

Date \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**1. *Beginning in 2010, with Title IV-E:***

- a. Eligibility is transferable to other guardians or caretakers of the child/youth.
- b. Subsidy funds are supplemented by special payments from foster care through verbal agreement.
- c. **Prospective parents must enter into an Adoption Agreement for any child/youth who meets the criteria. (p. 27)**
- d. Deprivation is also required to determine eligibility.

**2. *To prepare for a “Fair Hearing” you should:***

- a. Talk to the family’s attorney to ensure accurate knowledge of details.
- b. Avoid witness involvement because the hearing should be confidential.
- c. **Do your research so that you are able to offer factual testimony that fortifies your position. (p. 46)**
- d. Not try to settle the case before going to court, it is illegal.

**3. *Adoption assistance rates:***

- a. Can exceed the amount the child/youth would have received in foster care.
- b. **Cannot exceed the amount the child/youth would have received in foster care. (p. 49)**
- c. Cannot exceed federal funding.
- d. Cannot exceed the amount of the adoptive parent’s monthly income.

**4. *Under the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program:***

- a. A child/youth can be deemed eligible if he meets only one of the two-prongs of the eligibility test (e.g. special needs determination or AFDC, SSI eligible).
- b. Each state must report the number of children/youth who are receiving Social Security Income (SSI) as a requirement of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.
- c. **Eligible children/youth are also categorically eligible for Medicaid. (p. 17)**
- d. Eligible children/youth are also eligible for housing assistance.

**5. *Adoption subsidy continues:***

- a. Until the child/youth would no longer be eligible for foster care assistance.
- b. Only if, when she/he turns 18 years-of-age, the child/youth resides in the state under which the Adoption Assistance Agreement was signed.
- c. **Until the child/youth turns 18 years or 21 years old if child/youth has a qualifying disability. (p. 29)**
- d. Until the child/youth completes community college.

6. *After an agreement is signed, if the state's monthly foster family home rate is increased/decreased, the State:*
- Can adjust the amount provided to the family if the worker believes that the funds are being misused.
  - Cannot adjust the adoption assistance amount unless the family concurs. (p. 40)**
  - Can lock the family into the originally agreed upon amount.
  - Can adjust the amount if the worker and her/his supervisor agree to the change.
7. *The definition of special needs:*
- Is used to determine if a child/youth can be adopted.
  - Was mandated as a part of the Adoption and Safe Families Act.
  - Is used to determine if a child/youth receives Medicare.
  - Is instrumental in determining whether a child/youth is eligible for Title IV-E Adoption Assistance. (p. 17)**
8. *To avoid older children/youth feeling that the subsidy was a motivation for their adoptive parents, it is helpful to explain to them that:*
- Some of the funds will be provided to their birth family.
  - Medicaid benefits will be provided to their birth family through the subsidy program.
  - The adoption assistance is their entitlement regardless of their placement. (p. 38)**
  - The money is needed to pay for the adoptive family's attorney.
9. *A child/youth can be determined to be eligible for the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program if:*
- The child/youth is AFDC eligible and meets the definition of an Indian child/youth.
  - The child/youth is eligible for Supplemental Social Security Income (SSI) benefits and meets the definition of a child/youth with special needs. (p. 24)**
  - The child/youth's parents are minors and she/he meets the definition of an Indian child/youth.
  - The prior caregiver transfers their eligibility to the new guardian or caretaker due to prior Title IV-E Adoption assistance eligibility.
10. *The Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Agreement:*
- Permits assistance to eligible U.S. citizen and alien children/youth that meet specified qualifications. (p. 28)**
  - Does not permit assistance to alien children/youth even if they meet specified qualifications.
  - Specifies a qualified alien child/youth as one who has been eligible for Title IV-E Adoption Assistance for three years.
  - Is required for prospective adoptive parents who have a felony conviction of spousal abuse.
11. Adoption assistance is not the same as adoption subsidy. **(False) (p. 17)**
12. A child/youth receiving a Title IV-E adoption payment must attend a full-time elementary or secondary school, or provide documentation that the child cannot attend school due to a documented medical condition. **(True) (p. 28)**
13. Title IV-E requires a written Adoption Agreement. **(True) (p. 38)**

14. Title IV-E Adoption Assistance will not commence prior to the finalization of the adoption under any circumstances. **(False) (p. 40)**
15. Title IV-E Adoption Assistance can be terminated, suspended or discontinued if the child/youth is placed temporarily outside the home, regardless of whether the adoptive parents are still providing support. **(False) (p. 41)**
16. When siblings are placed for adoption, reimbursement is available for each individual child/youth **(True) (p. 42)**
17. The adoptive parent(s) are required to keep State or local agencies informed of circumstances which would make the child/youth ineligible for adoption assistance. **(True) (p. 40)**
18. The State is obligated to consider other federal benefits such as SSDI when negotiating the amount of adoption assistance with the parents. **(False) (p. 40)**
19. Attorney fees are an example of a nonrecurring expense that is directly related to the adoption of a child with special needs. **(True) (p. 41)**
20. States are obligated to consider adoptive parents' income in determining a child/youth's eligibility for the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance. **(False) (pg. 40)**