

XXX COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Accessible Instructional Materials

AIM-VA Eligibility Form for Print Disabilities

Student: _____ STI #: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Grade: _____ School Name: _____ School Division: _____

Division Level Administrator for AIM-VA: Sample DRM sample.drm@sampleschool.org

Schools' Digital Rights Manager (DRM): _____

Schools' DRM E-mail: _____ DRM Phone: _____

Use of the Accessible Instructional Materials Center of Virginia (AIM-VA) and/or the National Instructional Materials Accessibility Standards (NIMAS) materials is limited to students with a documented print disability in their Individualized Education Program (IEP). Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA, 2004) students who are blind, visually impaired, have a physical disability or a reading disability may be qualified to access specialized formats (braille, large print, digital text, audio) of textbooks and core instructional materials produced by AIM-VA under provisions of the Chafee Amendment to the Copyright Act.

As a result, school divisions must keep on file documentation of students' eligibility to use instructional materials produced by AIM-VA and/or from NIMAS files. SampleSchool students currently receiving special education services due to having blindness, visual impairment, or physical limitations have sufficient documentation already on file within the student's cumulative record to receive specialized formats of textbooks and core instructional materials from AIM-VA. No additional paperwork is needed. Certification for a student with a print disability due to organic dysfunction must be provided by a qualified professional, as explained below:

Definitions for Competent Authority in Organic Dysfunction Certification:

Certification of a child having a print disability due to **organic dysfunction** must be completed by doctors of medicine or doctors of osteopathy, who may consult with colleagues in associated discipline.

I certify that this student is a student with a reading disability due to organic dysfunction

Signature of Doctor of Medicine or Doctor of Osteopathy

Printed Name and Title

Date

Further Clarification on Organic Dysfunction

The following definitions are from a Virginia Dept. of Education Superintendent's Memo dated January 9th, 2015. The complete memo, Superintendent's Memo #004-15, can be found online at http://www.doe.virginia.gov/administrators/superintendents_memos/2015/004-15.shtml Some examples of organic dysfunction from the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke are also included.

Organic Dysfunction:

Organic dysfunction means the cause of the reading disability is physically based and it does not include reading difficulties that are caused by social or environmental factors, or educational deficiencies. Examples of an organic dysfunction may include conditions such as **dyslexia, dyscalculia, dysgraphia, and aphasia**. The requirement for a physician's certification as indicated in Superintendent's Memo #174-13 could include the physician's review of a student's educational record that provides documentation from assessments that show characteristics of the above conditions, such as dyslexia.

Dyslexia:

Dyslexia is distinguished from other learning disabilities due to its weakness occurring at the phonological level. Dyslexia is a specific learning disability that is neurobiological in origin. It is characterized by difficulties with accurate and/or fluent word recognition and by poor spelling and decoding abilities. These difficulties typically result from a deficit in the phonological component of language that is often unexpected in relation to other cognitive abilities and the provision of effective classroom instruction. Secondary consequences may include problems in reading comprehension and reduced reading experience that can impede growth of vocabulary and background knowledge.

Some examples of organic dysfunction are:

- ADHD
- Asperger Syndrome
- Autism
- Cancers
- Chronic Pain
- Developmental Disorders
- Dyscalculia
- Dyslexia
- Dysgraphia
- Dyspraxia
- Epilepsy
- Gerstmann's Syndrome
- Head/Brain Injuries
- Headache/Migraine
- Huntington's disease
- Learning disabilities
- Motor System Disorders
- Neurological Issues (including ataxia, degeneration, dementia, palsies, encephalitis)
- Overuse disorders/ Repetitive motion disorders
- Paralysis
- Seizure Disorders
- Stroke
- Tumors