## Module 5:

## Transition Process for Transitional Age Youth diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder

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## Agenda

- Transition to adulthood
  - Law and Regulations
  - Relevant cases
  - Transition assessments and planning
  - Sample goals
  - Autonomy/Decision making
  - School shared decision making
  - Guardianship/TAGI Referral
  - Health proxy
  - Selective service
  - Other support agencies
    - MassHealth: PCA & Adult Family Care
    - DDS
    - MRC
- Practice



#### Transition to adulthood

- Talking with parents
- Talking with students





#### Transition to adulthood

- "When Congress first decided to include transition services within the IDEA in 1990, it noted that when individuals are not prepared to make the transition into the post-school environment "[y]ears of special education will be wasted while these individuals languish at home, their ability to become independent and self-sufficient (therefore making a positive contribution to society) placed at significant risk."
- In Re: Dracut Public Schools, BSEA # 08-5330, page 37



## Transition and IDEA(2004)

 Beginning at age 16, schools must provide "transition services," through transition planning and measurable goals, in every Individualized Education Plan (IEP).

#### **Transition Services:**

"Appropriate measurable postsecondary goals based upon age-appropriate transition assessments related to training, education, employment and, where appropriate, independent living skills;

The transition services (including courses of study) needed to assist the child in reaching those goals."



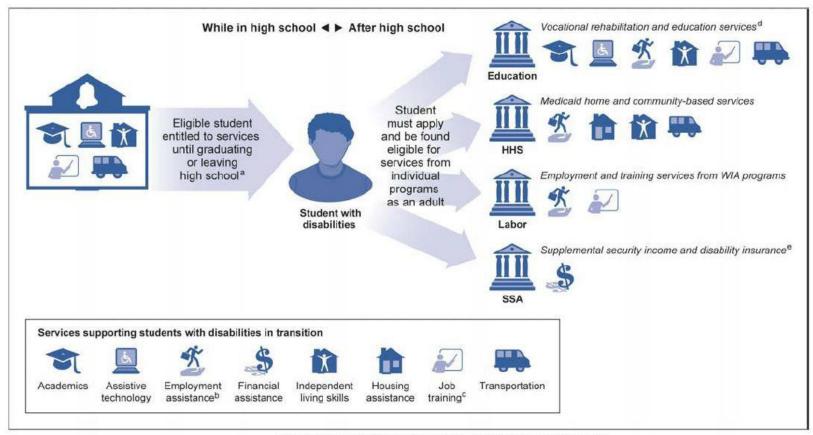
#### Transition in Massachusetts

22 years old and beyond
<ul> <li>Chapter 688 of the Acts of 1983 (the "Turning 22" law)</li> <li>Provides for a 2 yr. transitional process for young adults who will lose their entitlement to SPED upon graduation or reaching the age of 22</li> <li>Not an entitlement - services will depend on funding and availability</li> <li>IEP Team does the referral to an agency based on the student needs</li> <li>Interagency group develops ITP - lists services depending on individual needs</li> <li>Adult Service Agencies: DDS, MRC,</li> </ul>



#### **Current Transition Setting**

Figure 2: Students Move from Services Provided through Their High Schools to Services Delivered through Multiple Programs



Source: GAO analysis of agency documentation, including postings and publications.

GAO, Students with Disabilities: Better Federal Coordination Could Lessen Challenges in the Transition from High School, 2012



#### In Re: Dracut Public School - BSEA

Plaintiff	Student & Parents: school has failed to address student's pragmatic language, organizational and social skills issues. He cannot successfully transition to college per his vision statement in IEP.
Defendant	School Committee: student passed MCAS, functions well within school environment & meets all other graduation requirements.
BSEA (2/2/09)	<ul> <li>Student &amp; Parents prevail!</li> <li>Dracut didn't: <ul> <li>provide meaningful assessment of student</li> <li>provide appropriate vocational or travel transition services</li> <li>address student's social and organizational skill deficits</li> <li>accept recommendations from parent's experts regarding pragmatic language deficits</li> </ul> </li> <li>HO orders Dracut to issue H.S. diploma and extend the student's SPED eligibility for 2 years</li> </ul>



# Dracut School Committee vs. BSEA – District Court – 9/3/2010

Plaintiff: Dracut School Committee

Defendants: BSEA, Student & Parents

#### District Court Judge:

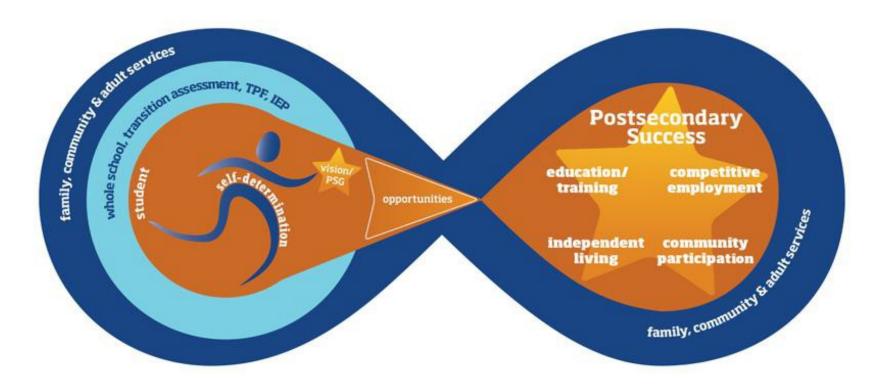
- 1. Upheld the HOs finding that the transition services were inadequate and a denial of FAPE.
- 2. Disagreed that HO could order Dracut to issue a H.S. diploma **and** extend SPED services for 2 yrs.
- 3. Since H.S. diploma already issued, remanded to HO for order of appropriate compensatory services in areas of employment and independent living



# School-based Transition Services



#### **Massachusetts Student-Driven Secondary Transition Model**



http://www.doe.mass.edu/sped/secondary-transition/default.html



#### Timeframe

- Legally, transition services are supposed to begin at age 14
  - Some school districts are better about this than others
- Students with disabilities can continue to be supported by the public school system until they turn 22 or receive a high school diploma.
  - May continue to go to public school classes, begin to work, or enroll in a different post-secondary program.



## **Transition Planning**

- Begins with a Transition Planning Form and Post-secondary Vision
  - What does the student see for their future and how will they get there?
  - Should be a collaboration between the student, family, and school team
- Transition Assessments
  - Meant to provide concrete evidence for setting goals
  - Can be formal or informal, but must be age-appropriate and should cover all areas of transition (academics, vocation, independent living, etc.)



## IEP Goals and Meetings

#### IEP Goals

- Before age 14: focused mostly on academic, social, and emotional skills
- After age 14: keep the above, but add vocational and independent living skills
- Goals should be created using the TPF and Transition Assessments, and the vision statement is copied directly into the IEP.

#### Meetings

- Starting at age 14, students should be invited and encouraged to attend their own IEP meetings and participate in whatever way they can
- Parents can request a transition-specific meeting to discuss the TPF



## Moving Toward Adulthood

- Age of Majority
  - At age 18, the student becomes a legal adult and is responsible for making all legal decisions, including IEP decisions.
  - In some cases, these rights do not transfer:
    - The student had a legal guardian.
    - The student chooses to **share** decision-making with a parent or other adult.
    - The student chooses to delegate decision-making to a parent or other adult.
- Chapter 688 Referral
  - Referral to an adult service agency (DDS, MRC, DMH, MCB, MCDHH) to help plan and budget for adult services once the student leaves school
  - Chapter 688 is only a referral the student still must apply to the agency
  - Can independently apply to more than one agency



## Diplomas and Graduation

- Criteria for a Diploma
  - Competency Determination (CD Standard)
    - currently, students need to pass the MCAS, but it may switch to the PARCC in the near future
  - Local Graduation Requirements
    - courses that the student needs to take, set by the school/district
- Diploma Alternatives
  - HiSet (formerly the GED)
    - students can take this after leaving school
  - Certificate
    - recognition of attendance, course completion, achievement, and/or participation
  - Social Graduation
    - students can participate in their high school's graduation ceremony even without receiving a diploma

## Planning Beyond School



#### Social, Emotional, and Physical Health

#### Self Advocacy & Self Determination

 Individuals should be encouraged to be involved in planning and decision-making for their own lives, as well as advocating for supports and services.

#### Social Life & Relationships

Involvement in community activities and groups, maintaining and developing new friendships

#### Health & Wellness

 Involvement in making healthcare decisions, managing medications, healthy eating and physical activity, mental healthcare.

#### Independence

 Development of independent living skills, such as cooking, household maintenance, travel, banking and budgeting, managing a schedule



#### Government Benefits and Services

- Social Security Income (SSI)
  - individuals can apply and be found eligible based on their own income at age 18; can apply for Disabled Adult Child (DAC) benefits if parent is retired or deceased
- MassHealth
  - automatically eligible when receiving SSI; can also be used as a secondary insurance if individual is covered by parents until age 26
- Department of Developmental Services (DDS)
  - provides services in areas of employment, residential, daily living, and family support; supports are long-term.
- Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission (MRC)
  - provides employment support and services; supports end 90 days after a person is employed.
- Selective Service
  - young men must register for the draft at age 18 to keep eligibility for government services (doesn't mean they will be drafted)



## Guardianship

#### Full & Limited

 Allows a parent or other willing adult to continue to act on behalf of and make decisions for his/her adult child. Should be thought of as a protective and supportive measure, not controlling. Individuals should be as involved in their own choices and decision-making as possible, and independence should be encouraged.

#### Alternatives

- Healthcare Proxy: for medical decisions and communication
- Power of Attorney: for legal decisions
- Representative Payee: for management of government benefits
- Conservator: for financial decision-making and management



## Higher Education

- Typical college
  - Mainstream classes, on-campus living
- Disability Services support
  - Can provide academic accommodations such as extended time for testing or assignments or supports for communication, classroom modifications, or individualized counseling or organization support
- Specialty programs
  - Mimic typical college experience, but with more intensive residential or academic supports
  - Examples: Threshold Program at Lesley University, Project Forward at Cape Cod Community College, project Access at North Shore Community College
- Inclusive Concurrent Enrollment (ICE)
  - Students with intellectual disabilities, who are still in public school system, and who would likely not receive a diploma, can participate in college courses at participating state/community colleges and universities



## Housing

- Residential and Support Programs
  - Support through DDS
    - Residential placements for some individuals with intellectual disabilities (along with some coexisting diagnoses) who are significantly impacted by their disabilities and who cannot live at home/have extenuating circumstances
    - In-Home supports for working on independent living skills
  - Support through MassHealth
    - Adult Family/Foster Care (AFC): stipend for caring for an individual in the home; AFC provider must live with the person but cannot be a guardian
    - Personal Care Attendant (PCA): 1:1 support for daily living activities, more like a job (set hours/week), PCA does not need to live with the person, but also can't be a guardian
- Section 8 Housing Voucher
  - Individuals are eligible to apply at 18 and should apply early if independent or supported living is even a possibility, as waitlists can be 8-10 years long.



## **Employment**

- Focus should be on obtaining meaningful, sustainable, gainful employment
- Support from MRC and/or DDS
  - Resumes & cover letters
  - Interview skills
  - Job applications
  - Job coaching
- One-Stop Career Centers
  - Can be accessed by anyone who is unemployed
- Benefits Counseling: Working while receiving SSI
  - Project IMPACT through MRC or Bene-Plan, depending on region



# Problems with the Current Transition/Adult Services Landscape

- Lack of support/transparency from schools
  - Not involving parents in TPF creation
  - Too much focus on academic skills and not on independent living or vocational skills
  - Lack of individualized and meaningful planning
- Many aspects of transition to adult life, but no centralized system of support with nonschool transition information.
- Public school transition services are an entitlement, but adult services are not
  - Individuals may not get all of the services they need, especially if parents don't advocate.
- High rates of anxiety and stress among transition-aged youth and their
- Parents.

(Bryan, et.al. 2007; Cheak-Zamora, Teti, & First 2015; Ratner, & Berman 2015; Shattuck, et. al. 2012; Taylor & Henninger 2015.)

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