



Department of
Developmental Disabilities

Transition from Part C



**Presentation for New
Service Coordinators
Sept 2018**

What is challenging about facilitating Transition?



What is Transition?

the process of changing, or a change from one form or condition to another
- the Cambridge English Dictionary

the process of assisting the family in moving from Early Intervention to wherever the child will go between his/her third birthday and the time he/she starts kindergarten.



TIME
for
Change

**What do we mean by “wherever
the child will go at age 3?”**



How is transition different for children who may be eligible for Part B?



What is the Transition Planning Conference (TPC?)

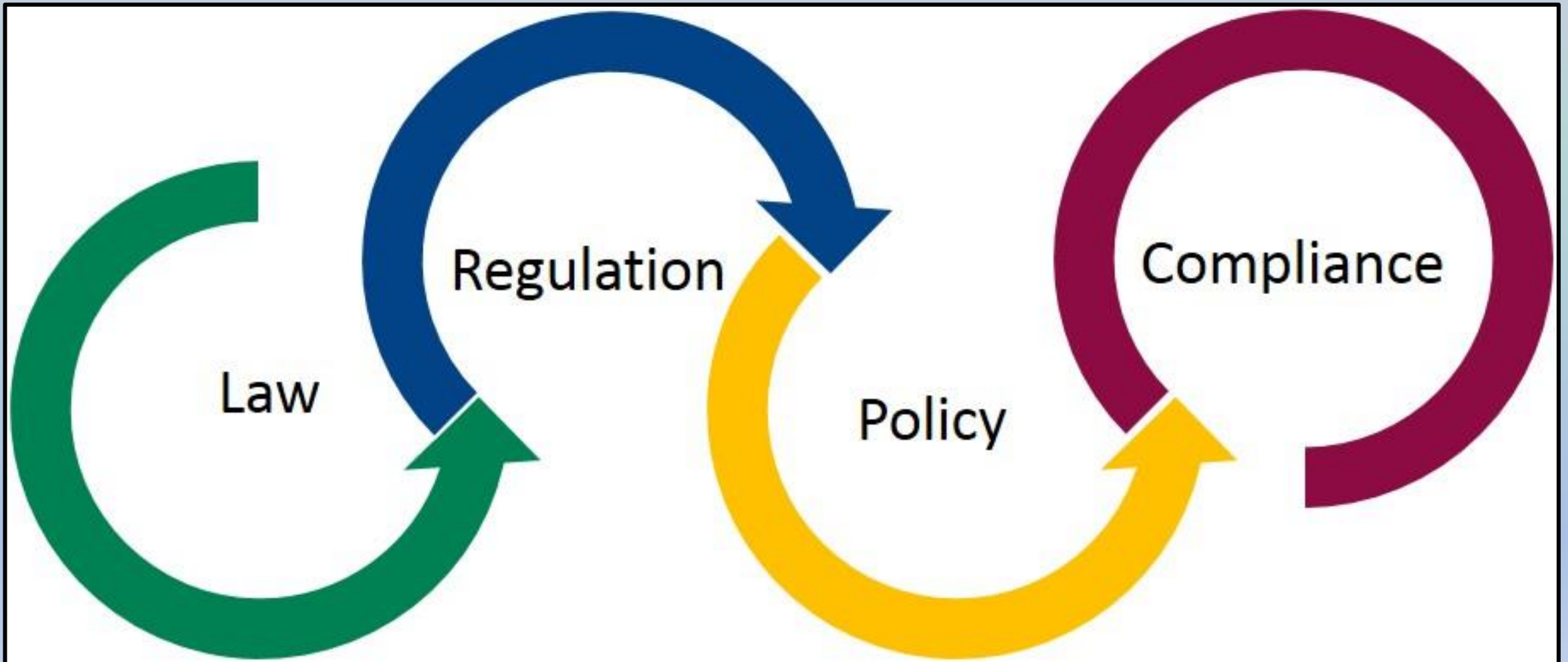
Part C



Between
9 months and 90
days before child's
third birthday

Part B
Head Start
Child Care
Home
Other
Options

What compliance factors are related to Transition?



**Notification
of
Potentially
Eligible
Children**

February
1st

May
1st

August
1st

November
1st



Opting Out

I have been informed of the notification requirement and choose NOT to have the above identified information sent to the LEA.

Parent Signature

Date

Parent Signature

Date

What happens when?



If...	Then....
Eligibility determined more than 45 days but less than 90 days before child's third birthday	Provide transition notification ASAP before child's third birthday
Child referred to SC less than 45 days before his/her third birthday	Evaluation, Assessment, Initial IFSP Meeting not needed. SC must refer to LEA (with parent's consent)

**Can the family change their
mind about notifying the
LEA?**

YES



Prior to the TPC



**What
steps are
required
by the
EISC?**

Explain the purpose
of the TPC

Add individualized
steps and services

Discuss transition
options

**What
is the LEA's
responsibility
during early
transition
planning?**



**Transition
Conference
Invitation to
the LEA**



**What
activities
need to occur
prior to the
TPC?**

Who?

Where?

When?

**What if the
family
declines to
have the LEA
invited?**



**What if the
family
changes their
mind?**



What should occur with late referrals to EI?

If....	Then...
Child referred to Part C between 45 and 90 days prior to third birthday	Conduct evaluation, assessment and initial IFSP meeting. If child eligible for Part C, develop transition outcome and provide child's information to LEA ASAP.
Child referred less than 45 days prior to child's third birthday	SC Agency not required to conduct evaluation, assessment or initial IFSP meeting. If potentially eligible for Part B, child must be referred to LEA (with parent consent).

Transition Planning Conference



**How does the
EISC prepare the
parent for the
TPC?**

**Explain and
prepare parent
for the TPC**



Describe
purpose of
TPC

Obtain consent
to invite the
LEA, PSP, Other
Providers

**What steps
must the
EISC take to
coordinate
the TPC?**

Send meeting notices

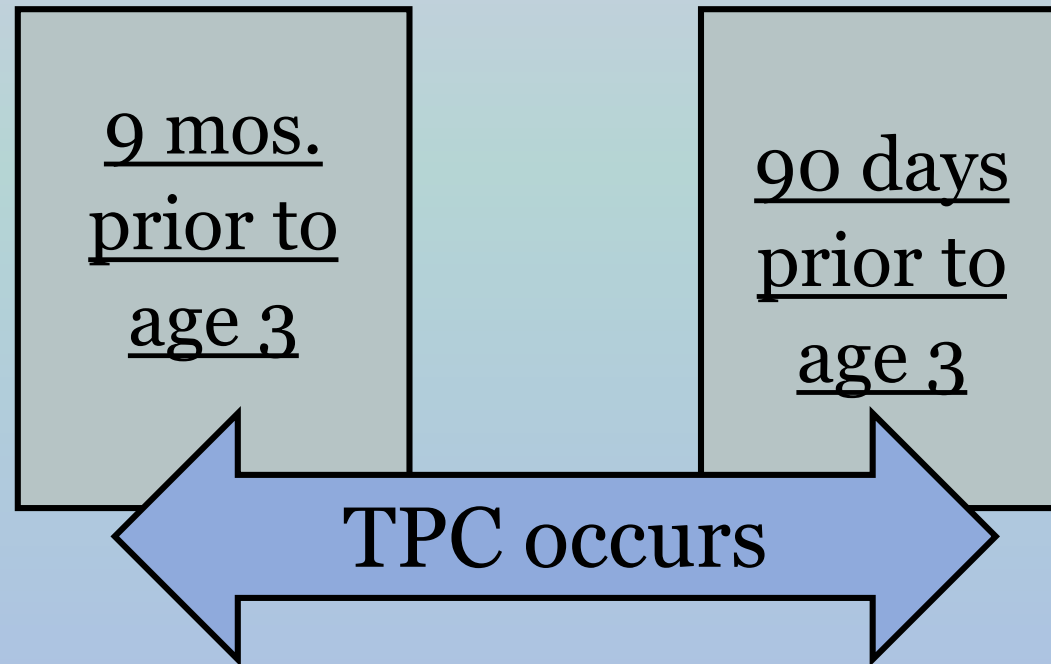
Call to schedule

Ensure all participants are
able to attend

Follow up with IFSP team
members unable to attend

Facilitate meeting to ensure
parents are informed of options
and understand rights

**When must
the TPC be
scheduled?**



**Does the LEA
need to
complete
forms or
activities
before the
TPC?**



What happens during the TPC?

The EISC and the IFSP team, must develop and/or review the transition goals, steps, and services that relate to the *family's vision for the child's growth and progress and ensure a smooth transition.*

**How does the
EISC
document the
TPC in case
notes?**



Ohio Help Me Grow Case Notes

Child's Name: _____ Date of Birth: ___/___/___

Early Track ID: _____

Date	Narrative	Signature

The TPC provides an opportunity for families to learn in more detail about their **LEA's programs and services** and for the LEA representative to learn about the **child and family**.

The EISC and the LEA, along with the family must identify program(s) and service(s) that best meet the family's **priorities and needs**.



**Can parental
consents for
Part B
evaluation be
signed at the
TPC?**



60 days to
complete Part
B initial
evaluation

**What if a family
referred to Part
B declines to
provide consent
for initial
screening and
evaluation?**

**Can a child's
eligibility be
determined at
the TPC?**

**No. The TPC is to
prepare and plan for
the child and family's
transition from Part
C to Part B.**



Initial Evaluation for Part B



**What is the
LEA's
responsibility
for conducting
an initial
evaluation?**



What does the LEA do prior to conducting an evaluation?



Information from the parents



Information related to enabling the child to be involved



Progress in age appropriate activities

Gathering information about the child

**Can the LEA use
Part C
assessments and
evaluations in
determining
eligibility for
Part B?**



**Can Part C
assessment data
alone determine
eligibility for Part
B?**



**What happens
when a referral
comes to Part C
when the child is 45
days or less from
their third
birthday?**



Eligibility Determination Meeting



What areas must be addressed?

Adaptive behavior

Cognition

Communication

Hearing

Vision

Sensory/motor functioning

Social-emotional functioning

Behavioral functioning

What disabilities* result in a child being found eligible for Part B?

***as defined in paragraph
(C) (6) of rule 3301-51-11**

Autism

Cognitive Disability

Deaf-blindness

Deafness

Emotional disturbance

Hearing impairment

Multiple disabilities

Orthopedic impairment

Other health impairment

Specific learning impairment

Speech or language impairment

Traumatic Brain Injury

Visual impairment

Developmental Delay

If the student is determined eligible for Part B, is he/she required to receive them?



**Should the LEA
provide the Part C
SC agency a copy of
the eligibility
determination?**



Individualized Education Plan (IEP)



Frequently-Asked Questions



Q: Can the LEA refuse to accept a referral from Part C?

A: No. Regardless of the time of year it is received, the LEA must accept and act upon a referral.

Q: What if the LEA doesn't offer pre-school education services?

A: The IDEA requires all school districts to offer a full continuum of services. If the LEA doesn't have preschool special education services available at the time of a Part C referral, it must either develop preschool special education services or participate with a program that has services available.

Frequently-Asked Questions



Q: Who determines if Extended School Year (ESY) preschool special education services are necessary for a student with disabilities?

A: ODE shall decide annually if preschool special education services are necessary for a student.

Q: How does the IEP team determine if extended school year services are necessary?

A: The LEA shall provide extended school year services in accordance with 300.106.

Next Topic:

Child Outcomes
Summary

Dates:

Tue, Nov 13
Thu, Nov 29

Other Questions?



THANK
YOU!

