



**Department
of Health**

Transition from the Early Intervention Program (EIP)

May 2023

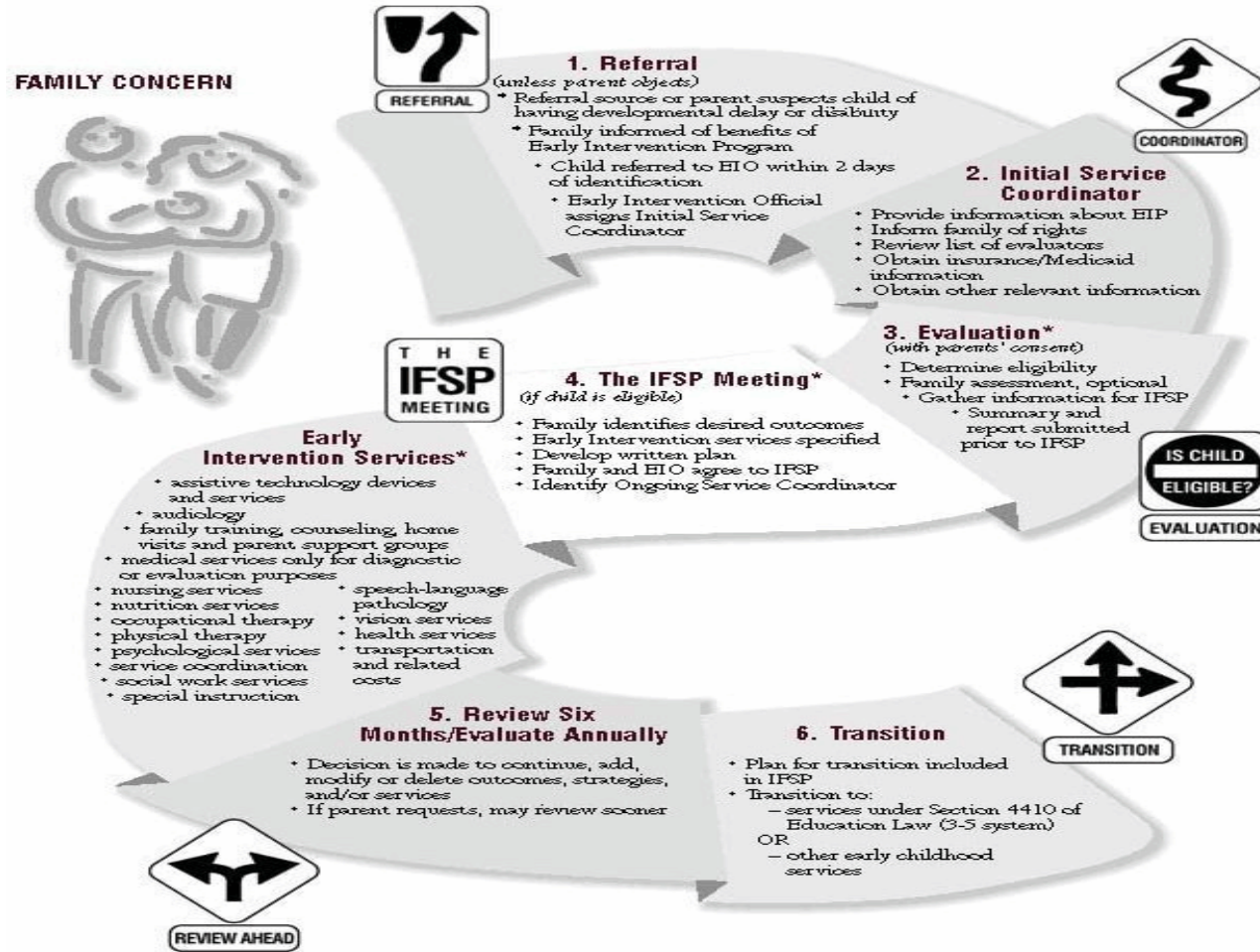
Agenda

- Early Intervention Program (Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA))
- Public Health Law
- EIP Exit Data
- Planning for Transition
- Transition to Preschool Special Education Programs and Services (Part B of IDEA) and/or to other community supports and services
- Resources



Transition from the EIP

Early Intervention Program Steps



What is Transition?

- Transition is the term used for the process by which eligible children participating in the Early Intervention Program (EIP) exit the Program
- Children may exit the Program at any time
- Children age out of the EIP based on their date of birth - the day before their third birthday
- Children who transition out of the EIP may receive needed services and supports from other programs and/or community resources
- Many children will be referred to the Committee on Preschool Special Education (CPSE) for special education supports and services through their local school district

Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Requirements

- IDEA is the federal law that authorizes both the EIP and preschool special education programs and services. Requirements for the EIP are under Part C, and preschool special education programs and services are under Part B of IDEA.
- Parts C and B of IDEA have specific requirements for the transition of children from the EIP to preschool special education programs and services. In addition, Part C requires that all children exiting the EIP have a transition plan to assist them and their families in transitioning from EIP services to other early childhood services as appropriate.



EIP Transition: Public Health Law

- Article 25, Title II-A of PHL – section 2541(8)(a) – Definition of eligible child – means an infant or toddler from birth through age two who has a disability; provided, however, that any child who has been determined to be eligible for program services under section 4410 of education law and turns three years of age on or before August 31st shall, if requested by the parent, be able to remain in EI until September 1 of that calendar year; or who turns three on/after September 1 may continue in EI until January 2 of the following calendar year if the parent requests this. Children receiving services pursuant to section 4410 of education law are not eligible to receive EI services.

EIP Exit Data: PY 2021-2022

Exit Before Age 3 – no longer eligible	1,801
Part B Eligible – Exiting Part C	2,447
Part B Eligible – Continuing in Part C	10,915
Not Eligible for Part B – Exit with referral to other programs	587
Not Eligible for Part B – Exit with no referral	1,144
Part B Eligibility not determined	5,780

Planning for Transition from the EIP

Transition Planning

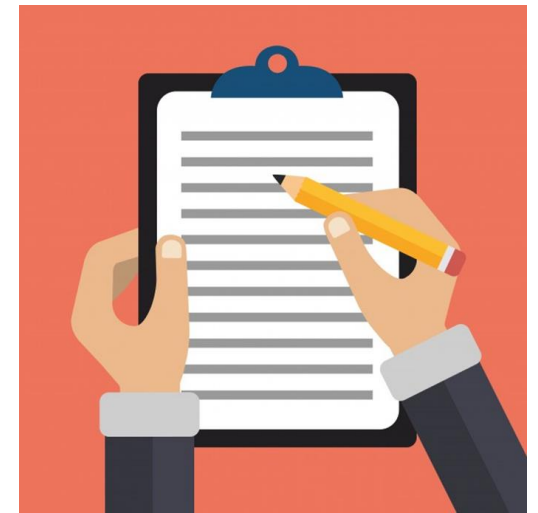
- Transition plans are developed for ALL children in the EIP as part of their Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP).
- The transition plan is not just for those children who may be transitioning to preschool special education at the time they exit the EIP.
- The transition plan is developed at the IFSP meeting by the IFSP team, which includes the family.



Transition Plan

The IFSP transition plan must include the steps taken to support the child's transition:

- Discussions with and education of parents regarding options for transition
- Procedures to prepare child and family for changes in service delivery, including steps to help child adjust to a new setting
- Procedures to prepare staff who will serve the child following transition
- Identification of transition services and other activities needed to ensure the smooth transition of the child



Age Eligibility for the EIP



- Eligible children can receive EIP services from birth to age three.
- The last date eligible children can receive EIP services is **the day before** their third birthday unless eligibility for preschool special education services has been determined by the Committee on Preschool Special Education (CPSE).

CPSE - Committee on Preschool Special Education

EIP - Early Intervention Program

CPSE Referral: Factors to Consider

- The nature and extent of the child's disability
- Developmental progress made by the child
- Functional abilities and needs of the child
- Family's perspective about the child's developmental and functional status and the child's ability to learn
- Results of any recent evaluations and ongoing assessments
- Recommendations made by the child's service providers, health care providers, and any specialists involved in the child's care



Transition – Potentially Eligible for Part B

- The CPSE is responsible for ensuring an evaluation takes place to determine eligibility for preschool special education services.
- The CPSE determines the extent to which the developmental delay will affect the child's ability to learn.



State Education Department (SED) EIP to 4410 Calculator

NYSED.gov
IRS
Information and Reporting Services
Reporting Requirements | PD Data System | Federal Allocations | Public Report | Calendar | Contact Us | **RSS**

SEDCAR

NYSED / P-12 / IRS / SEDCAR / EIP to 4410 Calculator

EIP to 4410 Calculator

Please select child's birth date.

Date of Birth	
Date Child First Potentially Eligible for CPSE Services	
Notice to CPSE of potential eligibility by:	
Transition Conference Convened by:	
Transition Conference Convened no earlier than	
Last Date for Referral to CPSE to Ensure Eligibility Determination Before Age Three	
Last Date for a Child Found Eligible for CPSE Services to Receive EIP Services	

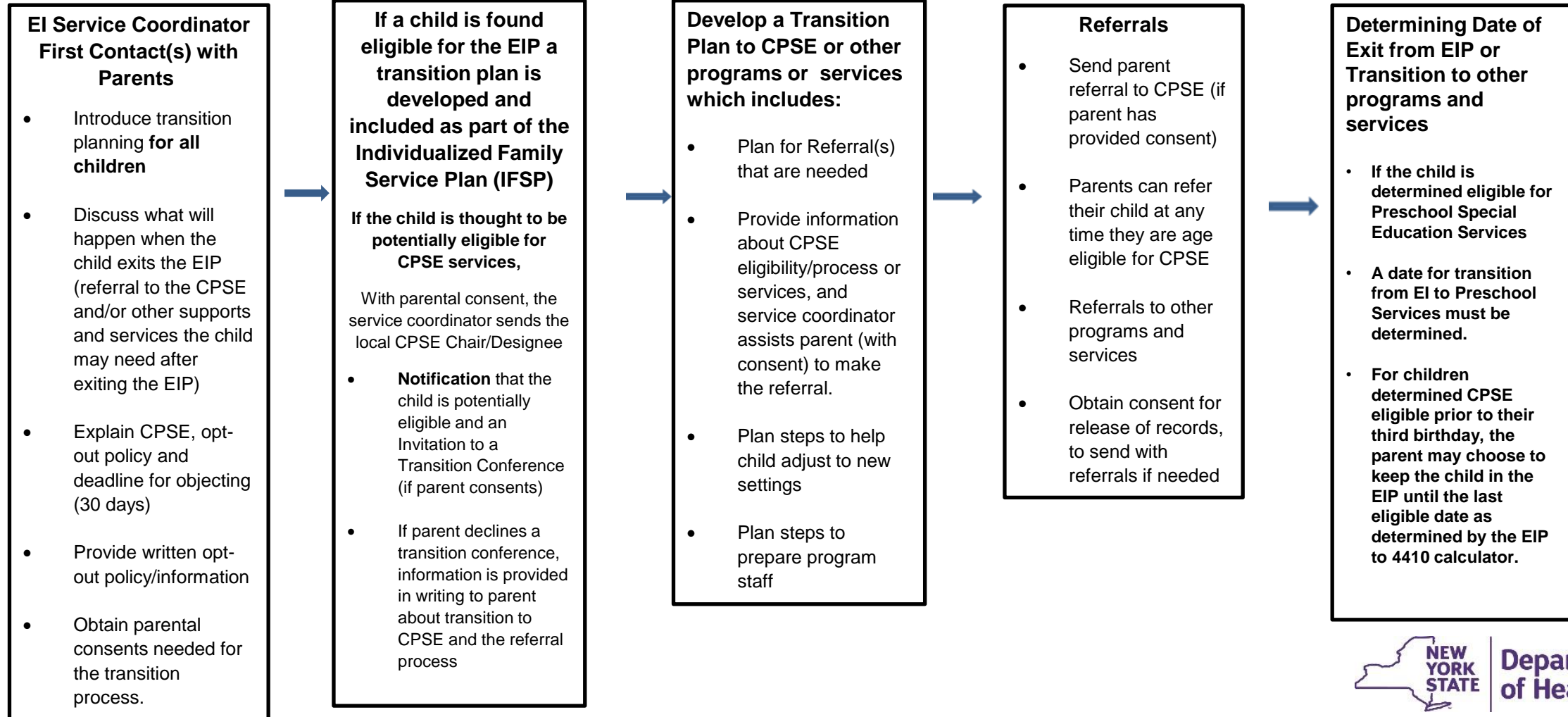
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Transition Process Timeline

(Based upon child's birthdate- EIP to 4410 Calculator)



CPSE Eligibility and Transition

- If the child is determined eligible for preschool special education services before their 3rd birthday, the parent will have options regarding **when to transition the child out of the EIP.**
- If the CPSE does not render an eligibility determination prior to the child's third birthday **OR** If the CPSE finds the child ineligible for services, ***then the child's eligibility for the EIP ends on the day before the child turns three.***



Determining When to Transition to CPSE

Parents of children who have been found eligible for preschool special education services prior to the date of their third birthday can choose to:

- Transition to preschool special education programs and services on the “first eligible” date
- Identify another transition date after the “first eligible” date
- Remain in the EIP until the child ages out



Aging Out of the EIP

A child thought to be potentially eligible for preschool special education programs and services is no longer eligible to receive EIP services upon their third birthday when:

- Parent makes no referral to the CPSE and the child is not evaluated.
- Parent makes a referral but does not consent to the child's CPSE evaluation in a timely manner, resulting in no eligibility determination prior to the child's 3rd birthday.
- EIP transition activities are not completed or necessary information was not relayed to the parent in a timely manner, resulting in no CPSE eligibility determination prior to the child's 3rd birthday.
- CPSE evaluation and eligibility activities are not completed in a timely manner, resulting in no eligibility determination prior to the child's 3rd birthday.



Aging Out of the EIP (cont.)

- EIP services will end and the child and family will experience a **gap in services** if transition activities are not timely.
- **No exceptions** are made unless the Department provides guidance in the wake of an extraordinary event or disaster (e.g., Hurricane).
- If the CPSE has not determined eligibility before the child's third birthday **for any reason**, the service coordinator must develop a transition plan to other appropriate early childhood and supportive services and the child must be discharged from the Early Intervention Program.



Other Programs, Supports, and Services

- Transition planning must occur for all children exiting the EIP, including those for whom a referral to CPSE is not appropriate. Their transition plan must include a referral to other resources which may be appropriate.
- The child's early intervention service coordinator should ensure that transition planning for children who will not be referred to CPSE is completed by the time the child will exit the EIP.
- The last date for EI services is the day before the child's third birthday.



Other Programs, Supports, and Services (cont.)

The service coordinator should assist the parent in identifying, locating and accessing other early childhood and supportive services that may be needed by the child and family.

This may include a referral to:

- Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs (if municipality participates)
- Child Care Resource and Referral Program
- Other appropriate resources (e.g., Health Homes Serving Children for Medicaid eligible children)



Other Programs, Supports, and Services (cont.)

New York State Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (OPWDD):

<https://opwdd.ny.gov/>

Head Start:

<https://www.nyheadstart.org/>

Child Care Resources - New York State Office of Children and Families (OCFS):

- Search for child care: <http://ocfs.ny.gov/main/childcare/looking.asp>
- Information for Parents: <http://ocfs.ny.gov/main/childcare/infoforparents.asp>
- A Parent's Guide to Child Care Options: <http://ocfs.ny.gov/main/childcare/brochure.asp>
- Family Guide to NYS Early Childhood Services- Prenatal through Age 5:
https://www.ccf.ny.gov/files/7516/3907/4208/FamilyGuide2021_English.pdf

Questions?

