

Differences Between High School and University for Students with Disabilities	
HIGH SCHOOL	UNIVERSITY
Applicable Laws	
• I.D.E.A. (Individuals with Disabilities Act)	ADA Amendments Act of 2008 (ADAAA)
 Section 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973 	ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act of
• I.D.E.A. is about Success	1990, Title II)
	• Section 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973
	ADA is about Access
Required Documentation	
• I.E.P. (Individual Education Plan) and/or	HS IEP and 504 may be insufficient.
504 Plan	Documentation guidelines vary dependent
 School provides evaluation at no cost 	upon category of disability.
 Documentation focuses on determining 	Student must obtain evaluation at own
whether student is eligible for services-	expense
based specific disability categories in	Documentation must provide information on
I.D.E.A.	specific functional limitations and
	demonstrate the need for specific
	accommodations.
Self-Advocacy	
• Student is identified by the school and is	Student must self-identify to Disability
supported by parents and teachers	Services
 Primary responsibility for arranging 	Primary responsibility for self-advocacy and
accommodations belongs to the school	arranging accommodations belongs to the
• Teachers approach you if they believe	student
you need assistance	Professors are open and helpful, but most
	expect you to initiate contact if you need
assistance	
Parental Role	
Parent has access to student records and	Parent does not have access to student
can participate in the accommodation	records without student's written consent
process.	Student advocates for self
Parent advocates for student	
Instruction	
Teachers may modify/alter curriculum	Professors are NOT required to modify
and pace of assignments	design or alter assignment deadlines
Student is expected to read short	Students are assigned reading/writing which
assignments which are discussed and may	may not be directly addressed in class
be re-taught in class	Students need to review class notes, text
• Students seldom need to read anything	and materials regularly
more than once and listening in class may	
be sufficient	

Grades and Tests

- Testing is frequent and covers small amounts of material
- Makeup tests are often available
- Teachers often take time to remind you of assignments and due dates
- Grading and test format changes (i.e. multiple choice vs. essay) are generally not available. Accommodations to HOW tests are given (extended time, test proctors) are available when supported by disability documentation.
- Testing is usually infrequent and may be cumulative, covering large amounts of material
- Makeup tests are seldom an option; if they are, you need to request them
- Professors expect you to read, save, and consult the course syllabus (outline); the syllabus spells out exactly what is expected of you, when it is due, and how you will be graded

Study Responsibilities

- Your time and assignments are structured by others
- You may study outside class as little as 0 to 2 hours a week, and this may be mostly last-minute test preparation
- Disability Services will assist with referrals for tutorial services through the Center for Teaching and Learning. ALL students are responsible for scheduling appointment times.
- It is the student's responsibility to complete assignments independently, not the tutor's.
- Students need to study at least 2 to 3 hours outside of class for each hour spent in class.

Conduct

- Disruptive conduct may be accepted.
- Students who are disruptive and unable to abide by Cabrini University's Code of Conduct can be dismissed from the university.

Helpful General Information

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