

Know Your Role! Unlocking Access in California

SPEAK - Education about available resources and key legal rights

SPEAK! Strengths-based screening for health-related social needs (HRSN) Person-centered priority-setting that considers support networks Education about available resources and key legal rights Advocating in role-aligned ways across the care team Knowing your limits and facilitating access to resources

NAVIGATING EARLY EDUCATION TRANSITIONS IN CALIFORNIA

How care teams and parent leaders can promote a child's successful transition from early intervention to special education

In California, infants and toddlers (0-3) who are at risk for a developmental delay may qualify for **Early Intervention (EI)** services. Inhome EI Specialists develop and follow an **Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP)** that is designed to address the unique social, behavioral, and skill-based needs of the child. At age three, all children enrolled in EI are reassessed to determine whether they qualify for services through an **Individualized Education Program (IEP)** or a **504 Plan** when they go to school (PreK-12). Use this tool to help families problem-solve during this high-stakes transition!

COMMON QUESTIONS INFORMATION CARE TEAMS CAN SHARE They likely did not meet the heightened eligibility requirements that begin at age 3. Children "My child was born premature. They have aged 0-2 who are high risk for a developmental delay may qualify for an IFSP to support their received speech and occupational therapy development. Services often include child development, speech therapy, occupational therapy services from El Specialists since birth. They and family support. In CA, services under the "Early Start" program are overseen by the flourished with the extra support and have met Department of Developmental Services (DDS) and services are provided until the child's 3rd all milestones. Why did they stop getting birthday. As soon as they turn 3, the child must meet a higher standard of eligibility to qualify services on their third birthday?" for continued services through an IEP or 504 Plan. They may qualify for an early childhood special education IEP. A child aged 3-6 whose "My 3-year-old with Autism aged out of El, but disability makes it difficult for them to participate in pre-school or daycare activities may qualify they are not yet old enough to enter for Early Childhood Special Education. At age 3, El can refer them to their local school district to be evaluated for ongoing needs. Services are outlined in a formal, written IEP and re-evaluated Kindergarten. How can they receive continued services so that they do not regress?" by a team annually. Services often include changes to the environment or curriculum, and sometimes include residential placement and transportation.

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COMMON QUESTIONS

INFORMATION CARE TEAMS CAN SHARE

"I enrolled my 6-year-old with speech delays in Kindergarten. We were receiving in-home, wrap-around services three times a week before. How do I ensure they get appropriate educational support in Kindergarten?"



The transition from early childhood to school-based supports can be hard for families. The goal changes from helping the entire family support "developmental progress" at home to focusing on the child's "academic progress" at school. As a result, IEPs rarely include the same level of in-home, family-based support as IFSPs. This can be a difficult shift for families who previously felt supported by their child's service providers.

"When I enrolled my child who has ADHD in Kindergarten, the school created a 504 Plan that covers all of their needs. I heard that IEPs are better. Should I request that they have an IEP instead?"



It depends on whether the 504 Plan is already meeting the individual needs of the child. Most schools (public and private) are required to give people with disabilities equal access to their programs. 504 Plans sometimes require schools to make exceptions to their rules (extra time on a test or being allowed to carry an inhaler) and changes to their physical environment (access to a ramp or a specialized desk). Advocates working with children who do not have specific services, but need them, can support families by helping them request an evaluation for both an IEP and a 504 Plan. This will help them select the plan that is best able to meet all of their child's needs.

KEY EDUCATION RESOURCES IN CA

- <u>CA Department of Education</u>
- Inclusive Education Project
- Department of Developmental Services

- <u>Disability Rights California</u>
- Elder Law & Disability Rights Center