Special Education Proposed Guidance for Universal Screener

REVISED 3.19

The definition of dyslexia states that deficits in the components of language are often unexpected in relation to other cognitive abilities of the student. Senate Enrolled Act 217, also known as “the dyslexia law,” is intended to address general education students who are not keeping up, or are predicted to not keep up, with grade level content.

Members of the case conference committee will use their professional integrity and judgement when determining whether administering universal screener is developmentally appropriate for the student and will deliver new data or information that would otherwise not be attained by existing data or the student’s current IEP eligibility.

This population may include students with IEP’s in the following eligibility areas; blind or low vision, deaf and hard of hearing, deaf/blind, multiple disabilities, and/or students with cognitive disabilities. Each student’s situation and IEP should be evaluated individually and the decision as whether the universal screener shall be administered to the student will be made by members of the case conference committee.

Regardless of the case conference committee’s decision of administering the universal screener, it is the recommendation of the Indiana Department of Education that school corporations or charter schools receive a parent’s signature as to whether they would like their student screened. If this case conference committee decision is not listed in the IEP, this documentation should be added under additional documents.