

NEW YORK STATE CITIZENS' COALITION FOR CHILDREN

Testimony to
NYS Human Services
Budget Hearing

Presented by:
Marie Dolfi, LCSW
Volunteer Advocacy Chairperson, NYSCCC
56 Bobwhite Drive, Glenmont, NY 12077
(518) 281-8884
mdolfi@nycap.rr.com

New York State Citizens' Coalition for Children, Inc.
107 Prospect Park West, #1R, Brooklyn NY 11215
Sarah Gerstenzang, Executive Director
(607)272-0034
www.nysccc.org

My name is Marie Dolfi. I am a volunteer who is here today to advocate for post adoption services. Today I'm representing New York State Citizens' Coalition for Children, an umbrella group for foster and adoptive families support groups in New York State.

First I would like to say thank you for this opportunity to speak to you on the desperate need for post adoption services in New York State.

While most of the children who join their family by adoption do not need specialized intensive post adoption services; those children that have attachment disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, and other serious mental health issues because of their life experiences **prior** to being adopted or in kinship care have unique mental health needs that are not being served by the community.

We are referring to children like Diane's son who shared with New York State Citizens' Coalition for Children "My son is now 18 and a lost young man. He is essentially homeless, jobless, and has no vision for the future. Raising him was so frustrating as we never were able to find therapists who knew how to treat reactive attachment disorder. And much of the time we were on our own." And James who wrote: "As an adoptive parent, many years ago I needed a great deal of support with one child. There was none... it resulted in a 4 year placement for my child away from home."

The children we are talking about have huge problems – some don't understand trust and family because those that were supposed to have cared

for them only hurt them. Many parents have shared that their child is so violent that everyone in the family is afraid for their safety.

The research¹ on the need for post adoption services is substantial:

- Children are staying in foster care because they will lose services should they be adopted – not because of a lack of families.²
- Children are leaving foster care without families. The 2010 AFCARS (in addendum) stated 30% of New York State children who entered foster care older than the age of 12 left foster care *without* being adopted, reunified with family or living with a guardian. These young adults have a very high rate of unemployment, homelessness, being on public assistance and involvement in the criminal justice system.
- Children are entering foster care **after being adopted** due to families not being able to safely maintain their children. OCFS shared for the period ending in September 2012 that of the 59% of foster care intake workers that answered "Was the child previously adopted?" 3.5% of the workers responded, "Yes." That means 609 children in foster care were previously living with an adoptive family. This question was not answered by New York City districts. Separately, we have learned there are 2050 New York City foster care children who returned to foster care *after* adoption.

¹ Keeping the Promise: The Critical Need for Post-Adoption Services to Enable Children & Families to Succeed, Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute

² New York State's Longest Waiting Children, Rosemary Avery

- Adoptive families are four to seven times more likely to seek residential treatment for their children than are families raising the children born to them.³
- A 2009 Children's Rights report⁴ states New York State ranks 44th in timeliness of adoptions.

Anecdotally I am hearing from department of social services workers that they believe some of the foster children that they are facilitating adoptions for will most likely **return to foster care after adoption** because the families will not be able to deal with the children's mental health issues due to a lack of services.

The good news is that post adoption (post permanency services for children in kinship care) is not only the right thing to do for children and their families but it will **save New York State millions of dollars** by decreasing the number of children in foster care, decreasing the number of children in residential treatment, and decreasing services needed by the criminal justice system, education system, and other social services — and **federal funding is available** for post adoption services to help New York State pay for these much needed services.⁵

The post adoption services that are most requested by families include:

³ "Keeping the Promise", Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute

⁴ The Study of Children Stranded in NYC Foster Care, Children's Rights, http://www.childrensrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/11/2009-11-02_long_road_home_full_report_final.pdf

⁵ "Keeping the Promise" Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute

1. Parent support groups: Raising children with ~~some~~ mental health issues is different than raising a child without mental health issues. Family and friends cannot provide the knowledge & support needed by the families.
2. Respite: Parents and siblings sometimes need a break from the child who is constantly acting out. These children's issues are so significant that they cannot be left with the average baby sitter or relative. Families need a trained care child worker to watch their child while they go on an appointment or other place that they cannot take their child. Most afterschool programs and camps will not accept these children.
3. Information & Referral: Parents need support and information on the issues they are dealing with in addition to locating resources in their community.
4. Counseling: Done by professionals that are trained in reactive attachment disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, loss of birth families, and other adoption and foster care issues. Most counselors do not have training in these issues.
5. Training for parents: Parents need education on these mental health issues, how to discipline a child with mental health issues, and how to advocate for their child in the school and community.
6. Case Management & Advocacy: Families need help with managing the services and the systems that many of these children need.
7. Training for Professionals: There are not enough counselors that are trained on the mental health issues of these children.

The Office of the Children and Family Services response to the need for post adoption services has been grossly inadequate. I would like to share information from a letter from OCFS to Mr. Junius Scott at US Department of Health & Human Services, concerning the state's response to post adoption services. The complete letter is in the addendum to this testimony.

- Page 1: New York State spent \$214,944 Title IV-B, Subpart 2 funds on post adoption services. This **\$214,944 spent represents only 1.13%** of the total Title IV –B dollars spent by New York State.
- Page 2:
 - New York State used \$4.96 million TANF dollars for 15 post adoption programs. The TANF funding for these programs will end this year. These 15 programs cover only 27 of the 62 counties in New York State. Many families in need of services are not TANF eligible leaving families unable to access respite and other desperately needed services.
 - OCFS letter mentions that “preventive funding is available to adoptive families.” I find this highly insulting. New York State does not ask families with children with developmental disabilities to access services through prevention so why is it encouraged for adoptive families?

- o The letter refers to adoption subsidies as a resource but subsidies cannot be used for services if the needed services (parent support groups, respite) do not exist in their community.
- o The letter refers to Medicaid as a resource for counseling but if there are no trained counselors on post adoption issues in your community Medicaid is not going to help. Also, most counselors will not take Medicaid.
- o The letter cites Bridges to Health, as a resource but the program is very limited and thus is not available to most children and families in need.

What is not addressed in the letter is how OCFS is spending the more than \$5 million annually it is saving under the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act which has the federal government picking up an increasing share of adoption subsidies (fully phased in by 2018) and requires that the states reinvest this savings in child welfare, including post adoption services.

If I had more time I would address other things that are in the letter which are grossly inadequate or nonexistent.

In addition, New York State Department of Social Services Regulations Standards of practice for adoption services 421.8⁶ states - authorized agencies shall provide "post adoption services means counseling, training parents on how to care for children with special needs, providing clinical and consultative services and coordinating access to community supportive services for the purpose of ensuring permanence of the placement... for three years from the date of the adoption decree." Based on New York State Citizens' Coalition for Children's conversations with parents and a statewide survey these services are rarely being offered or paid for by the counties. I should also mention that the research states the children are most likely to have problems 7 years after placement (the teenage years) so it would be best if this policy was changed to have services to the age of 18.

It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the dollars needed for a statewide post adoption program as I do not have access to the details of the federal funding information and the exact number of children and families that would use the services. As a volunteer advocate, I would guess that if New York State is spending \$4.96 million TANF dollars currently for 15 programs for 27 counties (the most populous counties included) than possibly doubling that amount to \$10 million would be a good starting point for a budget for statewide post adoption program. I know this is a lot of money but if you look at the chart

⁶ Complete regulations in addendum

in the addendum on financing post adoption there are 10 federal funding sources that could be accessed. New York State would also see a cost savings from decreased use of foster care, residential treatment, and less involvement in the criminal justice and special education systems.

In conclusion I would like to say adoptive families are committed to their children. They need access to services to help their children with severe mental health issues so they can safely maintain their children in their home and help their children be successful adults. Post adoption services are needed because

Love does not fix trauma

Commitment does not remove the emotional scars of abuse and neglect

and

Compassion does not heal a brain that has been damaged by fetal alcohol exposure.

Please include statewide post adoption services in this year's budget.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

ADDENDUM

1. AFCARS New York State
2. NYS Office of Children & Families Letter to Junius Scott, 9/18/12
3. Department of Social Services, Family & Children's Services, Standards of Practice 42, Standard of Practice for Adoption Services
4. Financing Adoption & Post Adoption Services, compiled by Casey Family Services and reported in "Keeping the Promise", Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute
5. List of websites for research cited in this testimony

New York

OUTCOMES DATA

1. Reduce Recurrence of Child Abuse and/or Neglect (NCANDS)

1.1 Recurrence of Maltreatment Within 6 Months (%)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Children without a recurrence	87.7	87.9	87.8	87.7
Children with one or more recurrences	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.3
Number	39,129	39,016	41,345	41,086

2. Reduce the Incidence of Child Abuse and/or Neglect in Foster Care (NCANDS and AFCARS Foster Care File)

2.1 Maltreatment in Foster Care (%)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Children maltreated while in foster care	1.40	1.73	2.04	2.33
Children not maltreated while in foster care	98.60	98.27	97.96	97.67
Number	42,175	42,114	41,023	39,277

3. Increase Permanency for Children in Foster Care (AFCARS Foster Care File)

3.1 Exits of Children From Foster Care (%)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Adoption	19.4	18.3	18.1	17.0
Guardianship	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reunification	63.1	64.9	66.0	67.0
Other	16.8	16.7	15.7	14.9
Missing data	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.0
Number	11,627	12,352	12,808	12,503

3.2 Exits of Children With a Diagnosed Disability (%)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Adoption	25.5	23.1	22.7	20.9
Guardianship	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reunification	57.1	56.7	57.3	57.0
Other	17.0	20.2	19.9	21.9
Missing data	0.4	<.1	0.2	0.2
Number	564	2,833	4,075	4,529

3.3 Exits of Children Older Than Age 12 at Entry Into Foster Care (%)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Adoption	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.9
Guardianship	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reunification	66.7	68.1	67.7	66.2
Other	31.4	30.9	30.7	30.3
Missing data	0.9	<.1	0.2	2.6
Number	4,255	4,520	4,493	4,366

3.4 Exits to Emancipation (%)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Children age 12 or younger at entry	38.2	38.5	38.8	33.9
Children older than 12 at entry	61.8	61.4	61.1	66.1
Missing data	0.0	<.1	0.1	0.0
Number	1,356	1,448	1,397	1,389

3.5 Exits by Race/Ethnicity (%)¹⁴

	Alaska Native/Am. Indian				Asian				Black			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Adoption	4.1	20.0	4.4	16.7	11.9	20.9	7.3	5.9	18.7	18.6	17.8	16.5
Guardianship	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reunification	81.6	68.0	86.7	70.0	69.0	65.7	72.7	82.4	61.7	63.3	63.4	66.4
Other	12.2	12.0	8.9	10.0	16.7	13.4	16.4	11.8	18.9	17.9	18.6	17.0
Missing data	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	<.1
Number	49	25	45	30	42	67	55	68	4,769	5,094	5,340	5,485
	Native Hawaiian/Other Pac. Is.				Hispanic (of any race)				White			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Adoption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	13.3	16.0	15.3	17.8	16.9	18.5	19.0
Guardianship	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reunification	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.1	70.5	71.0	71.1	69.3	68.7	69.9	67.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	16.0	12.7	13.5	12.2	14.3	11.3	12.0
Missing data	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.4
Number	0	0	0	0	2,168	2,480	2,628	2,686	2,772	2,610	2,681	2,714
	Unable to Determine				Two or More Races				Missing Data			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Adoption	28.6	26.3	22.2	18.1	14.8	20.8	17.9	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guardianship	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reunification	52.1	55.2	57.7	64.4	68.4	66.4	73.2	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	18.9	18.5	19.9	17.4	14.2	12.9	8.7	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing data	0.4	0.0	0.2	<.1	2.6	0.0	0.3	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Number	1,672	1,734	1,701	1,040	155	342	358	454	0	0	0	26

¹⁴ All races exclude children of Hispanic origin.



September 18, 2012

New York State
Office of
Children &
Family
Services

www.ocfs.state.ny.us

Mr. Junius Scott
Regional Program Division
Children's Bureau/ACYF/ACF - Region II
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
26 Federal Plaza - Room 4114
New York, New York 10278

Dear Junius:

Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Gladys Carrión, Esq.
Commissioner

This letter is a follow-up to our meeting regarding the use of federal funding to provide Post Adoption services and the availability of those services throughout New York State.

Capital View Office Park
52 Washington Street
Rensselaer, NY
12144-2834

The Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) recognizes that post placement and pre-finalization adoption services are critical to maintaining the family relationships built through adoption and to deal effectively with problems and issues that develop after the adoption decree. We acknowledge that adoptive families may face unique issues and challenges that other families do not face due to the differences inherent in families created through adoption. OCFS is committed to providing post adoption services to strengthen and prevent the dissolution of adoptive placements and we encourage local districts to do the same.

Financial Support: As our budget and finance staff reported, through the use of Title IV-B, Subpart 2 funds, local social services districts and contract voluntary agencies provide post adoption services. In FFY 2009-10/SFY 2010-11, New York State received a Title IV-B Subpart 2 allocation of \$18,856,291. Of that amount, \$3,771,257 was provided to local social services districts for adoption services, including post adoption services. Of the \$6,417,301 in adoption services claims for that time period, \$214,944 were identified as purchased post adoption services. However, should the district provide the services directly, our direct provision claiming system does not distinguish between adoption services and post adoption services. As a result, there are likely additional claims attributed to post adoption services that cannot be specifically identified. A review of County Plans 2012-2016 indicates that pre and post adoption services are detailed in the plans.



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Additionally, in 2012, OCFS made available \$14.4 million in Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funding for post preventive and post adoption services. Of that amount, a total of \$4.96 million has been awarded to 15 providers across the state to provide post adoption services exclusively. The start date for contracts was May 1, 2012, with a cap of \$400,000 funding for one year. It is 100% federal TANF funding with no local share requirement. The list of the 15 contracts and the services they provide can be found on the OCFS website. Although these post adoption contracts are limited to qualified families, it should be noted that since 2001, through such funding, comprehensive post adoption services aimed at reducing the number of pre-adoption disruptions and post adoption dissolutions and re-entry into foster care have been provided to adoptive families. We would also add that prevention funding is also available to adoptive families, with a 62/38% state/local match.

Access to Information and Services: In March of this year, a letter was sent to all local social services commissioners to reiterate that the provision of post adoption services remains vital to many families who have adopted children. The letter stressed OCFS' continued commitment to identifying connections to services frequently sought by adoptive families. The OCFS website link to the list of post adoption programs and services was provided. Counties were encouraged to provide a similar listing of services in their communities on the county's website to make it easier for families to locate services within their locality. Counties were further encouraged to link their websites to OCFS' website to facilitate the ease of families locating services available across New York State.

Also listed on the OCFS website is the link to "A Parent for Every Child" project funded by OCFS through a grant from the Department of Health and Human Services. On that website there is a listing of statewide post adoption services as well as resource directories for "adoptive parents and permanency resources" with a listing of agencies and description of services for upstate counties. Funding has been provided through the federal grant for the NYS Citizens' Coalition for Children (NYSCCC) to provide similar resource guides for downstate counties. OCFS also provides a link to NYCCC where adoptive families can find information on post adoption and other available services.

We would be remiss if we did not mention the provision of Adoption Assistance/Subsidy as part of our post adoption services. As of June 2012, 40,279 children with special needs adopted from foster care are receiving adoption subsidy. Of that total, 29,258 are receiving Title IV-E Adoption Assistance and are categorically eligible to receive Medicaid. A total of 11,021 are receiving state only subsidy and most are eligible for either COBRA Medicaid or State Medical Subsidy. The majority of these children will receive Adoption Assistance/Subsidy and Medicaid or Medical Subsidy until the age of 21. Unlike other states, New York does not renegotiate or lower a child's subsidy rate after the Agreement is approved. Also provided are upgrades in subsidy payments when there is a change in the child's condition as well as a state funded post

adoption subsidy when there is medical proof of a pre-existing condition following adoption finalization. Through the Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance, state staff assists adoptive parents that receive adoption subsidy payments, to continue to receive Medicaid or Medical Subsidy on behalf of their adopted child when they relocate to another state.

OCFS and local districts provide a number of other non-TANF funded services that are available to eligible families. They are not listed as post adoption services but may be available to an adoptee and his or her family. For example, the Parents & Families tab on the OCFS internet website lists a variety of services which are available and can be utilized by any family if the services meet their needs. Under that tab, parents can click on "Find Services in my County" and there is a map where they can click on their particular county and get a list of services. Under the same tab, parents can find the link to the very popular Bridges to Health Waiver Program (B2H) which supplements and helps to better integrate cross systems Medicaid services to maintain an adopted child with severe emotional, developmental and health disabilities in his or her home and community. These services are available to the adopted child before and after adoption finalization up to the age 21, if the child remains eligible. B2H services to adopted children have increased from 13 children receiving services in 2008 to close to 1,000 adopted children receiving services at present.

As discussed at the meeting, adoptive children and their families need help from many sources and parents must know how to locate and access services across systems of care. OCFS continues to explore with federal, state and local entities ways to increase services to better support adoptive families, including additional sources of funding. The recent document published by the OCFS Bureau of Program and Community Development, entitled "Post Adoption Services – Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead", summarizes findings from the 2009-2010 final reports from 13 TANF Post Adoption Programs. It presents a summary of the findings, recommended practices, needs and challenges, training and recommendations for needed changes on the state level. This will be one of the major documents used to not only inform our post adoption discussions but to also implement needed changes.

I hope you find this information is helpful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Laura M Velez
Deputy Commissioner

OFFICIAL COMPILATION OF CODES, RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
TITLE 18. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
CHAPTER II. REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
SUBCHAPTER C. SOCIAL SERVICES

ARTICLE 2. FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES
PART 421. STANDARDS OF PRACTICE FOR ADOPTION SERVICES

Current through February 15, 2010.

* Section 421.1.* Definitions.

For the purpose of this Part, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) Adoptive applicant means a married couple, an adult unmarried person, an adult married person living separate and apart from his or her spouse pursuant to a legally recognizable separation agreement or a decree of separation, or an adult married person living separate and apart from his or her spouse for a period of three years or more prior to the commencement of the adoption proceeding who has applied to adopt or who has received agency approval for the placement of a child in his or her home for the purpose of adoption.
- (b) Adoption services means assisting a child to secure an adoptive home through: counseling with biological parent or legal guardian concerning surrender of, or legal termination of parental rights with regard to a child; the evaluation of child's placement needs; preplacement planning; the recruitment, study and evaluation of interested prospective adoptive parents; counseling for families after placement; supervision of children in adoptive homes until legal adoption; and counseling of adoptive families after legal adoption.
- (c) Adoptive parent means a person with whom a child has been placed for adoption or who has adopted a child with agency approval.
- (d) Adoptive placement means the child has been placed into a home for the purposes of adoption and the agency and adoptive parent or the child's foster parent have signed an adoption agreement and the facts of such placement have been recorded in accordance with paragraph (e) of subdivision (5) of section 383-c or subdivision (5) of section 384 of the Social Services Law.
- (e) Authorized agency means an organization covered by section 371.10(a) and (b) of the Social Services Law.
- (f) Biological parent means a parent who has conceived or given birth to the child, or from whom the child was conceived, either in or out of wedlock.
- (g) Foster parent means any person certified or approved pursuant to section 375 of the Social Services Law, and Part 443 of this Title with whom a child, in the care, custody or guardianship of an authorized agency, is placed for temporary or long-term care.
- (h) Legal guardian means a person to whom or an agency to which the guardianship of a child has been committed by surrender in accordance with the terms of a surrender instrument or pursuant to a court order under section 383-c, 384 or 384-b of the Social Services Law. A legal guardian may also be a person appointed as a guardian of the person of a child pursuant to a duly executed will or deed as provided by section 81 of the Domestic Relations Law.
- (i) Legally free child means a person under the age of 18 years:
- (1) whose custody and guardianship have been transferred to an authorized agency as a result of either a surrender instrument executed pursuant to section 383-c or 384 of the Social Services Law or an order of the Family Court or Surrogate's Court made pursuant to section 384-b of the Social Services Law; or
 - (2) whose care and custody have been transferred to an authorized agency pursuant to section 1055 of the Family Court Act or section 384-a of the Social Services Law and where such child's parents are both deceased, or where one parent is deceased and the other parent is not a person entitled to notice pursuant to sections 111 and 111-a of the Domestic Relations Law.

(j) Photo-listed means having placed a legally freed child's picture and description in New York State's Waiting Children books which are organized, prepared, and distributed to authorized agencies and to appropriate citizen groups by the department.

(k) Prospective adoptive parent means an individual who meets criteria as defined in section 421.16 of this Title, and who has indicated an interest in adopting a particular child, and for whom the authorized agency has begun the placement process in accordance with section 421.18 of this Title.

(l) Registered child means a child who has been included in the listing of legally freed children maintained by the Statewide Adoption Service (State Photo Listing Service) pursuant to the requirements of section 420.2 of this Title.

* Section 421.8.* Services to children.

Authorized agencies shall:

(a) recognize that any child who is legally free, is adoptable;

(b) register each legally freed child with the State Adoption Service, in accordance with Part 420 of this Chapter;

(c) consider each legally freed child's eligibility for adoption subsidy, in accordance with section 421.24 of this Part;

(d) keep the length of interim foster care placements of children free for adoption to a minimum, placing such children in adoptive homes as early as practicable;

(e) arrange a medical examination for each child for whom adoption is planned in order to determine the state of the child's health, significant factors that may interfere with normal development, and the implications of any medical problems. The medical report shall be filed with the child's record;

(f) provide casework services to each legally free child, obtain a current understanding of his or her needs and encourage his or her participation in planning, according to his or her age and capacity; and

(g) provide or arrange for all services necessary to ensure that siblings and/or half-siblings are placed together, unless contraindicated, in accordance with sections 421.2(e) and 421.18(d) of this Part; and

(h) provide each legally free child with adoption services, directly or through purchase of service. The following services are to be provided:

(1) In the case of a child who has not been placed in an adoptive home, evaluation of placement needs, preplacement planning and preparation with reports thereon at intervals as required by the department, and recruitment, adoption study, training and placement planning for prospective adoptive parents.

(i) Parent training is activity designed to increase parents' understanding of the dynamics of parent-child relationships, including providing such parents with the information, skills and attitudes needed to integrate an adopted child into the family by responding constructively to the patterns of behavior the child brings from previous homes and uses to test parent commitment, or to ward off closeness and emotional dependency.

(ii) These training activities may be carried out by the family's adoption worker, other agency personnel or through subcontract. This may be carried out in a group process involving and training other applicants or families with whom a child has been placed.

(2) In the case of a child who is already placed in an adoptive home, parent training, for the parents with whom the child has been placed, supervision and post-adoption services, with reports thereon as required by the department.

(i) Supervision is a process involving individual and group interviews to support the mutual adjustment of the child and family, to enable the agency to keep informed on the progress and well-being of the child in the adoptive home, and to help the family and child to obtain services that may be needed. Supervision begins on the date a child is placed in a home and concludes on the date of the adoption decree.

(ii) Post-adoption services means counseling, training parents on how to care for children with special needs, providing clinical and consultative services, and coordinating access to community supportive services for the purpose of ensuring permanence of the placement. Such services may be designed to treat problems which developed after the date of the adoption decree. Post-adoption services may extend for three years from the date of the adoption decree.

(3) In the case of a child who is not photo listed because the child is age 14 or older and refuses adoption, or the child is placed with a relative within the third degree of consanguinity of the parents of the child and does not have a goal of adoption, evaluation of placement needs, with reports thereon at intervals as required by the department.

Appendix II

Casey Family Services/The Casey Center for Effective Child Welfare Practice
FINANCING ADOPTION AND POST-ADOPTION SERVICES

Developed by Donald B. Schmidt, Executive Director

ADOPTION AND POST-ADOPTION SERVICES FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

	IV-B-1	IV-B-2	IV-E Main.	IV-E Admin	IV-E Train.g	XIX	XX	Adop. Incen- tive	TANF/ EA	Chafee IL/ETV	CAPTA/ CBCAP
ADMINISTRATION, CASE MANAGEMENT & SERVICES/TREATMENT											
Adoption Search	•	•		•			•	•	•		
Adoption Assistance Payment	•		•					•			
Adoption Resource Centers	•	•		•		•	•	•	•		•
Case Management	•	•		•			•	•	•		•
Case Plan/Review	•	•		•			•	•	•		•
Child/Family Advocacy	•	•		•		•	•	•	•		•
Crisis Intervention	•	•		•		•	•	•	•		•
Day Treatment	•	•		•		•	•	•	•		•
Information & Referral to Adoptive Family	•	•		•			•	•			
Educational Advocacy	•	•		•		•	•	•			•
Eligibility Determination - IV-E & XIX				•		•					
Family Therapy	•	•					•	•			
Family Group Decision-Making/Team Meetings	•	•		•			•	•	•		•
Flexible Funding for Families											
Group Therapy	•	•				•	•	•	•		
Independent Living Services	•						•	•		•	
Individual Therapy	•	•				•	•	•	•		
Intensive In-Home Supervision	•	•					•	•	•		•

Research on the Need for Post Adoption Services

- New York State's Longest Waiting Children, <http://nysccc.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/07/longestwaiting2.pdf>
- Keeping the Promise: The Critical Need for Post-Adoption Services to Enable Children & Families to Succeed, Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute, <http://nysccc.org/adoption/post-adoption-services/>
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- The Revolving Doors Of Family Court: Confronting Broken Adoptions, Dawn J. Post and Brian Zimmerman, Capital University Law Review, 2012, <http://www.clcny.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/the-revolving-doors-of-family-court-confronting-broken-adoptions.pdf>

