

Students Rights and Responsibilities

Students benefiting from the provisions of this program shall:

- (a) Make measurable progress toward an educational goal and will disclose any health condition which may affect the safety and welfare of themselves, staff, and other students of the colleges;
- (b) Be afforded all rights available to other community college students;
- (c) Be assured that all student medical-related health records and DSP&S records shall not be made available to anyone other than the following:
 1. DSP&S staff, college health personnel or other appropriate college personnel with a legitimate educational interest, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 132g (b)(1);
 2. Personnel from chancellor's office and other state agencies to evaluate, audit, or validate the DSP&S program, pursuant to Educational Code Section 67143 (b).

Authorization by students is needed for release of medical or health records to any other persons.

DEFINITIONS

Disabled Students: Disabled Students are persons with exceptional needs enrolled at a Community College who, because of a professionally verified physical, communication or learning disability, cannot benefit from the regular education, classes, activities, and services provided by the Community College without specific additional support services and programs.

Verification of Disability: Verification of a primary disability is necessary to establish eligibility for participation in Disabled Students Program and Services. The disability shall be verified by credentialed DSP&S professionals upon observation or documents provided by credential, certificated, or licensed professionals. The verification must identify the disability and its functional limitations.

Physical Disability: means a visual, mobility orthopedic or other health impairment.

- (a) Visual impairment means total or partial loss of sight.
- (b) Mobility and orthopedic impairment means serious limitation in locomotion or motion functions, which indicate a need for special services or special classes.
- (d) Other health impairment means a serious dysfunction of a body part or system, which necessitates the use of one or more of the supportive services and programs.

Communicative Disability: is impairment in the process of speech, language or hearing.

- (a) Hearing impairment means a total loss of hearing function, which impedes the communication process essential to language, educational, social and /or cultural interactions.
- (b) Speech and language impairment means one or more speech-language disorders of voice, articulation, rhythm, and/or the receptive process of language.

Learning Disability: is a persistent condition of presumed neurological dysfunction, which may exist with other disabling conditions. This dysfunction continues despite instruction in standard classroom situations. Learning-disabled adults, heterogeneous group have:

- (a) Average to above average intellectual ability;
- (b) Severe processing deficits;
- (c) Severe aptitude achievement discrepancy(ies);
- (d) Measured appropriate adaptive behavior in school or job setting, and;
- (e) Measured appropriate adaptive behavior in an instruction or employment setting.

Acquired Brain-Injury: means a deficit in brain functioning which is non-degenerative or progressive and is medically verifiable, resulting in a total or partial loss of sensory perceptual abilities.

Development Delayed Learner, is a student who exhibits:

- (a) Below average intellectual functioning;
- (b) Impaired social functioning;
- (c) Potential or measured appropriate adaptive behavior in a school or job setting, and;
- (d) Measured appropriate adaptive behavior in a school or job setting.

Multiple Disabilities: are defined as two or more functional impairments as described above.