



# Cypress College

## Disability Support Services (DSS)

### Differences between High School and College

High School	College
Teachers remind you when homework assignments are due.	You must read the syllabus to know when homework assignments are due.
You listen for the school bell.	You look at your watch.
Teachers always take roll.	Professors expect you to show up.
You can't leave campus without a pass.	You can come and go as you please.
You must bring a note to excuse your absence from class.	You need to find somebody's notes to catch up on what you missed in class.
Assignments may be handwritten.	Assignments are usually typed.
If you miss a test, your teacher usually lets you take it the next day.	If you miss a test, you may not get another chance to take it.
If you cheat, you will get detention.	If you cheat, you will be expelled.
Everyone has the same lunch hour.	You set you own lunch and break times.
Counselors will hand pick your classes for you.	Counselors will assist you in selecting classes, but you are responsible for your choices.
People hold your hand and lead the way.	You must take the lead in your own journey toward success.

# High School vs. College

## HIGH SCHOOL

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA):

Every child with a disability has the right to a free and appropriate education.

Individualized Education Plan (IEP):  
Teams of parents, teachers, therapists, etc. develop and review plans for the child.

Personal services and transportation are provided free of charge.

Assistive technology is provided free of charge.

Some students are mainstreamed and others are in special classes.

Parents have access to students' records.

Teachers and parents advocate for students.

Success is more of a right.

## COLLEGE

Section 504 of the Rehab Act of 1973, the ADA, and Title 5:

A college education is a privilege and is not free. All colleges and universities must provide programs and services that are accessible to students with disabilities.

To become eligible for services, students must provide verification of disability (physician's statement, psychological report, etc.) and show what kind of functional limitations they have as a result of their disability.

Student Educational Contract (SEC)

Student meets with academic counselor to develop educational plan.

Personal attendants and medical equipment (wheelchairs, hearing aids, etc.) are the responsibility of the student, as is transportation.

Some assistive technology (specialized computers and software, audio recorders, etc.) is available for free usage to eligible students.

Students with disabilities attend the same classes as all other students and are expected to meet the same standards.

A limited number of "special" classes are offered to students with disabilities.

Information provided to DSPS is considered confidential and will not be released to anyone, including parents, without the student's consent. Students 18 years of age and older are considered to be adults.

Students advocate for themselves.

Success is not guaranteed.