# ARKANSAS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF 

EST. 1849

2400 W. MARKHAM
LITTLE ROCK, AR. 72205

# FACILITIES AN OVERVIEW OF CAMPUS BUILDINGS AND USAGE 



## 17 Rasnick

- Technology Department
- Storage
- Daycare (third party)


## 17a Pack Hall

- Lower School Girls Dorm
- Lower School Boys Dorm


## 18 Elementary School

- ECC program
- Kindergarten-5th Grade
- Elementary Administration Offices
- Therapy services
- Audiology satellite office
- Student and Family Services office


## 19 CTE Buildiing

- Business, Art, Agricultural Sciences, Graphic Design, Computer, ASL, Photography, etc. classrooms
- R.O.A.R. Store (PBIS program)
- Printing Studio
- Mental Health Offices
- Green house and animal program


## 20 Maintenance $H$ Q

- Tools and machinery storage
- Maintenance supplies


## 20 M\&R HQ

- ASD M\&R storage


## 22 Maintenance Shed

- Overflow supply storage


## 23 Large Storage

- Machine and equipment storage
- Large supply storage


## 24 Elevate Housing

- 18-21 program-Boys Dorm


## 25 Superintendent's House

## 26 Breeding Cafeteria

- Cafeteria
- Child Nutrition Offices
- Child Nutrition Storage (cold/dry)
- Mail Room
- M\&R Office
- Custodial storage


## 27 Bradley Hall

- Middle School girls dorm
- High School girls dorm


## 28 Shibley Hall

- Transportation and Maintenance Departments
- Overflow dorms


## 29 Marsden Hall

- Middle School boys dorm
- High School boys dorm


## 30 Adcock Hall

- Business and Human Resources Departments
- Curriculum, Innovation, and Instruction Department


## 31 Pavilion

## 32 Owens Hall

- ADCC and Elevate Offices
- 18-21 program- Girls Dorm


## 33 Outreach

- Statewide Services Department
- Audiology Department


## 34 Administration

- Superintendent's Office
- Development Department
- Admissions, Communications, \& Events Department
- Shared Department Storage


## 35 High School

- 9th-12th grade
- High School Library
- High School Administration Offices
- Education Counselor
- Speech Theraphy office


## 36 Museum- Arkansas Deaf Heritage Center

## 37 Parnell Hall

- Auditorium
- 6th-8th Grade
- Middle School Administration Offices
- Speech Therapy
- Counseling Offices
- Old school gym


## 38 Nutt Athletic Center

- Gymnasium
- PE and Dance Class
- Weight room
- Locker rooms
- Concession stand
- Custodial offices
- Storage
- Pool


## 39 Concession Buildiing

- Concession stand and storage for football field


## 40 Leopard Spot

- Tornado Shelter
- Meeting location


## 41 Proposed Health Center

- Joint ASBVI/ASD shared services
- Health Clinic
- Student and Family Services
- Mental Health Offices (including Counseling)
- Low vision Clinic

Arkansas School for the Deaf

Dream it. Believe it. Achieve it.

## Brief History

The Arkansas School for the Deaf (ASD) was established in 1849 with support of the State of Arkansas. ASD has a strong legacy, based in Little Rock: it is the only school for students who are deaf or hard of hearing in the state of Arkansas and serves as the center for Deaf Education throughout the state. ASD is not only one of the state's oldest schools, but the oldest school for the deaf west of the Mississippi River. ASD is a fully accredited, tuition-free state public school for eligible preschool and $K-12$ students who are Deaf and Hard of Hearing, and it follows a state-mandated curriculum and provides individualized education to students from throughout Arkansas, many of whom live on campus during the week in dormitories.

ASD has a rich heritage of working together to create learning opportunities for academic excellence and personal independence. The staff of ASD supports this mission by providing students with dynamic opportunities for learning and delivering more equitable access to the world around them, truly instilling independence, autonomy, and confidence in all our students. ASD is proud to be a leader in the field of deaf education nationwide.

## Vision Statement

Achievement - At ASD, students have a place to belong where they can excel and thrive. ASD prepares students from birth to age 21 to be college and career ready by ensuring students achieve the essential skills of a rigorous curriculum in a bilingual environment where American Sign Language (ASL) and English are equally valued.
Innovation - ASD implements bold and creative strategies, connecting ideas and technologies to meet the changing needs of our students, maximize their success, and enhance ASD's reputation as the Arkansas resource center on deafness and a premier leader in bilingual education.
Collaboration - ASD nurtures interactions within our community, as well as creating partnerships locally and globally, to bring new opportunities to our students and to strengthen the future of ASD.
Excellence - ASD recognizes excellence as equipping a diverse community of promising young people to go out in the world with the confidence to lead lives of integrity, purpose, and achievement in an increasingly global society.

## Mission Statement

The mission of the Arkansas School for the Deaf is to empower Deaf, Deaf-Blind, and Hard of Hearing children to become highly effective communicators who are educated, motivated, and independent. At ASD, students are transformed into confident young people, inspired to achieve their goals, with the skills to succeed in a competitive world.

## Programs and Services

ASD has served deaf students across the state of Arkansas for 174 years. On campus, we house our early childhood program, school-age program (K-12), and our career readiness program (18-21), as well as multiple outreach services, including Statewide Services (birth to three program and public school support) and Arkansas Deaf Career Center. These programs are comprehensive in supporting student outcomes, both at ASD and throughout public schools across the state. Furthermore, Arkansas School for the Deaf departments and staff collaborate with local organizations and agencies to increase the impact of our services and further deaf education outcomes statewide.

## Current Enrollment

September 2023 Report of August's Enrollment Numbers

|  | Last Year | Last Month | This Month | New Students | Prospective Students |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *Statewide Services | 32 | 42 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preschool | 9 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary | 46 | 44 | 44 | 3 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Middle School | 18 | 19 | 20 | 1 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| High School | 42 | 42 | 40 | 1 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ADCC | 8 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL Enrolled pk - 12 | 115 | 113 | 112 | 7 | 15 |
| Total Served | 155 | 163 | 162 | 8 | 18 |

ASD Resource Sheet
Deafness, ASL, Interpreters, Language Deprivation, etc.

## Deafness

Deafness is a spectrum. The deaf and hard of hearing community is diverse. There are variations in how a person becomes deaf or hard of hearing, level of hearing, age of onset, educational background, communication methods, and cultural identity. How people "label" or identify themselves is personal and may reflect identification with the deaf and hard of hearing community, the degree to which they can hear, or the relative age of onset. For example, some people identify themselves as "late-deafened," indicating that they became deaf later in life. Other people identify themselves as "deaf-blind," which usually indicates that they are deaf or hard of hearing and also have some degree of vision loss.

Some people believe that the term "people with hearing loss" is inclusive and efficient. However, some people who were born deaf or hard of hearing do not think of themselves as having lost their hearing. Over the years, the most commonly accepted terms have come to be "deaf," "Deaf," and "hard of hearing" (National Association of the deaf, 2023).

## American Sign Language

American Sign Language (ASL) is a visual language. With signing, the brain processes linguistic information through the eyes. The shape, placement, and movement of the hands, as well as facial expressions and body movements, all play important parts in conveying information.
Sign language is not a universal language - each country has its own sign language, and regions have dialects, much like the many languages spoken all over the world. According to the World Federation of the Deaf, there are more than 200 signed languages used across the globe.

ASL is the heritage language of deaf people. Like any spoken language, ASL is a language with its own unique rules of grammar and syntax. Like all languages, ASL is a living language that grows and changes over time.

## Interpreters

The demand for qualified interpreters exists in many settings: educational interpreting in K-12 and higher education settings; in the community, such as for doctor's visits, court appearances, and business meetings; and for the provision of video relay services (VRS) and video remote interpreting (VRI) services. A qualified interpreter is one who can, both receptively and expressively, interpret accurately, effectively, and impartially, using any necessary specialized vocabulary.

ASL interpreters are required to receive strict certifications based on the requirements of the interpreting event. Interpreters can be certified at the state or national level. Interpreters are a right, required under the American's with Disabilities Act (Americans with Disabilities Act of 1989, Public Law 336, U.S. Statutes at Large 104 (1990): 327-378.)

## Language Deprivation

Definition: the lack of exposure to a full language during the early stages of development-birth to three years old is typically when language acquisition occurs (Gulati, 2018).

Effects: after prolonged Adverse Childhood Communication Experiences (ACCEs), many deaf adults suffer from hypertension, high blood pressure, diabetes, and other serious health related issues (Kushalnagar, 2020).

## Communication Neglect

Definition: when an individual knows a complete language but those around him or her choose not to provide linguistic access.

Effects: after prolonged ACCEs, many deaf adults suffer from anxiety disorders, depression, and other mental health related issues (Kushalnagar, 2020).

## 95\% Rule

95 percent of deaf or hard of hearing babies are born to hearing parents. Most of these parents have never even met a deaf person, much less know ASL. The impact of this Rule is that many deaf and hard of hearing infants and toddlers do not receive adequate early intervention services, which can lead to Language Deprivation. (Mitchell, Ross E; Karchmer, Michael A., 2004)

## Newborn Hearing Screenings

Good news! Arkansas is one of the top ten states in the country to provide NBHS before the age of one month. However, we struggle to follow Joint Commission for Infant Hearing (JCIH) 1-3-6 guidelines that suggest infants are screened at one month, diagnosed at three months, and receive services by six months because we cannot recruit and retain qualified staff.

## Arkansas School for the deaf Est. 1849


Legend


