

Part C to B Transition At-A-Glance

Purpose: Transitions occur for children and families across their lifespan. One major transition required within IDEA is when children transition out of Part C early intervention services into Part B preschool special education services. Families must be fully informed about the process and afforded their rights, responsibilities, and options as they move their child from Part C early intervention services to Part B preschool special education services. IDEA requires states to ensure that 100% of the children enrolled in Part C and eligible for Part B, have Part B services in place by each child's third birthday.

Timeline	Responsible Party	Action
At least 90 days and not more than 9 months prior to a child's 3 rd birthday	Part C	<u>Transition Plan:</u> The transition plan is part of the IFSP. The IFSP team (which includes the parent) must develop a transition plan including steps to exit from the Part C program, appropriate services as part of the IFSP, and a review of program options for the child once they turn 3. This can be developed at the transition conference, but may be developed anytime between 9 months and 90 days prior the child's 3 rd birthday.
At least 90 days and not more than 9 months prior to a child's 3 rd birthday	Part C	<u>Referral:</u> The <i>tiny-k Program</i> is required to make an official referral to the LEA in which a child resides, letting them know there is a child who is potentially eligible for preschool special education services. This step must occur even if the parents do not want a transition conference. Referral does not require parent permission to provide the child's name, the child's date of birth, and the parents' contact information.
At least 90 days and not more than 9 months prior to a child's 3 rd birthday	Part C	<u>Transition Conference:</u> The <i>tiny-k Program</i> must, with the permission of the parents, convene a transition conference to discuss any services a child may be eligible to receive under Part B of IDEA. If a conference is convened, the <i>tiny-k Program</i> must invite an LEA representative to the transition conference. Whether or not an LEA representative attends, the <i>tiny-k Program</i> must conduct the transition conference and provide parents with information about Part B services (eligibility, timelines, and availability of special education and related services).
At least 90 days and not more than 9 months prior to a child's 3 rd birthday	Part B	<u>Transition Conference:</u> If invited, an LEA representative is required to participate in the transition conference. The LEA should cooperate with the <i>tiny-k Program</i> to provide parents with information about Part B services (eligibility, timelines, and availability of special education and related services).
Following referral from Part C and prior to any Part B SpEd action	Part B	<u>Procedural Safeguards:</u> When an LEA receives an official referral, the LEA is required to provide the parents of the child referred with a copy of the Parent Rights Notice (procedural safeguards) within a reasonable amount of time, which according to Kansas policy is 15 school days unless reasonable justification is provided. This step must occur whether or not a transition conference is convened or an LEA representative attends the transition conference.
Following referral from Part C and prior to any Part B SpEd action	Part B	<u>Prior Written Notice:</u> If an LEA determines the child may be in need of special education services, the LEA initiates the evaluation process by providing the parents with prior written notice and obtaining written parent consent for the Part B evaluation. If the LEA determines, based on existing evidence, the child is not a child who may be in need of special education, the LEA must provide the parents with prior written notice explaining why the LEA refuses to conduct an evaluation and the information that was used as the basis for the decision. Prior written notice must be provided within a reasonable amount of time, which according to Kansas policy is 15 school days unless reasonable justification is provided.
By a child's 3 rd birthday	Part B	<u>Initial Evaluation Completed:</u> With parent permission, Part C data (evaluation, progress and parent reports) should be considered in determining eligibility. The LEA must have an evaluation complete and, if eligible, an IEP in effect by a child's 3 rd birthday. If a child's 3 rd birthday occurs during the summer, the child's IEP team must determine the date when services will begin, which may not be later than the beginning of the school year following the child's 3 rd birthday. The 3 rd birthday timeline supersedes the 60 school day timeline for an evaluation, when 60 school days would occur past a child's third birthday.
At the IEP meeting	Part B	<u>IEP Meeting:</u> The LEA must, at the request of the parent, invite a <i>tiny-k Program</i> representative to the IEP meeting.
At the IEP Meeting	Part B	<u>IEP Meeting:</u> Consider the use of an IFSP in place of an IEP for children with disabilities ages 3-5. The IFSP would be developed in accordance with all of the IEP procedures, but contain the content described in USC 1436, Part C, including the natural environments statement required under Part C and an educational component that promotes school readiness and incorporates pre-literacy, language, and numeracy skills. If the school and parents agree to the use of an IFSP, the school must provide the child's parents a detailed explanation of the differences between an IFSP and an IEP, and obtain written informed consent from the parents. When an IFSP is used in Part B, it must meet the requirements of FAPE.