

3.2 Definitions of Disability Terms

34 CFR § 300.8

The term *child with a disability* means a child evaluated in accordance with 34 CFR § 300.304 through 300.311 as having one or more of the disabilities listed below, and who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services. If it is determined that a child has one of the disabilities listed below, but only needs a related service and not special education, the child is not a *child with a disability* under IDEA. If, however, the related service required by the child is considered special education rather than a related service under State standards, the child would be determined to be a *child with a disability* under IDEA.

Disability Terms - IDEA

1. Autism (AU) means a developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age three, 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. The term does not apply if a child's educational performance is adversely affected primarily because the child has an emotional disturbance. A child who manifests the characteristics of autism after age three could be identified as having autism if the criteria in this section are satisfied.
2. Deaf-Blindness (DB) 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.
3. Deafness (D) means a hearing impairment that is so severe that the child is impaired in processing linguistic information through hearing, with or without amplification that adversely affects a child's educational performance.
4. Emotional Disturbance (ED) 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:
 - a. an inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors;
 - b. an inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers and teachers;
 - c. inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances;
 - d. a general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression;
 - e. a tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems.

Emotional disturbance includes schizophrenia. The term does not apply to children who are socially maladjusted, unless it is determined that they have an emotional disturbance.

5. Hearing Impairment (HI) means a hearing impairment, whether permanent or fluctuating, which adversely affects a child's educational performance but that is not included under the definition of "deafness".
6. Intellectual Disability (ID) means significantly sub-average general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period, which adversely affects a child's educational performance.

*Degrees of Severity (DSM-V)

- Mild Intellectual Disability IQ 50 to 70
 - Moderate Intellectual Disability IQ 35 to 49
 - Severe Intellectual Disability IQ 20 to 34
 - Profound Intellectual Disability IQ below 20
7. Multiple Disabilities (MD) means concomitant impairments (such as intellectual disability-blindness, intellectual disability-orthopedic 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. The term does not include deaf-blindness.
 8. Orthopedic Impairment (OI) 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).
 9. Other Health Impairment (OHI) 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; and adversely affects a child's educational performance.
 10. Specific Learning Disability (SLD) 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 the 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. The term does not include learning problems that are primarily the result of

visual, hearing, or motor disabilities, of intellectual disability, of emotional disturbance, or of environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantage.

11. Speech or Language Impairment (SLI) means a communication disorder, such as stuttering, impaired articulation, a language impairment, or a voice impairment, that adversely affects a child's educational performance.
12. Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) 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.
13. Visual Impairment including Blindness (VI) means an impairment that, even with correction, adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes both partially sight and blindness.
14. Developmental Delay (DD) means a child aged three through nine who is experiencing developmental delays, as defined by the State and as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures, in one or more of the following areas: physical development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, or adaptive development; and who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services.
