Broaden your eligibility determination criteria to include other activities, such as a major bodily functions, to avoid Section 504 Violations:

- CCR has determined that a district denied a student FAPE because it failed to consider the impact of his impairment on major life activities other than LEARNING."
- Avoid making Section 504 eligibility decisions pending further guidance on application of the ADA Amendments Act.
- Students earning straight A's may still need accommodations.
- Many schools are asking if they need to place a student, already on a IHP, on a Section 504 Plan:
 - The ADAAA broadened the definition of disability used in determining if a student is 504-eligible.
 - According to the *Oxnard (CA) Union High School District, 55 IDELR* 21 (OCR 2009). Case a student was absent a significant number of days, and his physician indicated that this would remain the same in the future, "Given the Amendments Act, it is unwise to say out of hand that the student's impairment is not a disability under Section 504.
 - "It may be better to err on the side of caution when deciding whether a student has a disability."
- The ADA Amendments Act states that "major life activities include, but are not limited to: 42 USC 12102(2) (A).
 - Caring for one-self
 - Performing manual task
 - Seeing, hearing, eating, sleeping, & walking
 - Standing, lifting, bending, speaking, breathing, learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating and working
- Major life activities also include "the operation of a major bodily function, including but not limited to: 42 USC 12102(2)(B).
 - Functions of the immune system,
 - Normal cell growth, digestive, bowel, bladder,
 - Neurological brain, respiratory, circulatory,
 - Endocrine, and reproductive functions

