

### **EI Transitions and ‘Concurrent C & B’ Referrals:**

1. Part C to B. If a referral is made by Part C and is less than 90 days until the 3rd BD, is it an EI transition or just a referral?

If the child was receiving Part C services and it is truly a late referral from Part C, then yes, it is an EI transition. And, if determination is not made by the 3<sup>rd</sup> birthday, select the appropriate reason Eligibility Determination Date (EDD) exceeded the child’s 3<sup>rd</sup> birth date as ... “Part C failed to refer child for transition.”

2. When Part C is in referral and 3<sup>rd</sup> Bday is less than 90 days, it is a joint referral, but is this considered an EI transition, or a regular referral?

If *Part C received a late referral* for services less than 90 days from the 3<sup>rd</sup> birthday, it would result in a concurrent referral process and would not be considered an EI transition - a regular referral. The “Trans Part C?” field would remain “N”. Select “Y” for “Part C & B concurrent” field and complete the other fields as you would for a regular referral.

3. If a regular referral (not a C to B transition), which fields in Referral Tracking need to be filled in, in regards to 3rd BD?

If it is a regular referral and the “Trans Part C?” field is “N”, the 3<sup>rd</sup> birthday timeline does not come into play.

### **Other Questions:**

4. What happens to those kids that turn 6 in the middle of the year and are being served in EC--do we transition them to the school districts like EI transitions students to us?

This question has been sent to Marcia Harding. An answer will be forthcoming.

5. If we had exited students May 30<sup>th</sup> as Kindergarten Eligible and the students are coming back for the new school year, how do we account for this?

Delete them from MySped during the review period in September and add a new entry date in the EC Module of APSCN?