Children from birth to age three years automatically qualify for early intervention services if they have a documented medical diagnosis of any of the following conditions:

- 18q Deletion syndrome
- 2p21 Deletion syndrome
- 49, XXXX (Pentasomy X)
- 49, XXXXY syndrome
- 9p Deletion syndrome
- Aicardi syndrome
- Albinism
- Amyoplasia
- Angelman syndrome
- Aniridia
- Anophthalmia
- Anoxic brain injury
- Apert syndrome
- Arthrogryposis
- Autism Spectrum Disorders
- Bardet-Biedl syndrome
- Bilateral Perisylvian syndrome, congenital
- Brachial Plexopathy
- Brain Malformation, congenital
- Cerebral Palsy
- CHARGE syndrome
- Cockayne syndrome
- Cornelia de Lange syndrome
- Cortical Visual Impairment
- Cri du chat syndrome
- Cytomegalovirus (CMV), congenital
- Deafblind delayed
- Delayed Visual Maturation (DVM)
- DiGeorge/Velocardiofacial syndrome
- Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)
- Encephalocele
- Failure to Thrive
- Familial Exudative Vitreoretinopathy (FEVR)
- Fetal Alcohol syndrome
- Fetal Hydantoin syndrome
- Fetal Valproate syndrome
- FG syndrome
- Fragile X syndrome
- Gaucher Disease, Type II
- Goldenhar syndrome
- Hearing loss
- Herpes, congenital
- HIV, congenital
- Hunter syndrome
- Hurler-Scheie syndrome
- Hypothyroidism, untreated
- Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy (HIE)
- Jacobsen syndrome
- Kleefstra (9q34 Deletion) syndrome
- Klinefelter syndrome
- Kugelburg-Welander disease (SMA3)
- Lead Poisoning, venous blood level >10mcg/dL
- Leber's Congenital Amaurosis
- Lesch-Nyhan syndrome
- Limb Reduction Defect
- Lowe syndrome
- Maple Syrup Urine Disease
- Marshall-Smith syndrome
- Menkes syndrome
- Methylmalonic acidemia
- Microcephaly
- Microphthalmia
- Möbius Sequence
- Muscular Dystrophy
- Muscular Dystrophy, Becker Type
- Muscular Dystrophy, Duchenne Type
- Myopathies
- Neonatal Abstinence syndrome (NAS)
- Neurofibromatosis Type 1
- Neurotrauma, inflicted
- Niemann-Pick disease
- Optic Atrophy
- Optic Nerve Hypoplasia
- Osteogenesis imperfecta
- Persistent Hyperplastic Primary Vitreous
- Pervasive Developmental Disorder (PDD), NOS
- Phenylketonuria (PKU), untreated
- Phthisis Bulbi
- Pierre-Robin syndrome
- Prader-Willi syndrome
- Retinal Detachment
- Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP), Stage 4/5
- Rubella, congenital
- Rubenstein-Taybi syndrome
- Sanfilippo syndrome
- Schinzel-Giedion syndrome
- Semilobar holoprosencephaly
- Septo-Optic Dysplasia
- Sly syndrome
- Spina Bifida
- Spinal Cord Injury with Cord Involvement
- Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA)
- Sturge-Weber syndrome
- Syphilis, congenital
- Tay-Sachs disease
- Tethered Cord syndrome (TCS)
- Toxoplasmosis, congenital
- Treacher Collins syndrome
- Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)
- Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)
- Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)
- Tuberous Sclerosis
- Unbalanced Chromosomal Translocation
- VACTERL association
- Ventilator dependence
- Waardenburg syndrome, Types I & II
- Walker-Warburg syndrome
- Werdnig-Hoffman disease (SMA1)
- Williams syndrome
- Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome
- Zika, congenital

Note: When an initial diagnosis is acute in nature, it may be appropriate to establish ongoing eligibility by Standard Score or Informed Clinical Opinion.