Infants with older siblings with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are at high familial risk for developing ASD. Research with high-risk infants has opened a window into the early developmental course of ASD. New information about brain development, behavioral alterations preceding ASD, and evidence-based clinical practices suggests changes could be on the horizon regarding traditional targets and methods of early intervention with young children with ASD. The potential for early identification and improved clinical outcomes based on this emerging evidence will be explored.