

Services for Children with Disabilities in King William County

Who is Eligible?



and



How to Get Started



Contact:

While we teach, we learn.

Seneca

If the information enclosed is needed in a language other than English, please feel free to contact the Department of Special Programs at (804) 769- 3434.

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PROVIDING SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN KING WILLIAM COUNTY

King William County School Board policy ensures a free and appropriate public education for all children, ages 2 through 21, who are identified as having disabilities.

This provision of services is available through a variety of special education programs and related services, in the least restrictive environment. Persons eligible for special education services are those individuals with the following disabilities:

1. **Autism** – a developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age 3, that adversely affects educational performance. Other characteristics often associated with autism are engagement in repetitive activities and stereotyped movements, resistance to environmental change and change in daily routines, and unusual responses to sensory experiences.
2. **Deafness** – 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 educational performance.
3. **Deaf-blindness** – simultaneous hearing and visual impairments, the combination of which causes such severe communication and other developmental and educational needs that they can not be accommodated in special education programs solely for deaf or blind children.
4. **Developmental Delay** – a significant delay in one or more the following areas of development for a child age 2 by Sept. 30th through age 6, inclusive:
 - a. Cognitive ability
 - b. Physical/Motor skills
 - c. Social/Emotional behavior
 - d. Adaptive skills
 - e. Communication skills
5. **Hearing Impairment** – an impairment in hearing whether permanent or fluctuating, that adversely affects educational performance, but does not include “deafness”.
6. **Intellectual Disability (previously Mental Retardation)**- significantly subaverage intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior,

and manifested during the developmental period, that adversely affects a child’s educational performance.

7. **Multiple Disabilities** – simultaneous 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 children with “deaf-blindness”.
8. **Orthopedic Impairment** – a severe orthopedic impairment that adversely affects educational performance. The term includes impairments caused by congenital anomaly (e.g. club foot, absence of some member, 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 contracture).
9. **Other Health Impairment** – 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.
10. **Emotional Disability** – 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 which cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors;
 - b. An inability to 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; or

- e. A tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems.

The term includes children who are schizophrenic, but does not include children who are socially maladjusted, unless it is determined that they also have an emotional disability.

11. **Specific Learning Disability**- a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or using language, spoken or written that may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or do mathematical calculations. The term includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia. The term does not include children who have learning problems which are primarily the result of visual, hearing, or motor disabilities, of intellectual disabilities (previously mental retardation), of emotional disability, or of environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantage.
12. **Speech or Language Impairment** – a communication disorder, such as stuttering, impaired articulation, expressive or receptive language impairment, or a voice impairment which adversely affects a child’s educational performance.
13. **Traumatic Brain Injury**- an acquired injury to the brain caused by external physical force, resulting in total or partial functional disability or psychosocial impairment, or both, that adversely affects the child’s 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.
14. **Visual Impairment (including Blindness)** – an impairment in vision that, even with correction, adversely affects a child’s educational performance. The term includes both partial sight and blindness.
Note: If your child is under the age of two and you suspect he/she may have a disability, please contact RISP (Rural Infant Services Program) at 800-305-2229 or 804-758-5250.