



<b>Transition Service Checklist/Timeline</b>	<b>Age 13</b>	<b>Age 14</b>	<b>Age 15</b>	<b>Age 16</b>	<b>Age 17</b>	<b>Age 18</b>	<b>Age 19</b>	<b>Age 20</b>	<b>Age 21</b>
and applying to colleges, choosing appropriate college prep courses during high school, obtaining accommodations, time management, social skills, self advocacy skills, assistive technology needs, etc.) as needed.									
Be sure school district makes a 688 referral to appropriate adult agency 2 years before student graduates or turns 22.				X	X	X	X	X	X
Decide with the student if shared or delegated decision making for education related issues, including the IEP, is needed.					X	X			
Be sure the student has age appropriate knowledge of laws that govern youth and adults with disabilities (IDEA, ADA, 504 and 688).		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Be sure to have the appropriate documents in the student's transcripts for college such as 504 plan, recent evaluations, etc. if the student plans to disclose his/her disability.					X	X	X	X	X
Consider other adult service options such as guardianship, health care proxy, adult foster care, etc. that may be best for your family and be sure they are in place by youth's 18 <sup>th</sup> birthday.				X	X	X			
Address skills needed for self-identification issues in college, in the workplace and in the community.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Apply for Mass Health (if you already have it, check to see if you have to reapply as an adult). Once the student is 19 eligibility is based on their own income.					X				
Apply for SSI (can be done earlier if youth is in a residential placement or if you are low income).					X				
Be sure male students register for the draft at 18 years of age. (failure to do so may affect some government benefits)							X		

