairer
Water treatment-plant operator (waterworks)
Weather observer
Web-press operator

Welder, arc
Welder, combination
Welder-fitter
Welding technician
Welding –machine operator, arc

Well-drill operator (construction)
Wildland fire fighter specialist
Wind tunnel mechanic
Wind-instrument repairer
Wine maker (vinous liquor)

Wire sawyer (stonework)
Wire weaver, cloth
Wired (office machine)
Wood-turning-lathe operator
X-ray equipment tester

MILITARY TRAINING

Many students are selecting the military as a method to obtain career training and numerous additional benefits while they commit to serve and protect our country. Recruiters generally come to the high school campus several times during the year and if you have an interest in exploring this option, opportunities are available throughout each semester. If you are unable to meet with a recruiter the following web addresses will provide details about each branch of the military.

Armed Forces, Military Academics, ROTC Resources:

Air Force: www.af.mil

Army: www.army.mil and www.goarmy.com/

Coast Guard: www.uscg.mil/

Navy: www.navy.mil

Marines: www.usmc.mil

U.S. Military ROTC options: www.todaysmilitary.com/before-serving-in-the-military/rotc-programs

In addition, recruiting offices can be contacted directly by using the [Blue Government Pages](#) of your local phone book.

*** Joining the military is generally a three step process.**

1. Have a high school diploma (you are working on that)
2. Take the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB)
 - Taking ASVAB does not mean you are joining the military - it's an excellent way for free to determine how you match with various careers. Results are considered at age 17 and the ASVAB study guide is available at local libraries and bookstores.
3. If you score high enough on ASVAB, after you visit with the branch recruiters to determine what career categories you meet, you can choose to enlist and at that point a physical exam will be arranged.
 - Inquire about early entry programs in each branch (boot camp summer before senior year).
 - You may go online and select study guides and / or practice tests.
www.military.com/ASVAB

YOU MAY ALSO BE INTERESTED IN THE “RESERVE” PROGRAM.

Talk to your recruiter about the options available!

Local Recruiting Office: 414 N. Loop 281, Suites 10 and 12, Longview, TX 75604

Army: 903-753-3162 or 1-800-USA-army

Air Force: 903-758-8465 or 1-800-423 - usaf

Navy: 903-753-3288 or 1-800-USA-navy

Marines: 903-753-3162 or 1-800-627 - 4637

Name of Agency: <u>(Department of Assistive & Rehabilitative Services - DARS)</u> Kirstin Johnson 903-938-8805

TRANSITION PLANNING SERVICES.

If you are in special education and are 16 years of age or older (14 years of age in Texas), you and your school will be planning for your future. State VR counselors may work with you, your parents, teachers, and other transition team members to plan ways for you to gain independence. Vocational Rehabilitation services that may be available to you are listed below. The transition planning service is done in four key areas: *Some schools may be assigned a counselor who works only with school referrals

MEDICAL TREATMENT. Some health problems can be helped by an operation or some other kind of medical treatment. VR may be able to arrange this treatment for you.

ASSISTIVE DEVICES. Some health problems cannot be changed. But, a person may be able to get along better by using things like braces, crutches, wheelchairs, or hearing aids. These things, and other things like them, are designed to assist.

GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING.

Students often are not sure what kind of work they want to go into. Vocational rehabilitation has a lot of information about many kinds of jobs. The Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) counselor can help you find out the kind of work where your strengths lie.

TRAINING. Job training is very important. It can be the key that unlocks doors for you. Job training can get you ready to work. Your school can provide you many kinds of job training. Your transition services plan developed by your school at the annual ARD/IEP meeting will help you get ready for a job. Students will graduate with the skills they need to work. For many students additional skills may be needed.

- **Private technical/vocational school.** These private schools prepare people for jobs in areas like printing, graphic arts, auto mechanics, X-ray technology, and dental hygiene. Most VR agency counselors can consider up to \$3000.00 of tuition costs, tools, equipment, uniforms, etc...
- **Business school.** These schools prepare people for jobs such as secretary, file clerk, word processor, and other jobs related to working in an office or business.
- **On the job training.** This training puts you on a job, so that you learn directly by doing the job. Examples of such jobs are auto mechanic, nurse's aide, and draftsman. Employer training fees are negotiated in planning, plus tools, equipment, uniforms, etc...
- **College/university/Jr. College/Technical Schools.** Training in a college or university can open up chances for a lot of different kinds of jobs. Examples are jobs in agriculture, pharmacy, computer programming, or teaching. The following are some assistance possibilities:
 - * \$ _____ per semester toward tuition/fees
 - * books, tools, equipment, uniforms, etc.
 - * tutoring, note taking, video/audio tapes, highlighted texts, testing accommodations, etc. with the on campus special service office.

***Any funding offered by DARS agency does not have to be paid back! DARS is a 2nd source of free money, after FAFSA (Pell Grant) \$_____, which is the primary or 1st source of free money to be used, also financial aid through the on campus financial aid office will use the FAFSA information to determine additional money available.**

STEP-BY-STEP LETTER FOR STUDENT AND PARENT

Handout materials provided today should be used to put a plan of action in place to assure successful exit from high school and more importantly, entrance into education, work and independent living after graduation. Nothing that we do in transition planning is to be considered an emergency, so the following is offered as a possible timeline to assist with preparation for exit.

- ___ 1. Make sure that if your district offers courses in areas of interest, that you select some of these to determine, if in fact, this is something you want to consider further. It is just as important to find out what you do not want to do as it is to find out what you do want to do. Not all districts offer the chance to take a formal course in every kind of training or job - but all offer work coop programs. By using this method you could "try out" some entry level positions in the field of interest either during school (for elective credit) or during the summer as a way to earn money. Sometimes, due to the economy in the area, there are no paid positions available. In that case, there may be the possibility of volunteering your time to get some insight and experience. Using any of these methods can enhance your attempts to make a meaningful decision about your career.
- ___ 2. Most students do not plan on living at home the rest of their lives. If you are planning to get out on your own in the future you may want to take some courses that assist with instruction on what it takes to set up your own household - like independent family living, consumer economics, math models, math of money, food science, parent child development, etc.
- ___ 3. Use the phone numbers, Internet addresses, school computer programs, employment outlook materials, and school staff to gather current information about interest areas. Sometimes a job may include activities that you do not like or want to do. Your research efforts can help you eliminate these types of careers.
- ___ 4. Start gathering information, catalogues, brochures, admission requirements, etc. on any school/technical programs, apprenticeships, etc. The materials will help you understand the detail of what will be expected if you do choose to apply. You can attend college night to obtain most of this free or contact the school counselor for phone numbers.
- ___ 5. For possible admission requirements - you must take practice/pre test and/or obtain study materials/software to determine where emphasis needs to be placed to make sure you meet the requirements in the future. Check out all available accommodations to assist with achieving the highest possible score.
- ___ 6. Research scholarships local/state/national. We provide you with information during your Junior year meeting about financial aid possibilities - not all are about grades, some are field of study, organization or affiliation, business, etc. Your counselor will have information on funds and should be contacted monthly. Always complete the FAFSA student aid form. (available in January each year)
- ___ 7. It's okay to change your mind. Nobody knows exactly what they might end up doing in the future, but, if you take NO action then don't expect fantastic results and the career that will provide you the opportunity to support yourself independently. So - check some things out - there are NO right or wrong careers - only opportunities. We all have things we're good at, capitalize on your strengths. We all have things we're NOT good at - stay away from careers that require those skills!

GOOD LUCK! See you next year to continue planning your transition from school to work.

US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may assist in determining if your child is eligible for a social security number. For consideration of deferred action for childhood arrivals through the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) you may contact the National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283 or 1-800767-1833 (TDD for the hearing impaired). <http://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian>