Adoption

Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families Policy: 700.0085

Effective Date: June 9, 1986 Revised Date: October 24, 2014 Version: 4

Adoption is the preferred permanency option when it is not possible for a child to return to his orher family. The adoptive parent provides the child with the same legal rights and protection as abirth parent. The adoptive parent permanently assumes all parental rights and responsibilitiesregarding the child. For the purpose of this policy, "adoptive parent" may include one or twoadoptive parents.

Federal and state laws govern the Department of Children, Youth and Families (Department)practice in the area of adoption:

- The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (PL 96-272)
- The Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) (PL 105-89)
- The Multiethnic Placement Act of 1994 (PL 103-382)
- The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) (PL 95-608)
- The Safe and Timely Interstate Placement of Foster Care Children Act of 2006 (PL 109-239)
- The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (PL 109-248)
- The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (PL 110-351)
- RIGL 15-7 provides the legal basis for the adoption of children
- RIGL 14-1-27
- RIGL 42-72-8

Permanency planning for a child begins at the time that a child enters out of home care. Decisions made early in the placement process have a long term effect upon permanency and well-being outcomes for a child. Siblings are placed together in foster care unless it is contrary to the safety or well-being of any of the siblings. The assessment process provides an opportunity for staff to search and evaluate the appropriateness of kinship caregivers and to determine if a concurrent resource is indicated. In state and out of state adoption resources are considered. Birth parents are given the opportunity to discuss permanency options for their child and are provided with information and counseling referrals to assist them with adoption issues.

When adoption is the permanent goal for a child in care, Department staff work together towardaccomplishing the goal in an organized and timely manner. The Department's primary serviceworker and/or supervisor facilitate the adoption process for a child awaiting a permanent family. The primary service worker registers the eligible child with the Permanency Services Unit. The Permanency Services Unit recruits and trains prospective foster and adoptive parents, preparesthe adoption licensing home study and registers the child with the contracted adoption resourceexchange. The Permanency Services Unit also provides consultation, education, support andreferrals to staff and adoptive parents throughout the adoption process and when issues ariseafter the finalization of the adoption. The Permanency Services Unit reviews the adoptionsubsidy prior to adoption finalization and re-certifies the subsidy bi-annually.

The initial step in the adoption process occurs when the termination of parental rights (TPR)petition is filed in Family Court. At this time, the service plan goal for a child changes to adoptionand the Department documents efforts to obtain a permanent family. The Department movestoward adoption as expeditiously as possible while continuing to safeguard the rights and address the needs of all parties. A child may be placed with a permanent resource family after a TPRpetition has been filed, even if the child is not legally free for adoption. A placement is considered to be legal risk when a child is placed with a permanent resource family before the termination ofall existing parental rights. When this occurs, Department staff informs the permanent resourcefamily that, although petitions have been filed to terminate parental rights, there is a risk that the Family Court may not grant the TPR. To decrease the negative effect of multiple placements on a child, consideration is given to a legal risk placement for a child during the TPR process if it is in the best interest of the child. If an appeal is filed following the decision to terminate all parental rights, the child's placement is also considered as legal risk.

When the parental rights of a child in foster care are terminated, the Department's primary service worker and/or supervisor inform the foster parent of the TPR and determine whether the fosterfamily is a permanent resource family for the adoption of the child. When a child is placed with a relative, the Department is obligated under RIGL 14-1-27 to give priority for permanent placement or adoption to that relative if it is in the best interests of the child.

RIGL 42-72-8 allows the Department to share confidential information from Departmental recordsfor the purpose of effectuating the temporary or permanent placement of a child. This provisionincludes the right to share non-identifying health care information about the child's family, which is contained within Department files, with prospective placements and resources. Caregivers havea right to receive personally identifiable, protected health information (PHI) about a child who isplaced in their home as a matter of state and federal law. When a current foster home, kinshiphome or an adoptive home is identified as a potential permanent family for a child, the-Department's primary service worker provides a full disclosure of the child to the family. The fulldisclosure process provides an opportunity for the Department to share with the prospectiveadoptive parent a report containing relevant information about the child that is reasonablyavailable regarding medical, psychological, educational or other services that have been provided to the child. Relevant non-identifying information concerning the medical, psychological andsocial history of the child's birth parents and siblings are also shared.

Preparation of a child is essential to successful adoption. Ongoing counseling for a child that focuses on adoption issues, including preparation for adoption as a permanency option and for aspecific prospective adoptive parent, is recommended for children as age-appropriate. Depending upon the child's age and developmental level, the child is given the opportunity toexpress a choice about adoption planning. A schedule of pre-placement visitation is establishedthat allows the child and the prospective adoptive parent an opportunity to get to know each other prior to placement. During the pre-placement and initial placement phases of the adoptionprocess, the primary service worker and/or supervisor maintains consistent and meaningfulcontact with the child and the prospective adoptive parent to assess the child and family'sadjustment and to address any issues of concern. The prospective adoptive parent may requireongoing support to assist with the child's adjustment to the adoptive home, to understandchanges to the family system and to encourage the development of emotional ties between theadoptive parent and the child. Adequate preparation of the child and the adoptive parent, the provision of appropriate services and open and positive communication among all parties-(including the professionals working with the child and family) increase the likelihood ofsatisfactory adoption outcomes and decrease the likelihood of disruption.

The prospective adoptive parent may file an adoption petition after all parental rights have beenterminated and the child has resided in their home for six months. In the event that a permanentresource is not found for a child within thirty days from the date of the final TPR decree, RIGL157-7 requires the Family Court to review the status of the child. The Department informs the Family Court of its efforts to recruit an adoptive resource for the child. Post-adoption privileges may be granted by the Family Court in accordance with RIGL 15-7-14.1 when the birth parent-and child have a significant emotional attachment and it is considered to be in the best interest of the child to maintain some contact with the birth parent.

Related Procedures

<u>Preparation for Adoption</u> <u>Adoption Placement</u> <u>Post Placement and Legal Finalization of Adoption</u>

Related Policies

Adoption Subsidy <u>Comprehensive Assessment and Service Planning</u> <u>Concurrent Planning</u> <u>Complaints and Hearings</u> <u>Criminal Records Checks</u> <u>Clearance of Agency Activity</u> <u>Worker/Client Contact</u>

Preparation for Adoption

Procedure from Policy 700.0085: Adoption

- A. First Steps in the Adoption Process
 - 1. Upon the filing of a Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) petition in Family Court, the primary service worker and/or supervisor develops a new case plan with the goal of adoption.
 - 2. Upon identification of the need of a permanent family, or other adoption services, the Family Services Unit worker and/or supervisor registers all children with the Permanency Services Unit.
 - 3. The primary service worker and/or supervisor complete the DCYF #054, Adoption Profile Registration Form and forward it to the Permanency Services-Unit.
 - When an adoptive parent or other adoption services are needed, the Permanency Services Unit forwards the child's registration to the contractedadoption exchange agency, and notifies the primary service worker andsupervisor when this is completed.
 - 5. A clinical training specialist in the Permanency Services Unit meets with the primary service worker and/or supervisor for case consultation as needed.
 - a. The Permanency Services Unit assists the primary service worker and/or supervisor in convening a consultative team comprised ofrepresentatives from the Permanency Services Unit, treatment providersworking with the child and community providers with adoption expertise.
 - b. This team may assist the primary service worker and/or supervisor withsuch issues as, selection of a pre-adoptive parent, pre-placementvisitation, placement, open adoption arrangements and disruption.
 - 6. If a foster/kinship caregiver is indecisive regarding adopting the child, the primary service worker and/or supervisor request a meeting with the permanency support team. The primary service worker and/or supervisor may also request that a member of the team meet with the foster parent to assist them with their adoption decision. If the foster parent decides not to adopt, the Department initiates the search for an adoptive parent.
 - 7. If a child is in need of an adoptive home, the primary service worker and/orsupervisor follows steps in Section E below.

B. Establishment of a New Case Record Following TPR

- A new case record (both hard copy and in RICHIST) is established when the parental rights of both parents have been terminated.
- 2. This record is established by the primary service worker and/or supervisorand includes:
 - a. Current and complete ongoing case activity notes beginning from the date that the TPR was granted.
 - b. Service plan reflecting the goal of adoption developed with the caregiverand child, if of appropriate age. (Refer to <u>DCYF Policy 700.0075,</u> <u>Comprehensive Assessment and Service Planning</u>).
 - c. Medical Consent Authorization (DCYF #003) signed by the regionaldirector and Authorization for Routine and Emergency Medical-Treatment (DCYF #004) signed by primary service worker and supervisor.
 - d. Copy of child's birth certificate.
 - e. Complete medical history of child, including any available reports.

- f. Copies of any evaluations or counseling reports specific to the child.
- g. Copy of TPR petitions terminating all parental rights with writtendisposition by a Justice of the Family Court.
- h. Complete adoption registration.
- i. Photographs of child at various ages if available.
- j. Photographs of biological parents and siblings if available.
- k. Photographs of foster parent if available and willing.
- C. Responsibilities of the Permanency Service Unit
 - 1. Recruitment and screening of adoptive families.
 - 2. Preparation of foster and adoptive families.
 - 3. Completion of adoption home study and recommendation.
 - 4. Adoption consultation.
- D. Adoption Home Study
 - 1. RIGL 15-7-11 establishes the requirements for the adoption home study reportthat is submitted to the Family Court by the Department or the licensed childplacement agency relative to the suitability of the proposed adoptive parent.
 - 2. The Family Court adoption home study report is completed by the assignedprimary service worker and/or supervisor and submitted to the Family Court incompliance with the provisions of RIGL 15-7-11. (Refer to procedure, <u>Post</u> <u>Placement and Legal Finalization of Adoption, Section B. Legal Process).</u>
 - a. The SAFE Home Study, or the DCYF #053; Foster Care/Adoption Licensing Home Study, completed by the Department clinical training specialist orlicensing worker, or the home study completed by the private agencyclinician provides the basis of the Family Court adoption home studyreport.
 - i. If the original home study was not completed on the DCYF #053, the licensing worker completes the DCYF #053 upon re-licensing the home. Licensing worker ensures that all aspects of thecurrent home study process are completed.
 - ii. If the original home study was not completed on the DCYF #053, the licensing worker completes the DCYF #053 prior to relicensing if the foster parent is planning to adopt a foster child in the interim. The licensing worker ensures that all aspects of the current home study process are completed. The primary service worker and/or supervisor is responsible to assist in this processby ensuring that the family self assessment has been completedand the contact information for personal references has beenprovided to the licensing worker.
 - b. While most of the required information for the Family Court report is contained in the DCYF #053, the primary service worker and/orsupervisor submitting the adoption home study report to the Family Court addresses and includes in the report any additional information required.
 - c. The primary service worker and/or supervisor submitting the adoption homestudy report to the Family Court ensures that all of the informationprovided is complete and current. Any required information that is notincluded in the DCYF #053 is provided to the Family Court in the DCYF-#053A, Adoption Home Study - Family Information Update to the Family-Court. Also included in the DCYF #053A are:
 - i. Results of updated statewide BCI and DCYF clearances completed within the last six months. (Refer to <u>DCYF Policy</u>-

700.0105, Clearance of Agency Activity Policy and DCYF Policy 900.0040, Criminal Record Background Check(s)).

- ii. Results of updated nationwide (fingerprints) clearance completed within eighteen months of the date of adoption. (Refer to <u>DCYF</u> <u>Policy 900.0040, Criminal Record Background Check(s)).</u>
- iii. Adam Walsh Clearance (Refer to Section 671 (a)(20) of 42-USC).
- iv. Information regarding the match between the prospectiveadoptive parent and the child, including attitudes and capabilities of prospective adoptive parent and the child's characteristics and background.
- 3. The adoption home study investigation includes:
 - a. At least two home visits by the individual completing the home study. All household members are interviewed during the home study process by the Department clinical training specialist or licensing worker who-completes the SAFE Home Study, the DCYF #053, Foster-Care/Adoption Licensing Home Study or the private agency clinician who completes the private agency home study.
 - b. At least one home visit takes place subsequent to the completion of the home study. In the case of a Department adoption, this visit isconducted by the primary service worker and/or supervisor who arepreparing the Adoption Home Study Report for the Family Court.
- 4. The home study report submitted to the Family Court includes a summary of the agency's past and present contact with the prospective adoptive parent as well-as:
 - a. Results of criminal, Department Clearance of Agency Activity and Adam-Walsh clearances.
 - b. Identifying information on all household members, including minor childrenand the current needs of each child.
 - c. Information regarding the prospective adoptive parent's motivation and reasons for the adoption.
 - d. Current background information on the prospective adoptive parent, including a written self-assessment.
 - e. Child care experience and parenting philosophy of the prospective adoptiveparent.
 - f. Information regarding past and present marriage and/or partnershiprelationships.
 - g. Current medical and psychological conditions, including any addiction to drugs or alcohol of any prospective adoptive parent that may be seriously detrimental to the health and welfare of children.
 - h. Description of home and local community, including any health and safetyconcerns regarding the home.
 - i. Information regarding the finances and employment of the prospectiveadoptive parent.
 - j. Reference letters from at least three individuals, two of whom are nonrelatives. Previous references on file are acceptable.
 - k. Information regarding the prospective adoptive parent's willingness and ability to accept and cooperate with adoption support services includingtheir level of understanding regarding openness with the birth family.
 - I. Information related to the match between the prospective adoptive parentand the child, including attitudes and capabilities of prospective adoptiveparent and the child's characteristics and background.

- m. Recommendation regarding the suitability of the prospective adoptive parent for adoption.
- E. Selection of an Adoptive Family for a Child with no Identified Adoption Resource
 - 1. Selection is based upon an assessment of the child and his/her needs. A familywho can best meet the child's needs is selected as the prospective adoptiveresource for the child. The child's involvement in the adoption process is basedupon child's age and developmental level.
 - 2. The contracted adoption exchange agency sends potential home studies to the primary service worker and/or supervisor to review.
 - 3. The primary service worker and/or supervisor review potential home studies and select most appropriate match.
 - 4. The primary service worker and/or supervisor consult with the contractedadoption exchange agency, the Permanency Services Unit or convene aconsultation team to assist in the review and selection of a prospective adoptiveparent for a child. (Refer to Section A, 5 above).
 - 5. In most cases, the primary service worker and/or supervisor identifies one familyas the most appropriate adoptive match for the child and schedules a fulldisclosure with that family. If the primary service worker and/or supervisorbelieves that meeting with more than one family is necessary to determine thebest match, he/she and/or his/her supervisor informs the Permanency Services-Unit.
 - a. The Permanency Services Unit facilitates the home visits betweenthe primary service worker and/or supervisor and the families involved.
 - b. The families are fully informed of the preliminary nature of the meeting and clearly understand that more than one family is being-considered by the primary service worker and/or supervisor.
 - c. This meeting does not take the place of a full disclosure. A fulldisclosure is scheduled when one family has been identified as the mostappropriate match.
 - 6. If the family is interested, the primary service worker and/or supervisor prepare afull presentation of the child.
 - 7. When no potential home studies are available to match the child's needs, the primary service worker and/or supervisor, the Permanency Services Unit and the contracted adoption exchange agency develop a recruitment plan to meet the child's needs.
 - a. The plan may include media, web and other recruitment strategies.
 - b. The contracted adoption exchange agency may request photographsand additional information.
 - c. Recruitment efforts include the use of in-state and out-of-state options,regional and national adoption exchanges, including the use of the-Internet when available and appropriate.

F. Sibling Placements

- 1. The Department makes reasonable efforts to place siblings, who were removed from their home, in the same foster care, adoption or guardianship placement unless it is contrary to the safety or well-being of any of the siblings.
- 2. If siblings are separated at the time of initial placement in out of home care, ongoing consideration is given to placing them together.
- 3. When siblings placed separately in foster care are free for adoption, a decision is made whether to place the children together or keep in separate homes where they have formed attachments. This decision is made on an individual basis.

Consultation with involved therapists and other parties is recommended as partof decision making.

- 4. Siblings placed separately require regular, on going contact. The Departmentmakes reasonable efforts to facilitate visitation or ongoing contacts with siblingsthat cannot be placed together.
- G. Full Disclosure to Prospective Adoptive Family
 - 1. Participants in the full disclosure process may include the primary service workerand/or supervisor, the individual who completed the home study, the-Permanency Services Unit worker, a staff person from the contracted adoptionexchange agency and others whom the family requests. The child is not presentat the full disclosure.
 - 2. The location of the presentation is usually in the prospective adoptive parent's home, but it may be in any setting comfortable for them and at a time that is convenient for them.
 - 3. Presentation process
 - a. The primary service worker comes to presentation with specificinformation regarding child. Written documentation (refer to Section Jbelow, Pre-Adoption Report – Disclosure of Information) is shared withthe prospective adoptive parent.
 - b. The primary service worker and the Permanency Services Unit workerexplain the full disclosure process to the prospective adoptive parent,including next steps in the process and time frames.
 - c. Information is provided regarding the child's eligibility for adoptionsubsidy, if appropriate, and other child and family adoption supportresources.
 - d. The Permanency Services Unit worker provides the prospective adoptive parent with support and guidance regarding the information presented, written documentation provided and the adoption process.
 - e. All reasonably available relevant information related to the child is shared with the family, including written reports about the child and nonidentifying information regarding the biological family. The prospectiveadoptive parent is required to sign the DCYF #054A Disclosure of-Information form acknowledging receipt of information.
 - 4. Following the initial presentation, the Permanency Services Unit contacts the prospective adoptive parent to determine if the family is interested in moving-forward with permanency. This occurs within five days following the full-disclosure.
 - 5. The Permanency Services Unit notifies the primary service worker and/or supervisor of the prospective adoptive parent's decision.
 - If the prospective adoptive parent wishes to proceed and the primaryservice worker and supervisor agree, the family is encouraged to contact the individuals listed on the Collateral Contacts Checklist in the DCYF #054A. The primary service worker contacts the individuals beforehand to advise them that the prospective adoptive parent may be in contact. Only collateral contacts whohave agreed to speak with the prospective adoptive parent are listed.
 - Primary service worker and/or supervisor and the Permanency Services-Unit participate in meetings scheduled by prospective adoptive parent with thoselisted on Collateral Contacts sheet.
 - The time frame for completing the collateral contacts varies dependingupon the availability of providers to meet with the prospective adoptive parent. Ongoing communication between all parties is essential.

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- Occasionally, the primary service worker and/or supervisor may havereservations following the full disclosure presentation about the suitability of thematch between a family and a child. If the primary service worker hasreservations regarding the match:
 - a. The primary service worker discusses concerns with supervisorregarding the appropriateness of the match.
 - b. If the supervisor agrees with the primary service worker's assessment, the supervisor or primary service worker contacts the Permanency-Services Unit within five days of the full disclosure presentation to outline concerns regarding the match.
 - c. If the primary service worker and/or supervisor decide not to moveforward with the match, the Permanency Services Unit makes the initialcall to the family to advise them of the decision.
 - d. The primary service worker or supervisor follows up with a phone calland written notification informing the family of the decision not to moveforward in the adoption process for the child who was presented to the family.
 - e. The primary service worker or Permanency Services Unit worker ensures that the family returns any written information regarding the child thatwas shared during the full disclosure presentation process.

H. Pre-Adoption Report - Disclosure of Information

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- 1. As early as practical, after the filing of a Termination of Parental Rights (TPR)petition or direct consent adoption and before a prospective adoptive parentagrees to accept a child for adoption (usually during the full disclosure process), the primary service worker presents the prospective adoptive parent a writtenpre-adoption report containing a summary of the following information that isavailable within the records of the Department. This report consists of the DCYF-#054, Adoption Profile Registration Form and the DCYF #054A, Adoption Profile-Disclosure of Information Form and may include additional reports.
 - a. A current medical, dental, developmental and psychologicalhistory of the child, including an account of the child's prenatal care, medical condition at birth, developmental milestones; any medical, psychological or psychiatric examinations and diagnosis related to thechild; any physical, sexual or emotional abuse or neglect suffered by thechild; any developmental assessment and a record of any immunizations received while the child was in foster or other care; the child's enrollmentand performance in school and any special educational needs and anyadjudications of waywardness and/or delinguency;
 - b. If the child has undergone any genetic testing, and the agency isaware of the results, those results are disclosed in writing to theprospective adoptive parent;
 - c. If the child has been tested for HIV, and the agency is aware of the results, those results are disclosed in writing to the prospective-adoptive parent;
 - The age, race, religion, ethnicity and general physicalappearance of biological parents;
 - The educational levels of biological parents and any known diagnosed learning disabilities of biological parents and any siblings;
 - The relationship between biological parents; the age and sex of any other children born to the biological parents and, if a parent is deceased, the cause of and the age at death;

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	g.	Non-identifying medical, substance abuse and mental health-				
	Ū	histories of the biological parents and siblings of the child, including any				
		information relating to drugs and medications taken by the child's				
		biological mother during pregnancy, any known allergies, hereditary,				
		genetic or metabolic diseases;				
	h.	The Department's expectations, relative to the nature and extent-				
		of continuing contact between the child, biological parents, siblings				
		and/or other relatives of the child;				
	i.	The length of time the child has been in the care of the agency				
		and the child's placement history;				
	j.	Child's prospective eligibility for state or federal benefits,				
	-	including adoption subsidy and adoption tax credit;				
	k.	A listing of Collateral Contacts that provides information on how				
		to contact providers for the child;				
	I.	Any other information that the Family Court considers necessary				
		and appropriate to serve the child's best interests.				
2.	The re	eport provided to the prospective adoptive parent is signed and dated by				
	the primary service worker who prepared the information and by the					
	adopt	ive parent who is receiving the information.				
	a.	A copy of the report with the prospective adoptive parent's				
		signature is included in the hard copy record.				
	b.	Unless confidentiality has been waived, information does not-				
		include the name or last known address of any biological relatives.				
	с.	Any report regarding the child may disclose the identity of				
		providers of professional services to the child.				
3.	The prospective adoptive parent is advised that the documents are not to be-					
		copied and that the information provided is not to be re-disclosed without the-				
		ic consent of the legal guardian.				
4.	If the child is not yet free for adoption, the prospective adoptive parent may-					
		v copies of all educational, medical and mental health/behavioral reports-				
		ning to the child. The original documents remain in the case record.				
5.		child is free for adoption, the prospective adoptive parent is provided with				
		n copies of all educational, medical and mental health/behavioral reports-				
		ning to the child. The original documents remain in the case record.				
6.	If information listed in Paragraph I was not available at the time the pre-adoption					
		was provided to the prospective adoptive parent but becomes available				
		o the adoption proceeding, the primary service worker provides the-				
		ective adoptive parent a supplemental written report containing the required				
	inform	nation. The supplemental report is signed and dated by the primary service-				
	worker and the prospective adoptive parent. A signed copy is kept in the hard					
_	copy f					
7.		amily Court may request that a parent in a TPR proceeding provide the				
~		ed information.				
8.		bove procedures do not prohibit the voluntary exchange of identifying-				
	inform	nation between mutually consenting biological parent and adoptive parent.				

Adoption Placement

Procedure from Policy 700.0085: Adoption

- A. Preparation of Child for Adoption
 - 1. The primary service worker and/or supervisor arranges adoption preparationcounseling for any child in out of home placement who is of appropriate age bythe time of the permanency hearing or prior to this time when possible. -Counseling addresses and provides:
 - a. Understanding of reasons for placement in out of home care;
 - b. Grief and loss counseling;
 - c. Adoption preparation, including the development of a life book;
 - d. Sharing of information about a prospective adoptive parent through techniques like reviewing a family's welcome book;
 - e. A plan for pre-placement visitation and moving in with an adoptiveparent;
 - f. Support and counseling for child for possible grief reactions and sufficient time for expressing feelings and opinions regarding adoption; and
 - g. Ongoing support for child after moving in with adoptive parent.
 - 2. The involvement of the child in planning for adoption is recommended. The primary service worker and/or supervisor provide the child with the opportunity to express choices consistent with age and developmental level.

B. Pre-placement Visitation

- 1. The primary service worker ensures that child is presented with specificinformation about adoptive parent being considered, including the sharing of a family's welcome book, if available, before the initial visit with prospectiveadoptive parent. This presentation occurs preferably in a therapeuticenvironment.
- 2. The primary service worker arranges and is present during a brief initialintroduction of the child to the prospective adoptive parent in a child-orientedenvironment.
- 3. A team approach to the establishment of the visitation plan that involves the therapist, current caregiver, prospective adoptive parent and other involved parties, such as, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), is recommended.
- 4. Pre-placement visitation
 - a. Primary service worker develops a visitation schedule with the prospective adoptive parent and the child's current caregivers. The visitation schedule is shared with all parties.
 - b. Child has input and participates in the development of visitationschedule.
 - c. If it is not practical to involve child in the establishment of a visitationschedule, the child is informed of the visitation plan.
 - d. Visitation is a critical component of a successful permanency plan and issupported by all parties. While a child may experience behavioral and emotional adjustments during the pre-placement visitation stage, it is notappropriate to withhold visitation from the child.
 - e. Assessment of the visitation by all parties, including the child's therapist, is ongoing. A decision to modify the visitation schedule is made incollaboration with the adoptive parent, the child's therapist, the currentcaregiver and the child, if appropriate.

- 5. The primary service worker encourages current caregivers to assist with the transition because they possess valuable information regarding the child.
- 6. The primary service worker transitions the child to the prospective adoptive home on a schedule that meets the needs of the individual child.
- C. Services to the Child and Family in Adoptive Placement
 - 1. The service plan is updated in collaboration with the child, the prospectiveadoptive parent and providers to address services needed to maintain andstrengthen the placement. The prospective adoptive parent and child if of appropriate age are asked to sign the service plan. (Refer to DCYF Policy-700.0075, Comprehensive Assessment and Service Planning.)
 - 2. The primary service worker maintains, at a minimum, monthly visits with family. (Refer to Policy 700.0165, Worker/Client Contact). The primary service worker, in consultation with his/her supervisor, determines if more frequent home visits to the child and prospective adoptive parent are indicated in the early stages of the adoptive placement.
 - 3. The primary service worker provides prospective adoptive parent informationabout adoption support services, including appropriate crisis resources.
 - The primary service worker submits for signature to the prospective adoptiveparent the DCYF #065, Adoption Placement Agreement, indicating family'scommitment to provide permanent placement for child. The child signs if of appropriate age.
 - 5. All necessary medical forms, including the DCYF #004 are provided.
 - 6. The primary service worker and/or supervisor assist family with school placement issues, including transfer of school records and educational advocacy. If the child receives special education services, the primary service worker and/or supervisor explains the educational surrogacy parent process for child. (Refer to DCYF Policy 700.0000, Educational Surrogate Parent Referral.
 - 7. The primary service worker and/or supervisor informs prospective adoptiveparent to arrange for a medical exam for child if the child did not have such anexam prior to placement.
 - 8. The primary service worker and/or supervisor refers prospective adoptive parentto the Permanency Services Unit regarding child's eligibility for adoption subsidyand related issues.
 - 9. The primary service worker and/or supervisor engage in ongoing discussionswith prospective adoptive parent regarding openness in adoption. The primaryservice worker informs the prospective adoptive parent of a range of optionsavailable in open adoptions; the primary worker and prospective adoptive parentunderstand that safety and well being are the paramount considerations that arebalanced with the child's need to maintain connections with birth family andculture. (Refer to <u>Procedure, Post Placement and Legal Finalization of Adoption,</u> Section C - Open Adoption Agreement).

D. Adoption Disruption or Dissolution

- Adoption disruption refers to the unplanned termination of anadoptive placement prior to the legalization of the adoption. Adoption dissolutionrefers to the ending of an adoption following legalization.
 - Steps to minimize the possibility of adoption disruption include:
 - a. Adequate preparation of child and family.
 - b. Regular phone contact and home visits by the primary service worker to the child and family during the pre-adoptive placement process is crucial.

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- c. Ensuring the availability and provision of appropriate services for childand family are essential to adoption stabilization.
- 3. Circumstances may develop that lead to a mutual reassessment of whether or not to continue with the pre-adoption placement (e.g. death of one of the spouses). A mutual decision to end pre-adoption placement is preferred. In most cases, child remains with family until another plan is developed.
- 4. Services are offered to child, prospective adoptive parent and possibly worker to process feelings regarding disruption and next steps. Diligent-efforts are made to secure new placement for child.
- 5. Following a disruption in an pre-adoption placement, anassessment occurs to examine the causes.
 - Adoptive home study is updated including modifying matchingcriteria and establishing a timeline for potential placement. A recommendation ismade regarding continued approval of the adoptive home.

Post-Placement and Legal Finalization of Adoption

Procedure from Policy 700.0085: Adoption

A. Supplemental Report - Disclosure of Information

- 1. Prospective adoptive parent is provided with a supplemental written reportcontaining any information, listed in the above <u>Procedure, Proparation for-</u> <u>Adoption</u>, Section J, Pre-Adoption Report - Disclosure of Information that wasunavailable before the child was placed for adoption but becomes available afterthe placement.
 - a. A copy of the supplemental report with the prospective adoptive parent's signature is included in the hard copy record.
 - Unless confidentiality has been waived, no information is disclosedregarding the name or last known address of the biological relatives. Any report regarding the child may disclose the identity of providers of professional services to the child.
- 2. Any information listed in the above <u>Procedure, Preparation for Adoption</u>, Section J, Pre Adoption Report Disclosure of Information that is provided to the adoptive parent may also be provided to an adoptee who is eighteen years of age or older.

B. Legal Process

- 1. In the event that a child is not placed in a permanent resource within thirty daysfrom the date of the final TPR decree, RIGL15-7-7 requires the Family Court toreview the status of the child.
 - a. The Department files a report with the Family Court documenting effortsmade to find a prospective adoptive parent or other permanent livingarrangement for the child, to place the child with a prospective adoptiveparent, a fit and willing relative, a legal guardian, or another plannedpermanent living arrangement.
 - b. Recruitment efforts include the use of state, regional and national adoptionexchanges, including the use of the internet when available andappropriate.
 - c. The Department will not deny or delay the placement of a child for adoptionwhen an approved family is available outside of the jurisdiction withresponsibility for handling the case of the child.
- 2. The Family Court may grant an adoption petition after the child has resided in the home of the prospective adoptive parent for a period of at least six months.
 - a. In the event the prospective adoptive parent is not ready to file theadoption petition, the primary service worker organizes a meeting with all parties, including the supervisor, Permanency Services Unit, child'stherapist, prospective adoptive parent and child, if appropriate, to identify issues and barriers to the finalization of the adoption. A reasonable timeframe is developed that allows sufficient time for issues/barriers to beaddressed, but also considers the child's need for timely permanency.
 - b. If a time frame for finalization of the adoption cannot be agreed upon atthe meeting, the matter is brought to the attention of the regional directorfor review and a final determination.
 - c. Any exception to the filing an adoption petition prior to the child living inthe pre-adoptive for six months can only be allowed by the regionaldirector. Final approval to waive the six month residency requirement isgranted by the Family Court.

- 3. The primary service worker informs prospective adopting parent that it is advisable to secure private legal counsel.
 - a. The prospective adoptive parent may file an adoption petition after allparental rights are terminated.
 - b. The prospective adoptive parent may file an adoption petition for the child once the child has lived in the home for six months.
 - c. Attorney for the prospective adopting parent:
 - i. Prepares the adoption petition and returns it to the primaryservice worker for signature by regional director;
 - ii. Obtains documentation required by the Family Court, e.g.marriage, death or divorce certificates;
 - iii. Completes any necessary Family Court documents that are filedwith the petition.
- 4. A request for an adoption subsidy is completed as early as possible in the process and is approved before the finalization of the adoption. (Refer to <u>Policy</u> <u>700.0090, Adoption Subsidy</u>.)
- 5. Upon the filing of an adoption petition, a report is submitted to the Family Courtby the Department within sixty days regarding the suitability of the proposedadoptive home for the child. The Family Court adoption home study reportcontains all the information outlined in <u>Procedure: Preparation for Adoption</u>, Section E Adoption Home Study.
- 6. The Supervisor reviews the material and submits a cover memo supporting oropposing the petition.
- 7. The Supervisor submits to the regional director or designee the:
 - a. Cover memo,
 - b. Adoption Petition,
 - c. Pre-Adoption Report (DCYF #054, Adoption Profile Registration Formand the DCYF #054A, Adoption Profile Disclosure of Information Formand any attached reports), signed by both the primary service workerand the adoptive parent, and-
 - d. Family Court adoption home study report (DCYF #053, DCYF Foster-Care/Adoption Home Study and DCYF #053A, Family Court Adoption-Home Study Report).
- 8. Regional director or designee approves or denies the decision to proceed with petition:
 - a. If regional director approves the petition, the material is returned to the supervisor/primary service worker. The primary service worker returns-the petition to the attorney of the adopting parent.
 - b. If regional director does not sign the petition, a conference is scheduledwith the primary service worker and supervisor within five working daysto reevaluate the situation. If the decision is made by regional director or designee not to consent to the petition, the primary service workernotifies the petitioner in writing and the attorney of the basis for thisaction and of the Department's complaints and hearings policy. (Refer to-DCYF Policy 100.0055, Complaints and Hearings).
- 9. The primary service worker files the Family Court adoption home study reportwith the Family Court and the attorney for the adopting parent files the approvedpetition and documentation in Family Court.
 - a. Family Court schedules a hearing date.
 - b. After adoption finalization, the primary service worker requests a copy of the adoption decree from the adopting parent or the attorney.

C. Open Adoption Agreement

1.

- The Family Court may grant post adoption visitation, contact and/or conveyance of information to a birth parent who:
 - a. Has consented to an adoption or voluntarily terminated the parent-childrelationship or
 - b. Has had his/her parental rights involuntarily terminated and has properlyfiled a timely appeal (which is pending) and the child was not in a preadoptive home prior to the granting of the TPR petition.
- 2. A Post Adoption Agreement may be granted if the Family Court:
 - a. Determines it is in the best interest of the child and
 - b. Finds there is a significant emotional attachment between the child andthe birth parent.
- 3. The degree of openness in the adoption is determined by mutual agreementbased on a thoughtful, informed decision making process by the birth parent, theadoptive parent and the child. The nature, extent of openness and the content of the agreement is negotiated between the birth parent and prospective parent ofthe child. When a Post Adoption Agreement exists, it is the responsibility of allparties involved to make it a workable agreement that continues to be in the bestinterest of the child as he/she grows older.
- 4. Approval for the Post Adoption Agreement is obtained from the:
 - a. Department or the licensed child placing agency sponsoring the child, and the child's CASA attorney or the guardian ad litem;
 - b. Child, if over age twelve;
 - c. Family Court.
- 5. A Post Adoption Agreement is not a means to avoid a Family Court terminationof parental rights.
 - a. Relinquishments are voluntary and unconditional.
 - b. At no time is a voluntary relinquishment "conditional" upon the willingness of an adoptive parent to enter into a Post Adoption-Agreement.
 - c. Relinquishment and termination of parental rights are separateprocesses from adoption. Relinquishment and termination of parentalrights resolve the child's legal status. Adoption builds a new family for achild and the post adoptive relationship between birth and adoptivefamilies.
- 6. The Post Adoption Agreement contains:
 - a. An acknowledgement by the birth parents that the adoption isirrevocable, even if the adoptive parent does not abide by the Post-Adoption Agreement.
 - b. An acknowledgement by the adoptive parent that the agreement grantsthe birth parents the right to seek to enforce the Post Adoption-Agreement.
- 7. Modifications to the Post Adoption Agreement may be sought in particularcircumstances by either the adoptive parent or the birth parents.

D. Post Adoption Services

- 1. All adoptive families may contact the Permanency Services-Unit for assistance with referrals for services in the community. Adoptive families eligible for subsidy may contact the Permanency Services Unit for questionsrelated to the adoption subsidy. (Refer to <u>DCYF Policy 700.0090, Adoption</u> <u>Subsidy</u>).
- 2. Availability of resources for adoptive parent post adoption

		a.	Counseling services
		b.	Adoptive families are provided with detailed information regarding
		0.	educational advocacy and given the opportunity to participate in-
			educational/surrogate parent training prior to finalization of the adoption.
	3.		An adoptee who is eighteen years of age or over who-
	з.	provide	
			es a written request to the Permanency Services Unit may be provided
			ny information listed in the above <u>Procedure, Preparation for Adoption,</u>
			n I, Pre-Adoption Report - Disclosure of Information that is provided to the
		adoptiv	ve parent.
	4.		Other information relating to adoption records are obtained-
			e Family Court in accordance with RIGL 15-7.2, Passive Voluntary-
		Adopti	on Mutual Consent Registry Act.
E.	Establi	shment	of Adoption Record Following Finalization of the Adoption
	1.		After an adoption has been finalized, an adoption case is
		created	d in RICHIST in the adoptive parent's name. The child is given a new
		person	H D.
	2.	1	Post adoption finalization, a hard copy record is also created
		in the a	adoptive parent's name if a case record does not already exist in the name
			adoptive parent.
	3.		If there is an existing case record in the name of the
	0.	adoptiv	ve parent, the primary service worker requests the record from the Record
			and incorporates the child's adoption record into the existing case record.
	4.	Contor	The adoption record incorporates the information from the
	т.	TPR re	ecord (refer to Procedure, Preparation for Adoption, Section B) including:
		a.	A new face sheet/intake summary;
		a. b.	Gase activity notes beginning from the date that the parental-
		υ.	visible of both powerts were torminated. There are no identifiable
			rights of both parents were terminated. There are no identifiable-
			references to the biological parents;
		с.	Service plans created after the granting of the TPR;
		d.	The Pre-Adoption Report, which consists of the DCYF #054,
			Adoption Profile Registration Form and the DCYF #054A, Adoption-
			Profile Disclosure of Information Form and may include additional
			reports;
		e.	Any assessments/reassessments created after the granting of-
			the TPR;
		f.	All child specific reports/evaluations with any identifiable family-
			information redacted;
		g.	All child specific medical/dental information and reports with any-
			identifiable family information redacted;
		h.	All legal reports from the time the TPR was granted. A copy of
			the decree terminating parental rights is included with the parents'
			names redacted, as well as the last names of any siblings listed on the
			decree. The TPR summary is not included;
		i.	A copy of the Post Adoption Agreement;
		j.	A copy of the child's original birth certificate is incorporated in the
		J.	biological mother's record at the time of adoption;
		k.	Any child specific forms or correspondence starting from the date
			that the TPR was granted, including a signed copy of the adoption-
			subsidy, if applicable; and
		Ι.	Any Probation or Rhode Island Training School records are-
		1.	included in a separate section.
			inoluded in a separate section.

The adoption record is reviewed by the supervisor and forwarded to the Records Center.

214-RICR-XXX-XX-1098 TITLE 214 - DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES CHAPTER XXX - OLD REGULATIONS WHICH WERE NOT ASSIGNED CHAPTER-SUBCHAP-PART SUBCHAPTER XX - OLD REGULATIONS WHICH WERE NOT ASSIGNED CHAPTER-SUBCHAP-PART

PART 1098 - ADOPTION

Type of Filing: Repeal

Agency Signature

Agency Head Signature

Agency Signing Date

Department of State

Regulation Effective Date

Department of State Initials

Department of State Date