Annotated Version OSEP Transition Checklist for Reviewing Transition Documents under

Section II.A.10 of the IDEA Part C Grant Application

The Part C regulations in new 34 CFR §303.209(a)(3) require the State to include in its IDEA Part C application a description of how the State will meet each of the requirements in 34 CFR §303.209(b) through (f). In addition, new 34 CFR §303.209(a)(3)(ii) requires the lead agency to have either a transition interagency or intra-agency agreement to address how the State will meet the IDEA Part C early childhood transition requirements in 34 CFR §303.209(b) through (f) (including any policies adopted by the lead agency under 34 CFR §303.401(d) and (e), and §303.344(h)) and the IDEA Part B early childhood transition requirements in 34 CFR §\$300.101(b), 300.124, 300.321(f) and 300.323(b).

OSEP has reviewed the State's transition [policies and procedures titled [insert] and/or agreement between [insert name of parties] dated [insert date]] submitted under Section II.A.10 of the State's IDEA Part C Grant Application and identified the following issues.

IDEA Part C Early Childhood Transition	State's Transition	State's Transition	<u>Issue</u>	Required Action
Requirements	<u>Policy</u>	<u>Agreement</u>		
A. Transition Notification				
The lead agency must notify the SEA and the LEA (where the toddler receiving Part C services resides) that a toddler who is receiving Part C services and who is potentially eligible for services under the Part B section 619 preschool program will shortly turn three years old and exit the Part C program. (34 CFR §303.209(b))			The State's policy and Agreement must ensure that the SEA and the LEA both receive the transition notice.	
Notification must occur not fewer than 90 days prior to the child's third birthday. §303.209(b)			When describing transition timelines, States must either use the number of days described in the regulations or provide a direct citation to the federal regulations. Policies are insufficient if they only say that "federal requirements will be met" without specifying the requirement. Policies must be clear that "not fewer than 90 days" is a requirement and not a guideline, so the state needs to	

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	use terms like "must" or "will" rather than "should." For transition notification, States are not required to have an outer limit time period (i.e., the 9-month maximum time period that is required for transition plans and conferences). A State may adopt an outer limit time period for transition notification (such as 12 to 9 months prior to the child's 3 rd birthday), provided that the notification must occur not later than the 90-day minimum time frame.
If the lead agency determines that the toddler is eligible for early intervention services more than 45 days but less than 90 days before that toddler's third birthday, the State must provide the Transition Notification as soon as possible after determining the toddler's eligibility. §303.209(b)	See comment above concerning timelines requirements.
If a child is referred to the lead agency fewer than 45 days before the toddler's third	See comment above concerning timelines requirements.
birthday, the lead agency is not required to conduct an evaluation, assessment, or initial Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) meeting. If that child may be eligible for preschool services under Part B of the IDEA, the lead agency, with parental consent if applicable and required under §303.414, must refer the toddler to the SEA and the LEA where the toddler resides. §303.209(b)	Note: Parental consent may not be applicable if the lead agency is the SEA, but the SEA lead agency may choose to add a consent requirement.
The State must ensure that the notification is consistent with any "Opt-Out" policy adopted by the State, under §303.401(e), permitting a parent to object to disclosure of personally identifiable information. §303.209(b)(2)	If the State has no Transition Notification Opt-Out policy, then this provision would not be applicable. If the State has a Transition Notification Opt-Out policy, it must

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Unless the State lead agency has an opt-out policy, the lead agency must disclose to the SEA and the LEA where the child resides, in accordance with §303.209(b)(1)(i) and (b)(1)(ii), the following personally identifiable information under the Act: (i) A child's name. (ii) A child's date of birth. (iii) Parent contact information (including parents' names, addresses, and telephone numbers). §303.401(d)	be submitted for review as part of Section II.A.10 of the application. Regardless of whether the State has an Opt-Out policy, the State policies and Agreement need to specify what information is included in the transition notification, including the child's name, child's date of birth, and parent contact information. The State policies and Agreement need to specify that the parent contact information includes the parent's name, address and telephone number. A State may also include, as part of the potification information the name
	the notification information, the name and contact information of the service coordinator, as well as the native language of the parent, as this is part of the child find information needed by Part B to contact the parent.
A State lead agency, through its policies and procedures, may require EIS providers, prior to making the limited disclosure described in 303.401(d)(1), to inform parents of a toddler with a disability of the intended disclosure and allow the parents a specified time period to object to the disclosure in writing. If a parent (in a State that has adopted the policy 303.401(e)(1)) objects during the time period provided by the State, the lead agency and EIS provider are not permitted to make such a disclosure under 303.401(d) and §303.209(b)(1)(i) and (b)(1)(ii). §303.401(e)	An Opt-Out policy must specify: (1) When parents will be notified. (2) How parents will be notified. (3) The length of time parents have to opt out. (4) How parents can opt out (note that parents can opt out only in writing). (5) Content of Notice, which must include: (a) the information to be disclosed (child's name & date of birth and parent contact information); (b) right to opt out of disclosure;

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	(c) the time period the parent has to notify lead agency that the parent is opting out; and (d) how parent can opt out (in writing).
B. Transition Conference If a toddler with a disability may be eligible	
for Part B preschool services, with the	
family's approval, the lead agency convenes	
a transition conference with the appropriate parties to discuss any services the toddler	
may receive under Part B. §303.209(c)(1)	
If the toddler may be eligible for Part B	When describing transition timelines,
preschool services, then the conference must	States must either use the number of
be held no later than 90 days before the toddler's third birthday, but, at the discretion	days described in the regulations or provide a direct citation to the federal
of all parties, may occur up to nine months	regulations. Polices are insufficient if
before the toddler's third birthday.	they only say that "federal
§303.209(c)(1)	requirements will be met" without specifying the requirement.
	Policies must be clear that "no later than 90 days" is a requirement and
	not a guideline, so the State needs to
	use terms like "must" or "will"
If a toddler with a disability is not potentially	rather than "should." State policies must address toddlers
eligible for Part B preschool services, with	who are <u>not</u> potentially eligible for
the family's approval, the lead agency makes	Part B services, unless the policy
reasonable efforts to convene a conference with the appropriate parties to discuss other	makes clear that all children served under Part C are treated as
appropriate services that the toddler may	potentially eligible under Part B.
receive. §303.209(c)(2)	If the Dant P processor will not be
	If the Part B program will not be involved in the transition of toddlers
	not potentially eligible for Part B

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agreement does not need to address this requirement. In addition to the parties mentioned in \$303.209(c)(1)and (2), \$303.343(a) describes the other required participants for a transition conference meeting. They are (1) the
In addition to the parties mentioned in \$303.209(c)(1)and (2), \$303.343(a) describes the other required participants for a transition
parent or parents of the child; (2) other family members, as requested by the parents, if feasible to do so; (3) an advocate or person outside of the family, if requested by the parents; (4) The designated service coordinator; (5) a person or persons directly involved in evaluations and assessments; and (6) as appropriate, persons who will be providing EI
services to the child and family.
sorrices to the child and family.
This requirement applies to all toddlers leaving Part C, not just those moving to Part B.
"Include the family in the development of the transition plan" means more than simply allowing parents to attend. State policies must make it clear that families are included and participate in the development of the plan. The transition plan needs to be in the

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plan in the IFSP not fewer than 90 days, but at the discretion of all parties up to 9 months,		IFSP, not just completed, within the applicable time frame.	
before the toddler's birthday. §303.209(d)(2)			
The transition plan in the IFSP must include,			
consistent with 34 CFR §303.344(h), any			
appropriate steps for the toddler to exit the			
Part C program and any transition services			
needed by that toddler and his or her family.			
§§303.209(d)(3)			
The IFSP must include the steps and services		Multiple States have missed these two	
to be taken to support the smooth transition		provisions in their initial draft	
of the child, in accordance with §\$303.209		policies:	
and 303.211(b)(6), from Part C services to—			
(i) Preschool services under Part B of the		State polices need a provision that	
Act, to the extent that those services are		ensures that the IFSP contains	
appropriate;		confirmation that the transition	
(ii) Part C services under §303.211; or		notification (which requires child find	
(iii) Other appropriate services.		information to be transmitted to the	
(2) The steps must include		LEA or other relevant agency) has	
(i) Discussions with, and training of, parents,		occurred.	
as appropriate, regarding future placements			
and other matters related to the child's		The State polices must also ensure	
transition;		that the IFSP contains <u>identification</u>	
(ii) Procedures to prepare the child for		of transition services deemed	
changes in service delivery, including steps		necessary by the IFSP Team.	
to help the child adjust to, and function in, a			
new setting;			
(iii) Confirmation that child find information			
about the child has been transmitted to the			
LEA or other relevant agency, in accordance			
with §303.209(b) (and any policy adopted by			
the State under §303.401(e)) and, with			
parental consent if required under §303.414,			
transmission of additional information			
needed by the LEA to ensure continuity of			
services from the Part C program to the Part			
B program, including a copy of the most			

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recent evaluation and assessments of the child and the family and most recent IFSP developed in accordance with §§303.340 through 303.345; and (iv) Identification of transition services and other activities that the IFSP Team determines are necessary to support the transition of the child. §303.344(h) Any meeting to develop the transition plan must meet the requirements in §§303.432(d) and (e) and 303.343(a). 303.209(e)	§303.343(a) describes the required participants for a meeting to develop a transition plan. They are (1) the parent or parents of the child; (2) other family members, as requested by the parents, if feasible to do so; (3) an advocate or person outside of the family, if requested by the parent; (4) The designated service coordinator; (5) a person or persons directly involved in evaluations and assessments; and (6) as appropriate, persons who will be providing EI services to the child and family.
D. Other Part C	
The transition conference and IFSP meeting to develop the transition plan may be combined into one meeting, as long as they meet the requirements in 34 CFR §§303.342(d) and 303.343. 34 CFR §303.209(e)	The State's policy must address this requirement.
If the State has adopted policies under 303.211, additional transition requirements must be explained in the Agreement.	If the State is considering adopting policies under §303.211, please contact OSEP to work through timing and implementation.

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To ensure a seamless transition between services under Part C and under Part B of the Act, an <u>interagency agreement</u> under §303.209(a)(3)(i)(A) or an <u>intra-agency agreement</u> under §303.209(a)(3)(i)(B) must address how the lead agency will meet the requirements of 34 CFR §\$300.101(b), 300.124, 300.321(f) and 300.323(b), in addition to the requirements listed above. The State is not required to submit as part of its IDEA Part C application its Part B transition policies under II.A.10; rather these Part B requirements must be included in the early childhood transition agreement required under 34 CFR §303.209(a).

IDEA Part B Early Childhood Transition	State's Transition	<u>Issue</u>	Required Action
Requirements	<u>Agreement</u>		
In order to ensure a smooth and effective transition for children with disabilities who received Part C services and are eligible for Part B preschool services, the State must have policies and procedures in place to ensure that an IEP, or if consistent with IDEA sections 614(d)(2)(B) and 636(d), an IFSP, has been developed and is being implemented by the child's third birthday. 34 CFR §§300.101(b)	Agreement		
and 300.124(b) Each affected LEA must participate in transition conferences arranged by the lead agency for toddlers with disabilities who may be eligible for preschool services under Part B. §300.124(c)		The Agreement must make clear that the affected LEA must participate in the conference.	
At the request of the parent, an invitation to the initial IEP meeting must be sent to the Part C service coordinator, or other Part C service representative, if the child previously received Part C services. §300.321(f)			
For all children who transition from Part C services to Part B, the IEP team must consider an IFSP that contains the IFSP content (including the natural environments statement) described in IDEA section 636(d) and its implementing regulation when developing the initial IEP. §300.323(b) At the State's option, the IFSP may serve as the		The Agreement must make clear that the IEP Team must consider the IFSP when developing the initial IEP. (The IEP Team does not necessarily need to consider the IFSP for future IEPs.) This is an option for a State.	

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