



## Transition Checklist: A Time Line to Prepare for Turning Age 18

While transition should begin early in the teen years, there are specific programs that can and should be addressed near the 18th birthday. The following are some tips to help ensure that the transition to adulthood is as seamless as possible. We have included suggested time periods for addressing each area. Whenever appropriate the child should be involved in the process as much as possible, supporting the child to achieve as much independence as possible.

*Up to 3 months to 3 weeks before the 18th birthday*

### **Supplemental Security Income**

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a monthly stipend paid to individuals who are disabled and have limited income and resources. For age 18 and older, only the income and resources of the person who is disabled is countable. Applications can be made up to 90 days before the 18th birthday, but the interview won't take place until less than 30 days before the age of 18. SSI benefits can begin as early as one month after the child's birthday month.

If child is already on SSI, s/he will be re-evaluated within a year of the birthday. The definition of "disability" for an adult is slightly different than that of a child. For a child the focus of the disability determination is on functional limitations; for an adult, the focus is on work.

For individuals who can work some, but less than full-time, s/he may be able to take advantage of a Work Incentives program through the Social Security Administration. Work incentives programs allow the individual to work and still receive some benefits. If in doubt as to whether or not the individual will qualify, an application should be submitted.

If the child receives Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) due to the disability or death of a parent, then s/he may be entitled to SSDI benefits after age 18.

The Social Security Administration manages these programs. They may be reached by phone at 1-800-722-1213.

*Up to 3 months before the 18th birthday*

### **Guardianship or Alternatives**

In Indiana, the age of majority (when a child becomes an adult) is 18. Parents are often surprised to learn that their child is considered an adult at this age and assumes full legal responsibility for himself, no matter the level of functioning. If the child needs assistance with financial, educational, vocational, or healthcare issues, some sort of guardianship or alternative should be explored. An attorney can provide you with possible options, but parents should pursue the least restrictive option.

To learn more about these and other programs, contact Family Voices Indiana. We will assist you as you navigate health care systems and services, especially those available to individuals with special health care needs.

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**1-844-323-4636**  
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In Indiana the guardianship process varies slightly by county. Most courts accept applications near, or just after, the 18th birthday. An attorney can be consulted anytime before that; however, most prefer contact approximately 30-60 days prior to the 18th birthday.

If attorney fees and court costs pose a financial hardship, Indiana Legal Services [www.indianalegalservices.com](http://www.indianalegalservices.com) (317) 631-9410, may be able to assist you in finding an attorney for a reduced fee or for free (pro bono).

Note that this is a great time for creating or updating the will, Letter of Intent (see <http://www.bridges4kids.org/letter-of-intent-form.pdf>), special needs trust, and more.

Family Voices has Fact Sheets on Guardianship, Guardianship Alternatives, and Planning for the Future (including special needs trusts, ABLE Accounts, etc.).

#### *Up to 1 – 2 months before the 18th birthday*

##### **Medicaid**

Parents should apply for Medicaid Disability for the child with the disability. If the child is already receiving Medicaid, parents should check with Medicaid to see if there are any changes that need to be made for eligibility.

Be sure to notify the primary insurance of secondary coverage, if newly approved for Medicaid or other insurance (and vice versa).

Parent Tip: An adult child living with parents who do not qualify for SNAP can apply for SNAP benefits on or after his or her 22nd birthday.

#### *Up to April 6th prior to the 18th birthday; up to 29 days prior to the general election after the 18th birthday*

##### **Voter Registration**

As long as the individual will be 18 before the date of the election, registration can be done anytime until the yearly cut-off date of April 6th. Registration can be completed at the BMV, county clerk's office, any public assistance office, or by mail. Note that is also a good time obtain a state-issued ID at the BMV, if your child doesn't already have one. Most adult providers require this.

#### *Up to nine months to up to one month after the 18th birthday*

##### **Selective Service**

For young men, despite the level of functioning or healthcare needs, it is the law that all men register for the Selective Service within 30 days of their 18th birthday. This can be done either up to 30 days before, or up to 30 days after the 18th birthday.

Registration for the Selective Service can be completed through one of these ways:

- Filling out a form at the post office and returning it by mail
- Checking the appropriate box on the Federal Student Financial Aid Form (FAFSA)
- Visiting the Selective Service Registrar at the local high school (if available)



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- Online registration: <https://www.sss.gov/RegVer/wfRegistration.aspx>

There is a service known as Early Submission, which allows an individual to register as long as he is at least 17 years, 3 months, of age. The Selective Service will keep the information on file, and the registrant will receive an acknowledgement card within 30 days of the 18th birthday.

*Up to one year to 6 months before the 18th birthday*

### **Medical Care**

Discuss with the primary physician, as well as other providers, the approach to transition to adult care. If the provider does not want to care for the individual as an adult, then a plan to transition medical care should be created. Legally, once the patient is an adult, the provider can no longer give information to the parent without the consent of the patient. Ideally, the patient can assume his or her own care, but in cases where this is not possible, a healthcare representative may be suitable in lieu of guardianship.

*At age 14 and beyond*

### **Education**

The child should already be involved in the transition process from age 14 or 9th grade – whichever comes first. Parents should be sure to attend each Transition IEP meeting and plan for the future as with any child. The rules do change upon the child reaching 18, so the parent and child should be familiar with these changes. For complete transition procedures, rules, and rights, please refer to [Indiana Department of Education's Article 7](#), Rule 43: Related Services, Transitions, and Transfer of Rights.

Careful planning and timing are the keys to a successful transition to adulthood. If we can assist with any part of the transition process or offer further resources, please contact us at [info@fvindiana.org](mailto:info@fvindiana.org) or call us at 1-844-323-4636.

Programs and systems change often. It is important to ensure that you are using the most current information. This Fact Sheet was updated May 2018. Please check [http://fvindiana.org/fact\\_sheets](http://fvindiana.org/fact_sheets) for the most recent edition.

Supported in part by funding from the Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and Indiana's Children's Special Health Care Services.