Student Name:	DOB: Enrolled Grade: Date	•
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AUTISM (6.09.1) SCHOOL AGE

Autism means a developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age 3 that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Other characteristics often associated with autism are engagement in repetitive activities and stereotyped movements, resistance to environmental change or change in daily routines, and unusual responses to sensory experiences. Autism **does not apply** if a child's educational performance is adversely affected primarily because the child has an emotional disturbance, as defined in paragraph (c)(4) of 34 CFR 300.8 and at §6.09.3 of these regulations. A child who manifests the characteristics of autism after age 3 could be diagnosed as having autism if the criteria in this part are satisfied.

□ Yes □ No	1. The student has a developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication.
□ Yes □ No	2. The student has a developmental disability affecting social interaction.
□ Yes □ No	3. The student's deficits are not primarily the result of an emotional disturbance.
□ Yes □ No	 4. The student demonstrates the following characteristics: Repetitive activities or stereotyped movements Resistance to environmental change or change in routine Unusual responses to sensory experiences

Items 1-3 must be answered yes in order for the student to meet the eligibility criteria for Autism.

Student Name:	DOB: Enrolled Grad	e: Date:

AUTISM EARLY CHLDHOOD

Autism means a developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age 3 that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Other characteristics often associated with autism are engagement in repetitive activities and stereotyped movements, resistance to environmental change or change in daily routines, and unusual responses to sensory experiences. Autism **does not apply** if a child's educational performance is adversely affected primarily because the child has an emotional disturbance, as defined in paragraph (c)(4) of 34 CFR 300.8 and at §6.09.3 of these regulations. A chil

d who manifests the characteristics of autism after age 3 could be diagnosed as having autism if the criteria in this part are satisfied.

□ Yes □ No	1. The student has a developmental disability significantly effecting verbal and nonverbal communication.
□ Yes □ No	2. The student has a developmental disability effecting social interaction.
□ Yes □ No	3. The student's deficits are not primarily the result of an emotional- behavior disability.
□ Yes □ No	 4. The student demonstrates the following characteristics: Repetitive activities or stereotyped movements Resistance to environmental change or change in routine Unusual responses to sensory experiences

Items 1-3 must be answered yes in order for the student to meet the eligibility criteria for Autism.

Student Name:	DOB:	Enrolled Grade:	: Date:

DEAF-BLINDNESS (6.09.2) SCHOOL AGE

Deaf-Blindness means concomitant hearing and visual impairments, the combination of which causes such severe communication and other developmental and educational needs that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for children with deafness or children with blindness.

\Box Yes \Box No	1. The student has a hearing impairment. (Attach eligibility form.)	
🗆 Yes 🗆 No	2. The student has a visual impairment. (Attach eligibility form.)	
□ Yes □ No	3. The combination of the two impairments:	
	a. cause such severe communicationb. developmental andc. educational needs	
	that the student cannot be accommodated in special education programs designed solely for the child with visual or hearing impairments.	

Student Name:	DOB: Enro	olled Grade: Date:

DEAF-BLINDNESS EARLY CHILDHOOD

"Deaf-blindness" means concomitant hearing and visual impairments, the combination of which causes such severe communication and other developmental/educational needs that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for children with deafness or children with blindness.

□ Yes □ No	1. The student meets eligibility for a child with a hearing impairment. (Attach eligibility form.)
□ Yes □ No	2. The student meets eligibility for a child with a visual impairment. (Attach eligibility form.)
□ Yes □ No	 3. The combination of the two impairments: a. cause such severe communication b. developmental and c. educational needs That the student cannot be accommodated in special education programs designed solely for the child with a hearing impairment or a visual impairment.

ELIGIBILITY DOCUMENT

ADE SPED REQUIRED FORM AGES 3-21

Student Name:	DOB:	Enrolled Grade:	Date:
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HEARING IMPAIRMENT (Including Deafness) (6.09.4) SCHOOL AGE

"Deafness" means a hearing impairment that adversely affects educational performance and is so severe that the child is impaired in processing linguistic information through hearing, with or without amplification "Hearing impairment" means an impairment in hearing, whether permanent or fluctuating, that adversely affects a child's educational performance but that is not included under the definition of deafness in this part.

□ Yes □ No	1. The student has a permanent or fluctuating hearing loss that meets
	one or more of the criteria below:
	\square a pure-tone hearing loss in the speech range (500-2000 Hz) of
	20 dB or greater in the better ear,
	\square a pure-tone hearing loss in the high-frequency range of 35 dB
	or greater in the better ear at two or more of the following
	frequencies-2000, 3000, 4000 and 6000 Hz.
	a permanent unilateral hearing loss of 35 dB or greater in the
	speech range (500-2000 Hz)
	a diagnosis of auditory neuropathy.
□ Yes □ No	2. The hearing loss results in difficulty in identifying linguistic
	information through hearing.

ELIGIBILITY DOCUMENT

ADE SPED REQUIRED FORM AGES 3-21

Student Name:	DOB:	Enrolled Grade:	Date:	

HEARING IMPAIRMENT (INCLUDING DEAFNESS) EARLY CHILDHOOD

"Deafness" means a hearing impairment that adversely affects developmental/educational performance and is so severe that the child is impaired in processing linguistic information through hearing, with or without amplification.

"Hearing impairment" means an impairment in hearing, whether permanent or fluctuating, that adversely affects a child's developmental/educational performance but that is not included under the definition of deafness in this part.

□ Yes □ No	1. The student has a permanent or fluctuating hearing loss that meets one or more of the criteria below:
	□ a pure-tone hearing loss in the speech range (500-2000 Hz) of 20 dB or greater in the better ear,
	 a pure-tone hearing loss in the high-frequency range of 35 dB or greater in the better ear at two or more of the following frequencies-2000, 3000, 4000 and 6000 Hz.
	 a permanent unilateral hearing loss of 35 dB or greater in the speech range (500-2000 Hz) a diagnosis of auditory neuropathy.
□ Yes □ No	 The hearing loss results in difficulty in identifying linguistic information through hearing.

ADE SPED REQUIRED FORM AGES 3-21

Student Name:DOB:Enrolled Grade:Date:	Student Name:	DOB:	Enrolled Grade:	Date:	
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EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE (6.09.3.1) SCHOOL AGE

The term means a condition exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics over a long period of time and to a marked degree that adversely affects a child's educational performance -

- An inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors.
- An inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers and teachers.
- Inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances.
- A general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression.
- A tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems.
- The term includes schizophrenia. The term does not apply to children who are socially maladjusted, unless it is determined that they have an emotional disturbance under paragraph 6.09.3.1 of this section and 34 CFR 300.8(c)(4).

☐ Yes □ No	 When provided with interventions to meet instructional and social-emotional needs, the student continues to exhibit one or more of the following, when compared to the child's peer and cultural reference groups, across settings, over a long period of time and to a marked degree: An inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory or health factors, An inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers or teachers, Inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances, A general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression, A tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems. The term includes schizophrenia. The term does not apply to children who are socially maladjusted, unless it is determined that they have an emotional disturbance.
□ Yes □ No	1. The severe deficit in social competence, appropriate behavior, and academic performance is not the result of isolated inappropriate behaviors that are the
	result of willful, intentional, or wanton actions.

Student Name:	DOB	: Enrolled Grade:	Date:

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY (6.09.5) SCHOOL AGE

Intellectual Disability means significantly sub average general intellectual functioning, existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

□ Yes □ No	1. The student's intellectual functioning level is below 70-75.
□ Yes □ No	2. The student has significant deficits in two or more adaptive skill areas
	(Significance as is defined by the testing manual-generally two standard
	deviations or more).
\Box Yes \Box No	3. The disability manifested prior to age 18.
□ Yes □ No	4. The student displays a severe deficit in overall academic performance
	including acquisition, retention, and application of knowledge.

Student Name:	DOB:	Enrolled Grade:	Date:

MULTIPLE DISABILITIES (6.09.6) SCHOOL AGE

Multiple disabilities means concomitant impairments (such as intellectual disability-blindness, intellectual disabilityorthopoedic impairment, etc.), the combination of which causes such severe educational needs that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for one of the impairments. Multiple Disabilities does not include deaf-blindness.

□ Yes □ No	1.	The student exhibits a combination of two or more conditions of disability. (Attach eligibility form for each area of disability.)
□ Yes □ No	2.	The student's disability is not solely a combination of deafness and blindness.
□ Yes □ No	3.	The combination of the student's conditions of disability causes such severe educational needs that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for one of the impairments.

Student Name:	DO	B: Enrolled	Grade: I	Date:
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MULTIPLE DISABILITIES EARLY CHILDHOOD

"Multiple disabilities" means concomitant impairments (combination of cognitive, physical and/or sensory disabilities), the combination of which causes such severe developmental/educational needs that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for one of the impairments. The term does not include children with deaf-blindness. Such disabilities may be characterized by the following -

- Limited use of functional communication skills;
- Dependence on others for most or all daily living activities;
- Minimal social interaction skills and possible maladaptive behaviors exhibited;
- Pronounced delays in motor development; and/or
- Fragile medical conditions.

□ Yes □ No	1. The student meets criteria for a demonstrated concomitant cognitive, physical, and/or sensory impairment which result in severe delays in development. (Attach eligibility form for each area of disability.)
□ Yes □ No	2. The student's sole area of disability is not deaf and blind.
□ Yes □ No	 The combination of the student's conditions of disability causes such severe educational needs that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for one of the impairments.

Student Name:	DOB:	Enrolled Grade:	Date:	

NON-CATEGORICAL (DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY) EARLY CHILDHOOD

"Noncategorical" means a condition of developmental delay which impairs a child's functioning and which has a high predictability of impairing normal developmental performance. "Impaired functioning" means that a difference exists between the child's expected level of development and his/her current level of functioning. Areas of developmental delay include: Cognition, Communication, Motor, Social or Emotional Development and Self-Help.

□ Yes □ No	The child scored two standard deviations (2SD) or more below the mean for chronological age in one of the five domains, as obtained using standardized norm-referenced instruments and procedures;
	or
	☐ The child scored one and one-half standard deviations (1.5) below the mean for
	chronological age in two or more of the five domains, as obtained using
	standardized norm-reference instruments and procedures.
\Box Yes \Box No	The child has a delay in the following area(s): (check all that apply)
	□ Cognition
	□ Motor
	Social Emotional development
	□ Self-help

Student Name:	DOB	: Enrolled Grade	e: Date:

ORTHOPEDIC IMPAIRMENT (6.09.7) SCHOOL AGE

Orthopedic impairment means a severe orthopedic impairment that adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes impairments caused by congenital anomaly, impairments caused by disease (e.g., poliomyelitis, bone tuberculosis), and impairments from other causes (e.g., cerebral palsy, amputations, and fractures or burns that cause contractures).

□ Yes □ No	1.	The existence of an impairment is caused by a congenital anomaly.
□ Yes □ No	2.	The existence of an impairment is caused by disease.
\Box Yes \Box No	3.	Statement from physician identifies the type of orthopedic
		impairment as:
□ Yes □ No	4.	The existence of an impairment is from "other" causes such as cerebral palsy, amputations, fractures, burns that cause contractions,
		etc.
□ Yes □ No	5.	The effect on educational performance is a direct result from the orthopedic impairment and not a result of architectural barriers.

Student Name:	DOB: Enrolled Grade:	Date:	

ORTHOPEDIC IMPAIRMENT EARLY CHILDHOOD

"Orthopedic impairment" means a severe orthopedic impairment that adversely affects a child's developmental/ educational performance. The term includes impairments caused by congenital anomaly (e.g., clubfoot, absence of some member, spina bifida, etc.), impairments caused by disease (e.g., poliomyelitis, bone tuberculosis, etc.), and impairments from other causes (e.g., cerebral palsy, amputations, and fractures or burns that cause contractures).

Physical characteristics may include paralysis, unsteady gait, poor muscle control, loss of limb, etc. Many times the impairment is so great as to impede the expressive language of the child. It is important to note that appropriate seating/positioning of a child is of primary consideration for effective screening, evaluation and instruction.

	1	
\Box Yes \Box No	1.	The existence of an impairment is caused by a congenital anomaly.
\Box Yes \Box No	2.	The existence of an impairment is caused by disease.
□ Yes □ No	3.	The existence of an impairment is from "other causes" such as
		cerebral palsy, amputations, fractures, burns that cause contractions,
		etc.
\Box Yes \Box No	4.	The effect on educational performance is a direct result from the
		orthopedic impairment and not a result of architectural barriers.
□ Yes □ No	5.	The child demonstrates a documented physical, motoric, or
		orthopedic impairment, disability or chronic medical condition
		which interferes with the acquisition of knowledge or skills in areas
		of development.

ADE SPED REQUIRED FORM AGES 3-21

Student Name:	DOB:	Enrolled Grade:	Date:

OTHER HEALTH IMPAIRMENT (6.09.8) SCHOOL AGE

Other health impairment means having limited strength, vitality or alertness, including a heightened alertness to environmental stimuli, that results in limited alertness with respect to the educational environment, that is due to chronic or acute health problems such as asthma, attention deficit disorder or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, diabetes, epilepsy, a heart condition, hemophilia, lead poisoning, leukemia, nephritis, rheumatic fever, sickle cell anemia, and Tourette syndrome; that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

□ Yes □ No	1. Statement from physician includes:	
	□ The type of health impairment is:	
	Any school limitations	
	The possible need for and effects of medication	
□ Yes □ No	2. The effect of the impairment on (check all that apply):	
	□ Strength	
	□ Vitality	
	□ Alertness	

Student Name:	DOB:	Enrolled Grade:	Date:	

OTHER HEALTH IMPAIRMENT EARLY CHILDHOOD

"Other health impairment" means having limited strength, vitality or alertness, including a heightened alertness to environmental stimuli, that results in limited alertness with respect to the educational environment, that is due to chronic or acute health problems such as asthma, attention deficit disorder (ADD) or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), diabetes, epilepsy, a heart condition, hemophilia, lead poisoning, leukemia, nephritis, rheumatic fever, Tourette's Syndrome, and sickle cell anemia; and adversely affects a child's developmental/educational performance.

□ Yes □ No	1. Statement from physician includes:
	□ The type of health impairment is:
	Any developmental limitations created by the health
	impairment
	The possible need for and effects of medication
□ Yes □ No	2. The effect of the impairment on (check all that apply):
	□ Strength
	□ Vitality
	□ Alertness
□ Yes □ No	3. A delay of a least 1.5 Standard Deviations is demonstrated in one or
	more of the five areas of development.

Student Name: DOB: Enrolled Grade: Date:

SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITY (6.09.9) SCHOOL AGE

The term means a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations, including conditions such as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia. Specific Learning Disability does not include learning problems that are primarily the result of visual, hearing, or motor disabilities, of an intellectual disability, of emotional disturbance, or of environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantage.

□ Yes □ No	1. The student is provided with learning experiences and instruction appropriate for the student's age or state-approved grade level standards.
□ Yes □ No	 2. The child does not achieve adequately for the child's age or to meet State approved grade-level standards in one or more of the following areas, when provided with learning experiences and instruction appropriate for the child's age or State approved grade- level standards: Written Expression Oral Expression Listening Comprehension Basic Reading Skills Reading Fluency Skills Math Problem Solving Math Calculation AND the following procedure(s) was used to determine eligibility:(select at least one of A, B, or C below)
□ Yes □ No □ NA	A. The child does not make sufficient progress to meet age or State approved grade-level standards in one or more of the areas identified in paragraph 1 above of this section when using a process based on the child's response to scientific, research-based intervention; AND/OR
□ Yes □ No □ NA	 B. The child exhibits a pattern of strengths and weaknesses in performance, achievement, or both, relative to age, State-approved grade-level standards, or intellectual development, that is determined by the group to be relevant to the identification of a specific learning disability using appropriate assessments, consistent with 34 CFR 300.304 and 300.305; AND/OR
□ Yes □ No □ NA	C. The student meets criteria for a severe discrepancy between achievement and ability. It is required that discrepancy be determined by regression analysis.
□ Yes □ No	 The deficits identified above are not primarily the result of vision, hearing, or motor impairments; intellectual disability; emotional disturbance, cultural factors, environmental or economic disadvantage, or limited English proficiency.
□ Yes □ No	4. The observation(s) has been completed in each area of deficit and complies with state and federal regulations.
□ Yes □ No	5. Are there any medical findings that are educationally relevant? If yes, describe:

Signatures of Multidisciplinary Team Members Determining Specific Learning Disability

Name	Signature	Position (Refer to AR	Agree	Disagree
		Regulation 6.07.1)		

Student Name:	DOB:	Enrolled Grade:	Date:

SPEECH OR LANGUAGE IMPAIRMENT SCHOOL AGE

Speech or language impairment means a communication disorder, such as stuttering, impaired articulation, a language impairment, or a voice impairment, that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

The operational definition under Arkansas regulation, which is designed to be compatible with the Federal definition, is as follows: "Speech or Language Impairment" means a communication disorder such as deviant articulation, fluency, voice, and/or comprehension and/or expression of language, spoken or written, which impedes the child's acquisition of basic cognitive and/or affective skills, as reflected in the Arkansas Department of Education curriculum standards.

□ Yes □ No	 Communication disorder in one or more of the following: Language Articulation Voice Fluency Other (Specify):
□ Yes □ No	LANGUAGE DISORDER Impaired comprehension and/or use of spoken, written, and/or other
	symbol systems. This disorder may involve the form of language (phonology, morphology, syntax), the content and meaning of language (semantics, prosody), and/or the function of language (pragmatics) in communication. Such disorders may involve one, all, or a combination of the following components of language.
□ Yes □ No	ARTICULATION An articulation disorder is the production and combination of speech sounds. An articulation disorder may manifest as an individual sound deficiency (traditional articulation disorder), incomplete or deviant use of the phonological system (phonological disorder), or poor coordination of oral-motor mechanism for purposes of speech production (apraxia/dysarthria).
□ Yes □ No	VOICE The feature of speech production that impacts tonal quality, pitch, loudness and resonance of speech.
□ Yes □ No	FLUENCY The feature of speech production that impacts the rate and rhythm of conversational speech. Slight to severe physical behaviors may also accompany the disorder.

Student Name:	DOB:	Enrolled Grade:	Date:

SPEECH/LANGUAGE IMPAIRMENT EARLY CHILDHOOD

"Speech or language impairment" means a communication disorder, such as stuttering, impaired articulation, a language impairment (comprehension and/or expression), or a voice impairment, that adversely effects a child's developmental/educational performance (e.g., impedes the child's acquisition of basic cognitive and affective performance skills).

\Box Yes \Box No	1. Communication disorder in one or more of the following:		
	□ Articulation		
	□ Voice		
	□ Fluency		
	□ Other (Specify):		
🗆 Yes 🗆 No	ARTICULATION		
	A. The child received a moderate or severe rating on a standardized articulation test		
	that yields a severity rating;		
	AND/OR		
	B. A two (2.0) standard deviation delay in speech production as measured by a		
	standardized articulation test or a percentile rank of 2.		
🗆 Yes 🗆 No	LANGUAGE		
	A. The child received of score of two (2) standardized receptive and expressive		
	language test or a percentile rank of 2;		
	AND		
	B. Assessment in the areas of morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatic through -		
	a. Analysis and documentation of a "standardized" language sample; or		
	b. Observation and informal assessment in these areas when standardized		
	instruments are not available		
\Box Yes \Box No	FLUENCY		
	The child should exhibit interruptions or dysfluencies (such as repetitions,		
	prolongations, blockage in flow of speech, struggle or avoidance behaviors) which		
	interfere with communication or are inconsistent with age or development in more		
	than one speaking situation.		
🗆 Yes 🗆 No	VOICE		
	The child demonstrates a deviation in voice quality, pitch or loudness when		
	interferes with communication or is inconsistent with age or development and there		
	has been a referral and medical clearance completed.		

Student Name:	DOB: Enr	olled Grade: Date:	

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (6.09.11) SCHOOL AGE

Traumatic brain injury means an acquired injury to the brain caused by an external physical force, resulting in total or partial functional disability or psychosocial impairment, or both, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Traumatic Brain Injury applies to open or closed head injuries resulting in impairments in one or more areas, such as cognition; language; memory; attention; reasoning; abstract thinking; judgment; problem-solving; sensory, perceptual, and motor abilities; psychosocial behavior; physical functions; information processing; and speech. Traumatic Brain Injury does not apply to brain injuries that are congenital or degenerative, or to brain injuries induced by birth trauma.

☐ Yes ☐ No	 1. The student has a documented open or closed head injury that results in an impairment in one or more of the following areas (check all that apply): Cognition Language Memory Attention Reasoning Abstract Thinking Judgment Problem Solving Sensory, perceptual, motor abilities Psycho-social behavior Physical functions Information processing Speech
□ Yes □ No	 The brain injury is not congenital or degenerative or induced by birth trauma.
□ Yes □ No	 3. A written statement from a physician to include: Diagnosis of traumatic brain injury consistent with the Federal Definition Physical and school limitations Medication needs Seizure management (if applicable)

Student Name:	DOB:	Enrolled Grade:	Date:	

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY EARLY CHILDHOOD

"Traumatic brain injury" means an acquired injury to the brain caused by an external physical force, resulting in total or partial functional disability or psychosocial impairment, or both, that adversely affects a child's developmental/ educational performance. The term applies to open or closed head injuries resulting in impairments in one or more areas, such as cognition; language; memory; attention; reasoning; abstract thinking; judgment; problem-solving; sensory, perceptual, and motor abilities; psychosocial behavior, physical functions; information processing; and speech. The term does not apply to brain injuries that are congenital or degenerative, or brain injuries induced by birth trauma.

☐ Yes □ No	 The student has a documented open or closed head injury that results in an impairment in one or more of the following areas (check all that apply): Cognition Language Memory Attention Reasoning Abstract Thinking Judgment Problem Solving Sensory, perceptual, motor abilities Psycho-social behavior Physical functions Information processing Speech
□ Yes □ No	2. The brain injury is not congenital or degenerative or induced by birth trauma.
□ Yes □ No	 3. A written statement from a physician to include: Diagnosis of traumatic brain injury consistent with federal definition Physical and preschool limitation Medication need Seizure management (If applicable)

Student Name: DOB: Enrolle	d Grade: Date:
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VISUAL IMPAIRMENT (6.09.12) SCHOOL AGE

Visual impairment including blindness means an impairment in vision that, even with correction, adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes both partial sight and blindness. Students with partial sight are those whose vision, although impaired, is still the primary channel of learning and, with adjustments, are able to perform the visual tasks required in the usual school situation. Generally, their visual acuity with correction is 20/70 or less. Students with blindness are those with no vision or with little potential for developing vision as a primary channel for learning and, therefore, must rely upon tactile and auditory sense to obtain information.

□ Yes □ No	 The child has any of the following conditions: Field restriction of less than 20 degrees at its widest point Cortically visually impaired and functioning at the definition of legal blindness Visual acuity, even with prescribed lenses, is 20/70 or worse in the better eye.
□ Yes □ No	 The student requires specialized materials and instruction in orientation and mobility, Braille, visual efficiency, or tactile exploration.

Student Name:	DOB:	Enrolled Grade:	Date:	

VISUAL IMPAIRMENT EARLY CHILDHOOD

"Visual Impairment including blindness" means an impairment in vision that, even with correction, adversely affects a child's developmental/educational performance. This term includes both partial sight and blindness. This impairment refers to abnormality of the eyes, the optic nerves or the visual center for the brain resulting in decreased visual acuity.

Students with visual impairments are identified as those with a corrected visual acuity of 20/70 or less in the better eye or field restriction of less than 20 degrees at its widest point or identified as cortically visually impaired and functioning at the definition of legal blindness.

□ Yes □ No	 The child has any of the following conditions: Field restriction of less than 20 degrees at its widest point Cortically visually impaired and functioning at the definition of legal blindness Visual acuity, even with prescribed lenses, is 20/70 or worse in the better eye.
□ Yes □ No	 The student requires specialized materials and instruction in orientation and mobility, Braille, visual efficiency, or tactile exploration.
□ Yes □ No	 A child demonstrates a documented limitation in visual functioning which interferes with the acquisition of new knowledge or skills in defined developmental areas.