

**The Report Committee for Rustin Tyler Dudley
Certifies that this is the approved version of the following report:**

**Rehoming of Adopted Children:
Current Legislation and Implications for Practice**

**APPROVED BY
SUPERVISING COMMITTEE:**

Supervisor:

Jacqueline L. Angel, Supervisor

Rowena Fong, Co-supervisor

**Rehoming of Adopted Children:
Current Legislation and Implications for Practice**

by

Rustin Tyler Dudley, BSW

Report

Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of
The University of Texas at Austin
in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements
for the Degree of

**Master of Science in Social Work
Master of Public Affairs**

**The University of Texas at Austin
May 2016**

Abstract

Rehoming of Adopted Children: Current Legislation and Implications for Practice

Rustin Tyler Dudley MSSW, MPAff
The University of Texas at Austin, 2016

Supervisor: Jacqueline L. Angel

Co-supervisor: Rowena Fong

In 2013, an investigative report by *Reuters* uncovered a startling practice now known as *private adoption rehoming*, also sometimes referred to as *rehoming* or *unregulated custody transfer adopted of children*. This practice involves adoptive parents seeking new families for their adopted children without the help or involvement of adoption professionals. Because these new families are not vetted (no background checks, home studies, etc.), the practice can result with children ending up in unsafe and potentially abusive homes. While some states have taken measures to address this problem, many have not. Even in those states who have passed rehoming legislation, the majority are punitive not preventative, meaning adopted children are still at risk of being rehomed. This paper provides an overview of the practice of rehoming and the status of legislation regarding the practice. Profiles of each state present information that is important to understand and consider when making decisions about rehoming legislation. Implications for practice and general policy recommendations are presented.

Table of Contents

List of Figures	vii
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
Chapter 2: Literature Review	4
Adoption in the US	4
Public Agency Adoption.....	5
Other Domestic Adoption.....	7
International Adoption.....	7
Adoption Disruption & Dissolution.....	11
Rehoming.....	14
Post-Adoption Support Services.....	19
Federal Legislation.....	22
Chapter 3: Methodology	23
Chapter 4: State Profiles	25
Alabama	25
Alaska	28
Arizona.....	31
Arkansas.....	34
California	37
Colorado.....	40
Connecticut	43
Delaware	46
Florida	49
Georgia.....	52
Hawaii	55
Idaho	58
Illinois	61
Indiana.....	64
Iowa	67

Kansas	70
Kentucky	73
Louisiana	76
Maine	79
Maryland	82
Massachusetts	85
Michigan	89
Minnesota	92
Mississippi	95
Missouri	98
Montana	101
Nebraska	104
Nevada	107
New Hampshire	110
New Jersey	113
New Mexico	116
New York	119
North Carolina	122
North Dakota	125
Ohio	128
Oklahoma	131
Oregon	134
Pennsylvania	137
Rhode Island	140
South Carolina	143
South Dakota	146
Tennessee	149
Texas	152
Utah	155
Vermont	158
Virginia	161

Washington	164
West Virginia	167
Wisconsin.....	170
Wyoming.....	173
Chapter 5: Implications for Policy and Practice	176
Policy Implications	176
ICPC Penalties, Enforcement and Education.....	176
Criminalize Rehoming	177
Post-Adoption Support Services	178
Practice Implications.....	179
Recognizing Risk Factors	179
Service Provision	180
Chapter 6: Conclusion.....	181
References.....	182

List of Figures

Figure 2.1: Types of Adoption.....	4
Figure 2.2: Public Agency Adoption Process	5
Figure 2.3: Ages of Children Adopted from Foster Care in FY 2014	6
Figure 2.4: International Adoptions by Age by Year	8
Figure 2.5: International Adoption Process – Hague Convention Countries.....	9
Figure 2.6: International Adoption Process – Non-Convention Countries.....	10
Figure 2.7: Convention Countries.....	11
Figure 2.8: Process of Rehoming.....	16
Figure 2.9: States with Identified Instances of Rehoming.....	18

Chapter 1: Introduction

In the fall of 2013, an investigative report published by *Reuters* uncovered a shocking practice occurring in the adoption community. Months of research had revealed online networks had been created to serve as places for parents to find new homes for their unwanted adopted children (Twohey, 2013a-e). The practice—often called *private adoption rehoming*, *unregulated custody transfer of adopted children*, or simply *rehoming*—takes place outside of the formal adoption arena, without the assistance of adoption professionals and beyond the reach of policies met to safeguard against children ending up in unsafe homes (Twohey, 2013a-e; U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2015).

It is easy to cast those who give up their adopted children as cruel and unfit for parenthood. However, one must wonder, what would lead a parent to do such a thing? Since the *Reuters* report, some parents have come forward to talk about their experiences with rehoming (Respaut, 2014; Traster, 2013; Martin, 2013). A common theme appears to be inability to access much needed support services for their adopted children. Though limited, the research into rehoming also supports this explanation (U.S. GAO, 2015). Without access to the help they need, parents feel they lack alternative options and sometimes turn to the internet to find help (Respaut, 2014; Traster, 2013; Martin, 2013; U.S. GAO, 2015). This is where rehoming emerges as a viable option.

Though modest, the evidence in existence suggests promoting post-adoption services may be part of the answer to this problem. The benefits and importance of post-adoption services are well-documented (Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute, 2010).

Such services can enhance family stability and overall well-being (UnitingCare Children, Young People and Families, 2014). There is also evidence suggesting engagement in such services can improve child behavior and help lower child healthcare costs (Lahti, 2005). And for transracially adopted children, engagement in certain programs after adoption promotes self-esteem, positive relationships with parents and ethnic identity (Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute, 2009). It seems, at the very least, such services can play a role in addressing the issue of private adoption rehoming.

Though the information above exists and could be used to inform decisions aimed at addressing rehoming, such information is disparate and the pieces of this puzzle of rehoming have yet to be put together. Armed with adequate information, I posit stakeholders—legislators, adoption professionals, adoptive parents, etc.—will be able to make informed decisions about how to address the practice. Without this information, it will be difficult for significant movement to be made.

This report is meant to serve as a resource guide for stakeholders involved in making decisions relevant to the practice of private adoption rehoming. Chapter 2 of this report provides background about adoption in the United States, explains the practice of rehoming and explores the role post-adoption support services and the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children may play in preventing the practice. Chapter 3 explains the methodology used when compiling this report. Chapter 4 is the centerpiece of the report, consisting of 50 state profiles, each of which contains several pieces of data relevant to the practice of private adoption rehoming. Chapter 5 provides a brief analysis of the data

presented in these profiles as well as implications for direct practice and policy change.

The report ends with a brief conclusion in Chapter 6.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

ADOPTION IN THE US

The experiences of adoptive families are incredibly diverse. Differences in these experiences start to appear even before a child arrives in their adoptive home. The type of adoption pursued impacts the pre-adoption process, placement, and can even affect access to post-adoption services.¹ Although rehoming is not unique to children adopted through any one process, it is important to understand how these processes differ in order to assess for ways rehoming can be prevented.² Figure 2.1 depicts the different adoption processes a family may go through.

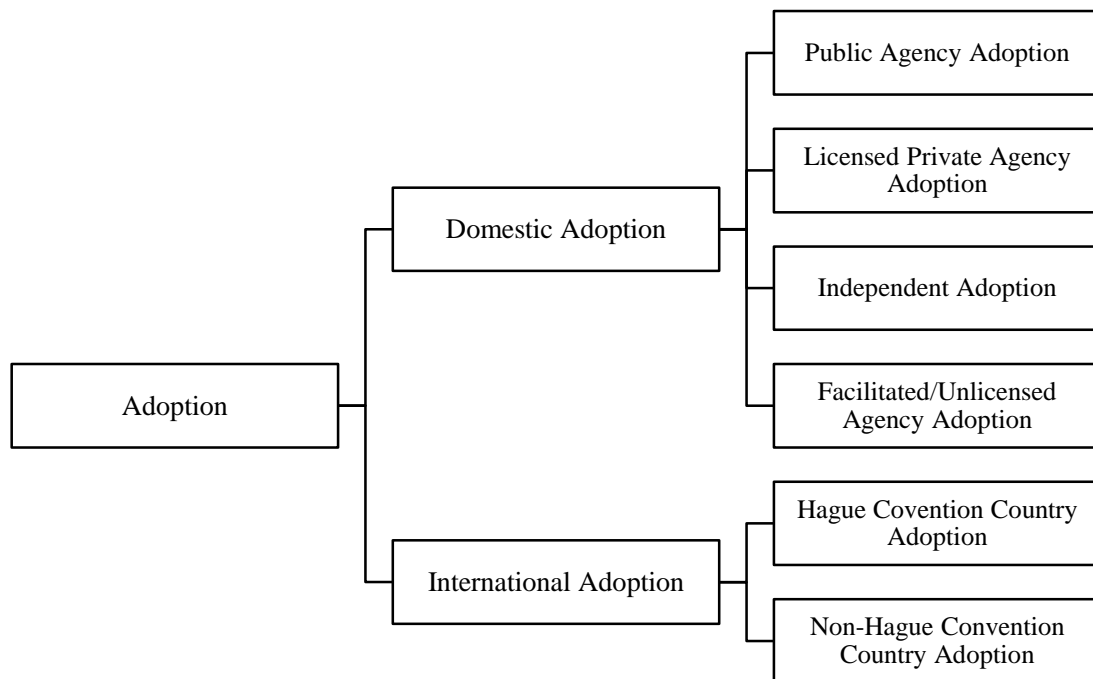


Figure 2.1: Types of Adoption³

¹ See the eligibility criteria for post-adoption support services in the state profiles in Chapter 4.

² It should be noted, children adopted internationally may be a greater risk of experiencing rehoming per Twohey, 2013d.

³ Adapted from Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2015). Adoption options: Where do I start (Factsheet for Families). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children

Public Agency Adoption

During FY 2014, a total of 50,644 children were adopted with the involvement of a public child welfare agency (Children’s Bureau, 2015). Children can end up in the public foster care system for a number of reasons, including experiencing abuse and neglect in their former home (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2015). In this type of adoption, agency workers find and train prospective adoption families and then match a child with said families (Children’s Bureau, 2015). Figure 2.2 outlines the basic process a family will go through to complete a public agency—also known as foster care—adoption.

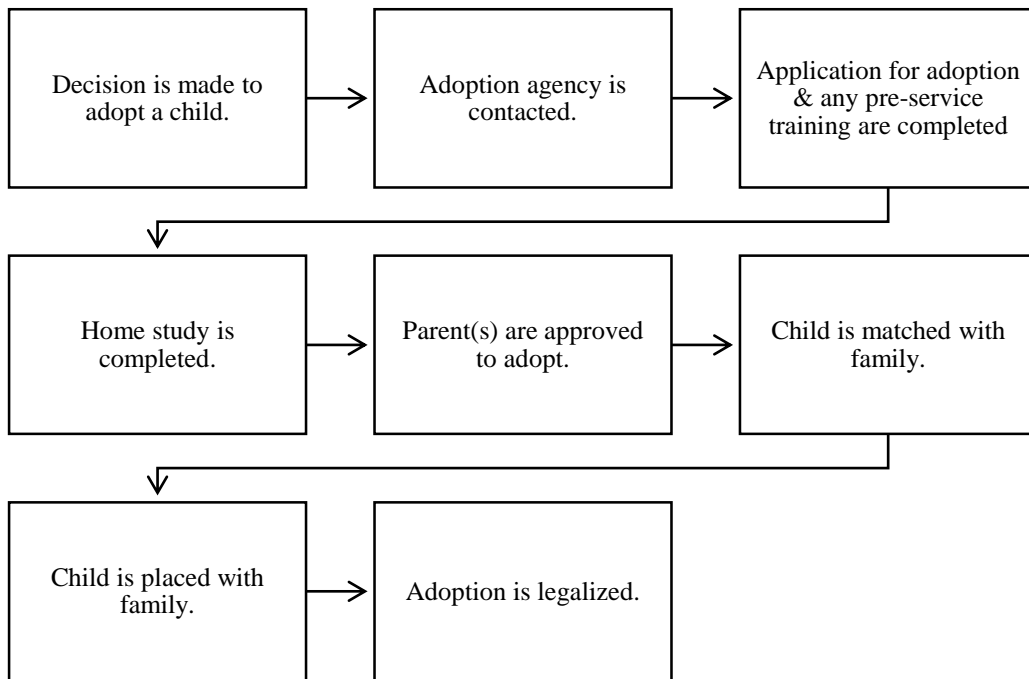


Figure 2.2: Public Agency Adoption Process⁴

and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau. Retrieved from https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/f_adoptoption.pdf#page=3&view=Type of Adoption

⁴ Based on information from AdoptUSKids, 2016

Very few of the children adopted from the public child welfare system are infants (Figure 2.3).⁵ In fact, the mean age of children adopted from a public agency in 2015 was 6.2 years (Children’s Bureau, 2015). In 2015, slightly more than half—51 percent—of children adopted from a public agency were male (Children’s Bureau, 2015). Most these adopted children were White—48 percent—followed by Hispanic and African American children—22 percent and 19 percent, respectively (Children’s Bureau, 2015).

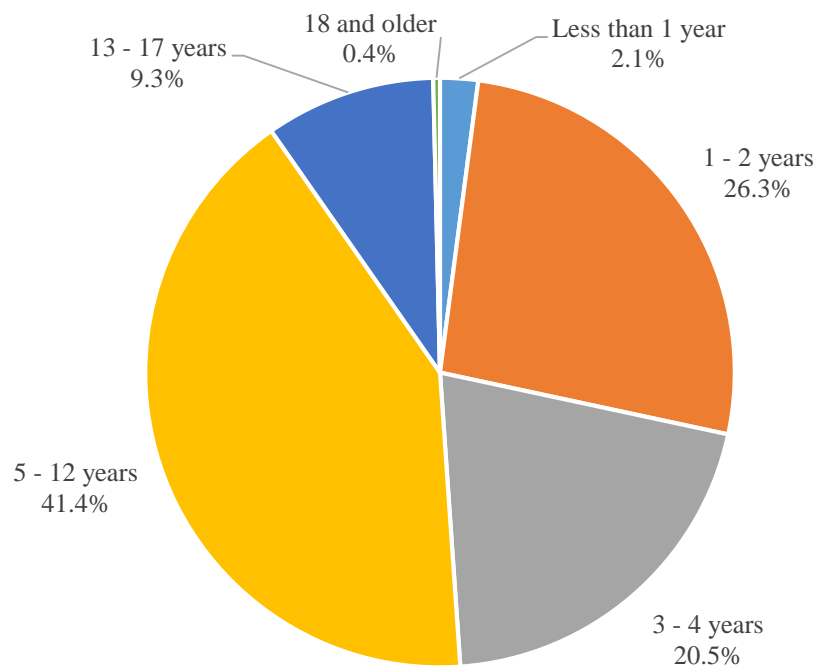


Figure 2.3: Ages of Children Adopted from Foster Care in FY 2014⁶

⁵ Note – the majority of the children *Reuters* identified as being offered for rehoming were between the ages of 6 and 14 (Twohey, 2013d).

⁶ Based on AFCARS Report for FY 2014

Other Domestic Adoption

Besides adoption from a public agency, there are several other forms of domestic adoption. Some families will choose to adopt a child from a licensed private adoption agency. In this type of adoption, biological parents surrender their parental rights a private adoption agency. Prospective adoptive parents work with the agency and are matched with a child (Children's Bureau, 2015). In an independent adoption, birth parents and adoptive parents work with attorneys rather than an agency (Children's Bureau, 2015). Often this process involves the adoption of an infant (Children's Bureau, 2015). Finally, in facilitated or unlicensed adoptions, a facilitator connects prospective adoptive parents with biological parents and collects a fee for this service (Children's Bureau, 2015). There is little supervision in this type of adoption and facilitators may have very little experience. In some states, the use of an adoption facilitator is against the law (Children's Bureau, 2015).⁷ The processes of these methods of adoption are incredibly diverse and cannot be summarize in a simple graphic.

International Adoption

In FY 2015, a total of 5,648 children were adopted from foreign countries by families in the United States (U.S. Department of State, 2016a). Though the number of children adopted into the U.S. per year has declined, there are still a substantial number of internationally adopted children in the country. Since 1999, over 256,000 children have been adopted into the U.S. (U.S. Department of State, 2016b). The majority of these

⁷ For more information about state laws regulating the use of adoption facilitators, refer to the April 2012 report by the Child Welfare Information Gateway titled *Use of Advertising and Facilitators in Adoptive Placements*

children—61.8 percent—have been female (U.S. Department of State, 2016b). In general, most of these children have been young at the time of their adoption; over 95,000 of them were under age 1 when they were adopted, and over 92,000 were between 1 and 2 years old (U.S. Department of State, 2016b). However, in recent years the percentage of young children being adopted internationally has begun to shrink as more families are adopting older children (see Figure 2.4).⁸

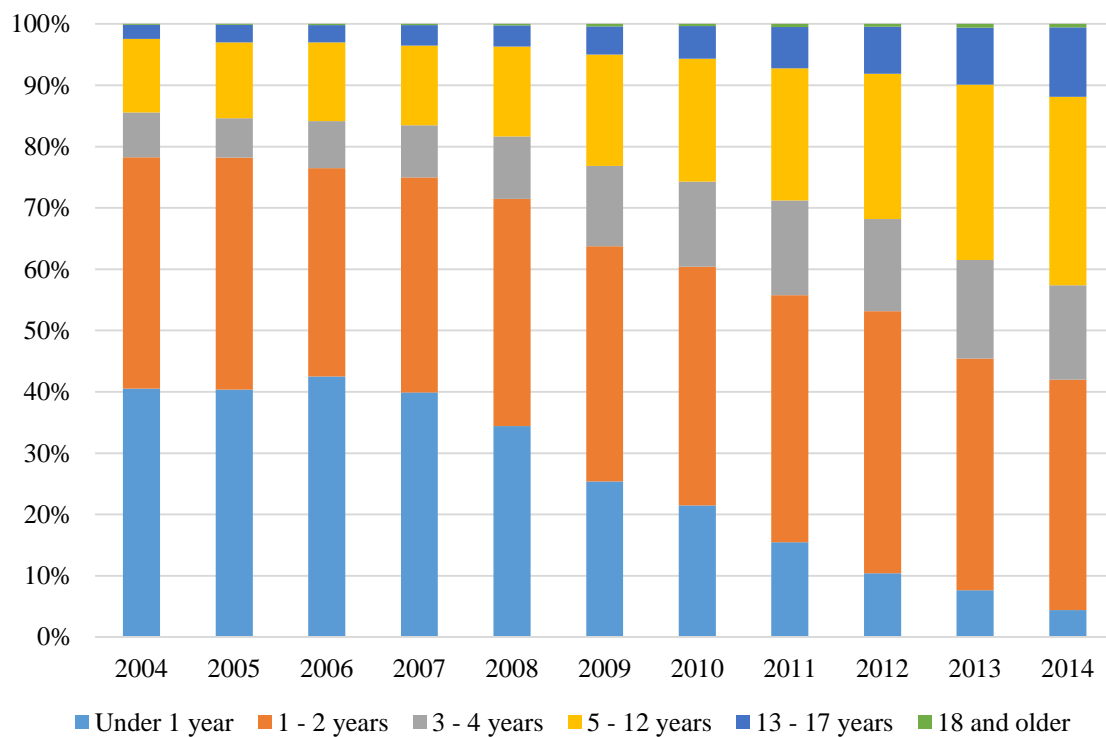


Figure 2.4: International Adoptions by Age by Year⁹

⁸ Note – the majority of children *Reuters* identified as being advertised for rehoming were between the ages of 6 and 14 (Twohey, 2013d).

⁹ Based on U.S. Department of State, 2016b

The international adoption process is quite different from domestic adoption processes. In fact, the process of completing an international adoption can vary drastically depending on the country a family decides to adopt from. Differences in the process begin to appear on the U.S. side of the adoption depending on whether or not a family chooses to adopt from a country who is party to The Hague Convention (Figures 2.5 and 2.6). The Hague Convention—full title, *The Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect to Intercountry Adoption*—is an international agreement aimed at preventing the abduction, sale, and trafficking of children (U.S. Department of State, n.d.).

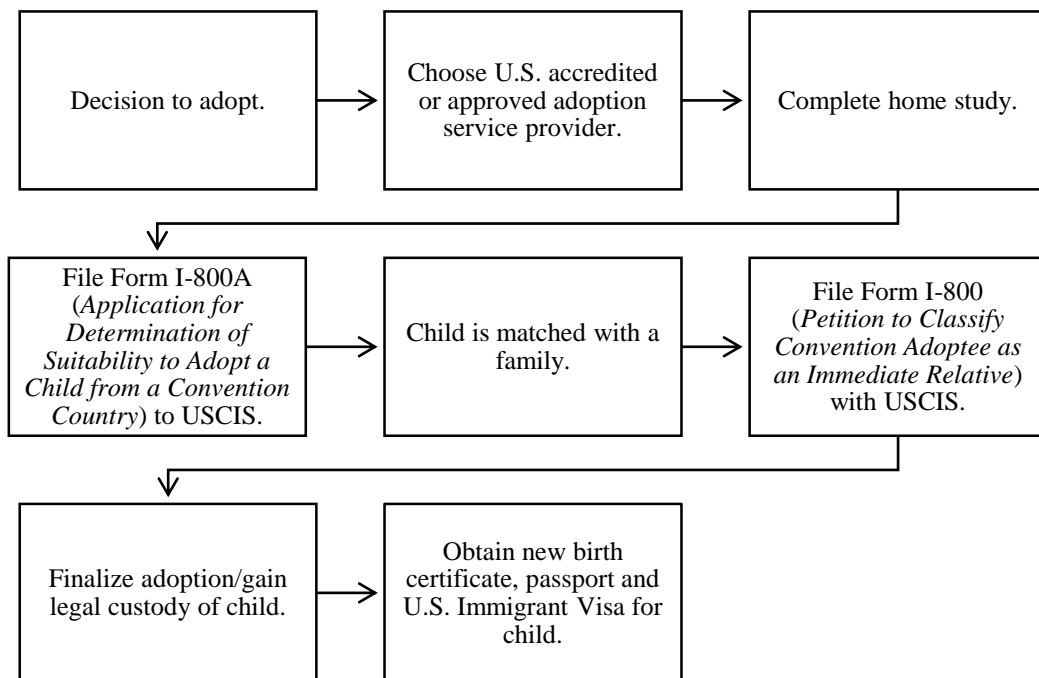


Figure 2.5: International Adoption Process – Hague Convention Countries¹⁰

¹⁰ Based on U.S. Department of State, 2013

Though the U.S. permits adoption from both Convention and non-Convention countries, those who adopt from a country party to the Convention are afforded greater protections (U.S. Department of State, n.d.). For example, those who adopt from a Convention country will have their adoption services fees itemized in their adoption contract (U.S. Department of State, n.d.). Additionally, those who adopt from a Convention country are required to receive 10 hours of parent education, whereas training requirements for those adopting from non-Convention countries vary by state (U.S. Department of State, n.d.). A full list of Convention countries is found in Figure 2.7.

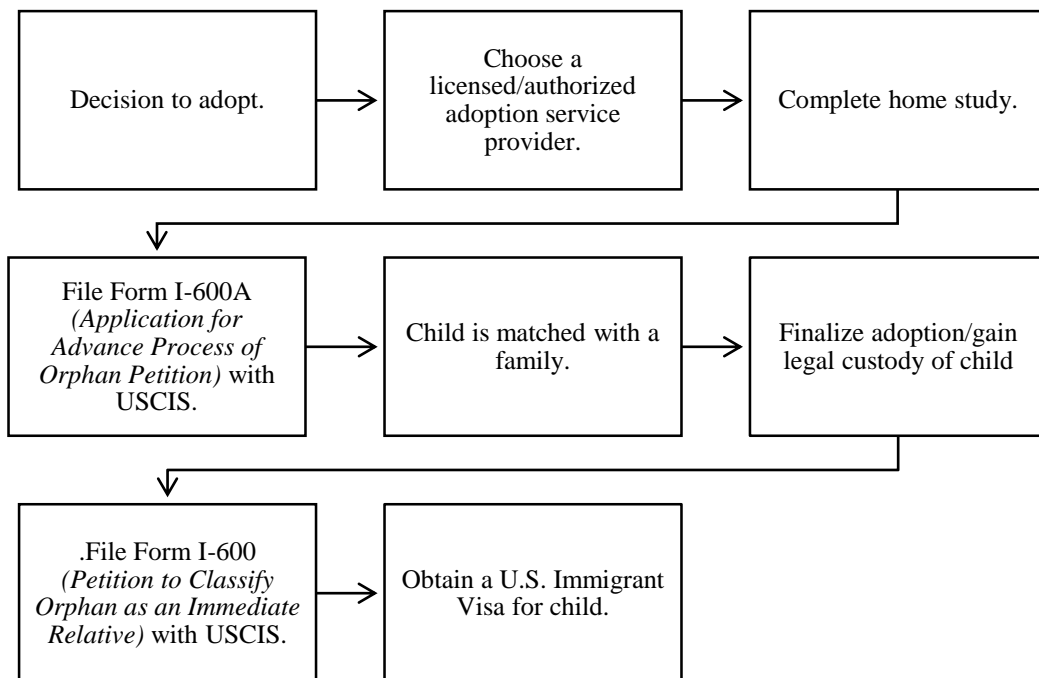


Figure 2.6: International Adoption Process – Non-Convention Countries¹¹

¹¹ Based on U.S. Department of State, n.d., <https://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/hague-convention/understanding-the-hague-convention.html>

Albania	Cyprus	Lesotho	San Marino
Andorra	Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Senegal
Armenia	Denmark	Lithuania	Serbia
Australia	Dominican Republic	Luxembourg	Seychelles
Austria	Ecuador	Macedonia	Slovakia
Azerbaijan	El Salvador	Madagascar	Slovenia
Belarus	Estonia	Mali	South Africa
Belgium	Fiji	Malta	Spain
Belize	Finland	Mauritius	Sri Lanka
Bolivia	France	Mexico	Swaziland
Brazil	Georgia	Moldova	Sweden
Bulgaria	Germany	Monaco	Switzerland
Burkina Faso	Greece	Mongolia	Thailand
Burundi	Guatemala	Montenegro	Togo
Cambodia	Guinea	Netherlands	Turkey
Canada	Haiti	New Zealand	United
Cape Verde	Hungary	Norway	Kingdom
Chile	Iceland	Panama	Uruguay
China (and Hong	India	Paraguay	Venezuela
Kong)	Ireland	Peru	Vietnam
Colombia	Israel	Philippines	Zambia
Côte d'Ivoire	Italy	Poland	
Costa Rica	Kazakhstan	Portugal	
Croatia	Kenya	Romania	
Cuba	Latvia	Rwanda	

Figure 2.7: Convention Countries¹²

ADOPTION DISRUPTION & DISSOLUTION

Not all adoptions are successful. On occasion, the adoption process is terminated before a child is placed in their adoptive home and before the adoption is finalized. This is referred to as *adoption disruption* (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2012a). It is unknown exactly how many adoptions disrupt, but studies suggest the rate of adoption

¹² U.S. citizens cannot currently adopt from countries listed in **bold**. List retrieved from U.S. Department of State at <https://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/hague-convention/convention-countries.html>

disruption is somewhere between 10 and 25 percent (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2012a).

In general, research addressing factors associated with higher disruption rates is quite dated. But, until new studies are conducted, it is necessary to rely on this information. Older children are more likely than others to experience adoption disruption (Barth & Berry, 1988; Coakley, 2005; Festinger, 1986; Rosenthal, Schmidt, & Conner, 1988). Additionally, children who have a strong attachment to their birth mothers and those who were sexually abused prior to their adoption are more likely to have their adoption disrupted (Smith & Howard, 1991; Nalavany, Ryan, Howard, & Smith, 2008). One final child-related risk factor is the presence of behavioral and emotion problems (Barry & Barth, 1990; Barth, Berry, Yoshikami, Goodfield, & Carson, 1988; Rosenthal et al., 1988; Smith & Howard, 1991).

Beyond factors related to the child, there are family factors also associated with higher rates of disruption. Families who have unrealistic expectations about adoption are more likely to disrupt an adoption (Barth & Berry, 1988; McRoy, 1999). Additionally, families with little social support are more likely to disrupt, especially if they lack support from their relatives (Barth & Berry, 1988; Feigelman & Silverman, 1984). Families who are were not the child's foster parent also experience higher rates of disruption as are families whose mothers have higher levels of education (Barth & Berry, 1988; Berry & Barth, 1990; Coakley, 2005; Festinger, 1986; Rosenthal et al., 1988; Smith & Howard, 1991). Children who are adopted by relatives are less likely to experience disruption (Smith, Howard, Garnier, & Ryan, 2006).

In addition to factors related to the child and family, certain adoption agency factors are associated with higher rates of adoption disruption. Agencies who provide inadequate or insufficient information about children to prospective adoptive families see higher rates of disruption as do those who do not provide prospective parents with adequate training, support and services (Barth & Berry, 1988; Goerge et al, 1997 Nelson, 1985; Smith et al., 2006). Additionally, agencies who involve multiple staff members on cases see higher disruption rates (Festinger 1986; Festinger, 1990; McRoy, 1999). Private agencies experience fewer disruptions than do public adoption agencies (Smith et al., 2006).

While some adoptions are terminated before legal adoption takes place, there are also cases where a legalized adoptive relationship between parent(s) and an adopted child is terminated; this is referred to as *adoption dissolution* (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2012a). Like adoption disruptions, it is unknown exactly how frequently adoptions are dissolved. While the Federal Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) has been used to generate estimates, the system is only useful for determining how many children initially adopted from foster care were later re-adopted from the foster care system. Additionally, states report data in AFCARS inconsistently and the system misses dissolutions that occur outside of the foster care system (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2012a).

Little research has looked at the reasons why adoptions dissolve. Older children, as well as males and non-Hispanic children are more likely to experience adoption dissolution (Goerge et al., 1997). Parents have cited lack of information regarding services and cost of

services as the two main reasons why adoptions fail (Festinger, 2002; Soderlund, Epstein, Quinn, Cumblad, & Petersen, 1995).

There are several ways a family may go about dissolving an adoptive relationship, however state laws regarding adoption dissolution vary, and therefore not all families have access to the same options. One possible method is for a family to relinquish parental rights to the state child welfare system, in which case the child would enter (or reenter) the public foster care system (Bergeron & Pennington, 2013)). In some states, parents who choose this route can be charged with child abandonment (Bergeron & Pennington, 2013). Another option is for the family to identify another family who is willing to adopt this child. This is called a “family-to-family adoption” (Bergeron & Pennington, 2013). Finally, in some situations an adoption agency takes guardianship of the child until a new adoptive family is found (Bergeron & Pennington, 2013).

REHOMING

Before the release of a 5-part investigative journalism piece by Megan Twohey with *Reuters* in late 2013, the public was mostly unaware of the practice of rehoming. Even now, more than 2 years after the *Reuters* piece—*The Child Exchange*—broke, little information about the practice, beyond the original articles, exists. The term *rehoming* is often associated with the practice of seeking a new home for an adopted pet (Twohey, 2013d). In this case, however, the term describes the practice of adoptive parents seeking new homes for adopted children without the involvement of the courts, child welfare agencies or adoption professionals (Twohey, 2013d). There has been pushback against using the term rehoming—a word often used to describe pet owners seeking new homes

for their animals—to describe this practice (Voice for Adoption et al., 2015). Some organizations are pushing for the use of the phrase “unregulated child custody transfers” or “unregulated custody transfers” (Voice for Adoption et al., 2015). In fact, a 2015 Government Accountability Office report used this terminology (U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2015). However, because rehoming is the most common way to refer to this practice, it will be used in this report.

The Child Exchange revealed adoptive parents were using the internet, namely groups on websites such as Yahoo! and Facebook, to seek out new homes for children they had adopted (Twohey, 2013d). Before these adoptive parents gave their adopted children to these new “parents,” none of the typical screening processes, like homestudies, were conducted (Twohey, 2013d). The only thing the adoptive parents needed to do in order to transfer custody of their adopted children over to these strangers was to sign a simple Power of Attorney (Twohey, 2013d). Figure 2.8 outlines the rehoming process.

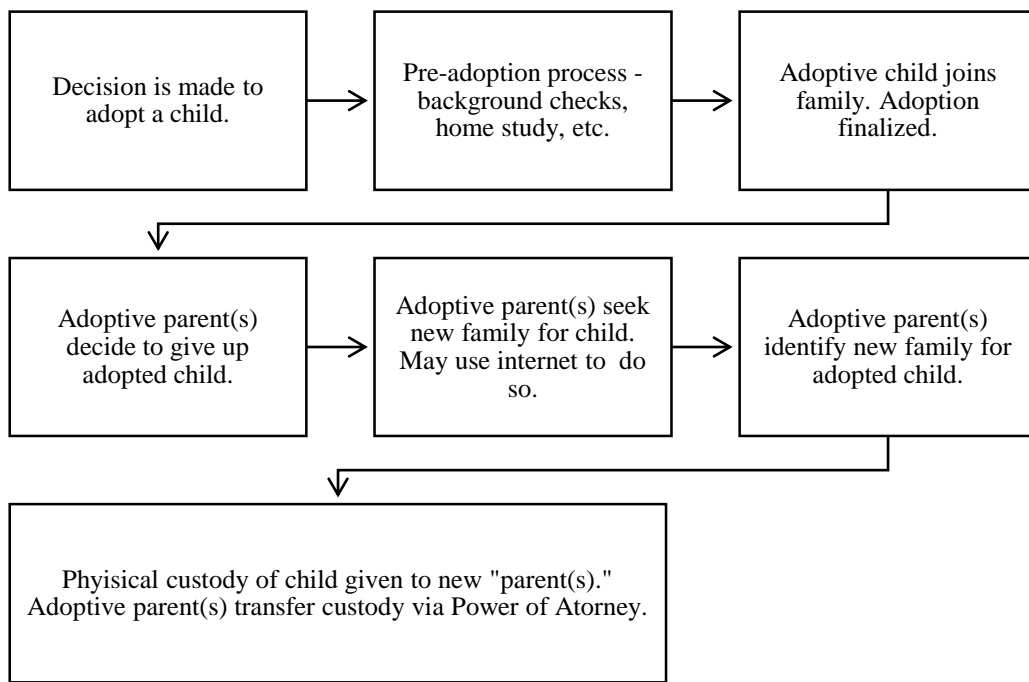


Figure 2.8: Process of Rehomeing¹³

As part of the *Reuters* investigation into the practice of rehomeing, 5 years' worth of records from one specific Yahoo! group, *Adopting-from-Disruption*, were analyzed (Twohey, 2013d). Over the course of those 5 years, 261 individual children were advertised as being available for "adoption," some on multiple occasions (Twohey, 2013d). As shown in Figure 2.9 below, the children were residing in at least 34 different states when they were offered on the group (Twohey, 2013d).

Since the release of the *Reuters* report, it was uncovered that at least one instance of rehomeing took place in an additional state, Arkansas (Hardy, 2015a). It is unsettling enough to know yet another instance of rehomeing occurred. What is even more alarming

¹³ Based on information in Twohey, 2013a-e

is that the husband of the couple who rehomed these children, Justin Harris, was at the time—and still currently is—a state legislator (Hardy, 2015a). One of the two adopted daughters Rep. Harris and his wife Marsha rehomed was sexually abused by the man they were rehomed with (Hardy, 2015b). Since attention was brought to the Harris' actions, Arkansas has enacted legislation to ban the practice of rehoming in the state (Barnes, 2015). However, because the Harris' rehomed their children before the legislation was in place, no criminal charges were brought against them and Rep. Harris continues to serve in the state legislature (Hardy, 2015c).

The children who were offered on the Yahoo! group analyzed by *Reuters* were very diverse. The vast majority of them—at least 70 percent—were foreign-born (Twohey, 2013d). The countries most frequently represented were Ethiopia (29 children), Russia (26), Ukraine (20), China (20), Liberia (16) and Haiti (14). Slightly more than half of the children (135) were female, 123 were male, and the sex of the remaining children was undetermined (Twohey, 2013d). The majority of the children offered were between the ages of 6 and 14 (Twohey, 2013d). Additionally, at least 106 of the children were reported to have attachment disorders (Twohey, 2013d). Though these data indicate some children, such as those adopted from abroad, may be more likely to experience rehoming than others, these data suggest no one group of adopted children is completely safe.

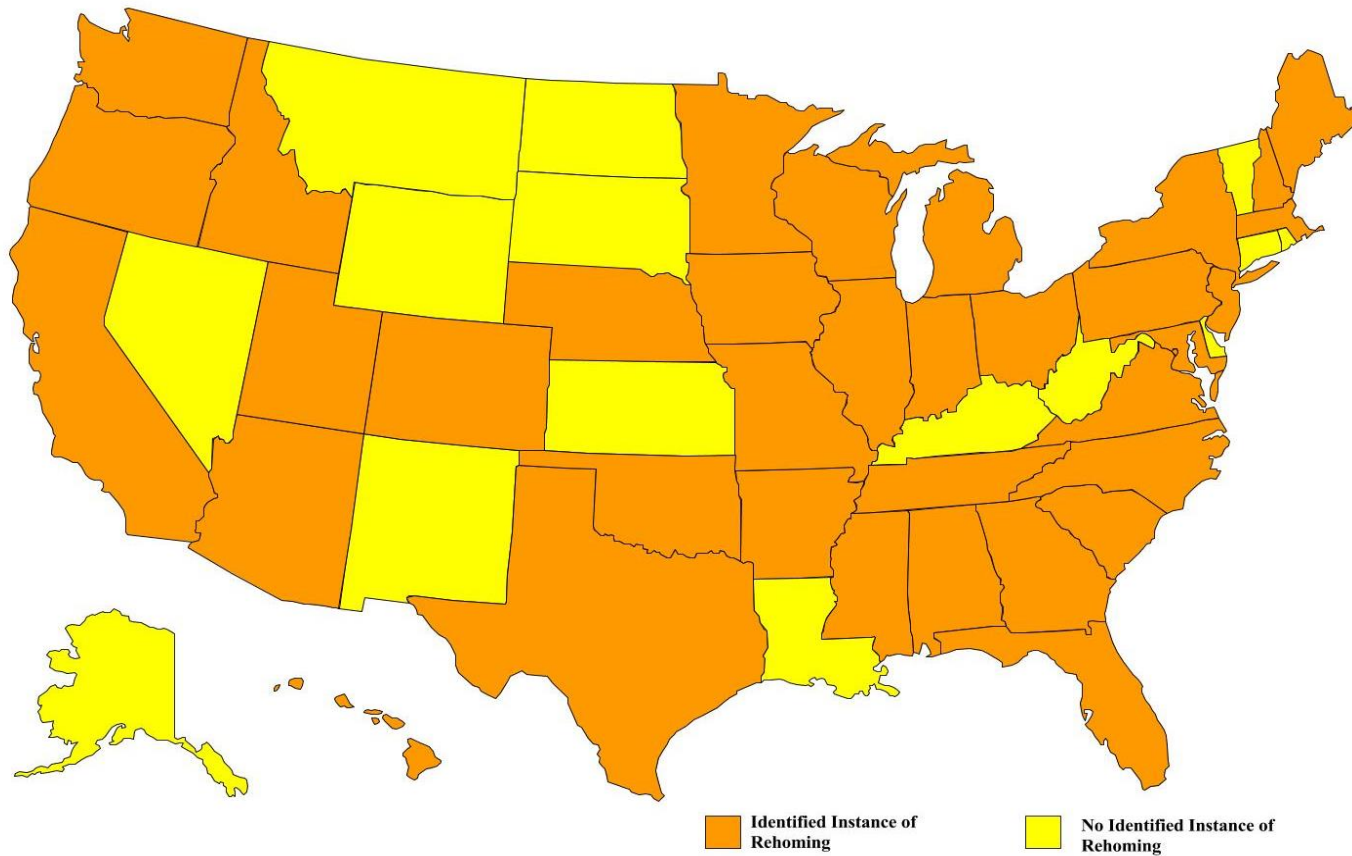


Figure 2.9: States with Identified Instances of Rehoming¹⁴

¹⁴ Based on Twohey, 2015a and Hardy, 2015a

Since the exposure of rehomings, some progress has been made to address the act. Yahoo!, Inc. quickly removed several groups dedicated to the practice after *Reuters* made the company aware of what the groups were doing (Twohey, 2013a-e). The company cited violation of their terms-of-service as reason for removal of the groups (Twohey, 2013d). Not all websites responded to rehomings in the same way Yahoo! did. The social networking website Facebook, Inc. refused to do the same to a similar group on their website; their statement suggested they did not want to infringe on freedom of speech rights (Twohey, 2013d). The discrepancy between how these groups are handled occurs because it is up to individual websites to choose how to regulate them.

In addition to websites taking action to address the practice, some states have passed legislation to make the practice illegal (Center for Adoption Policy, 2014). Almost all of these measures are reactive, not proactive, aimed at punishing those who engage in rehomings—or related acts, such as advertising for adoption—after the fact. These policies are outlined in the state profiles presented in Chapter 4.

POST-ADOPTION SUPPORT SERVICES

There are many different types of post-adoption support services which range in intensity. Basic services include information provision, referral and educational programs and materials (Livingston-Smith, 2014). More intense services include support programs, counseling interventions, advocacy, respite and residential treatment (Livingston-Smith, 2014). Not all families will require the use of each of these services, but it is important these services are in place for those who do require them.

Utilization of post-adoption support services has been proven to be beneficial for both adoptive parents and their children. Such services can enhance family stability and overall well-being (UnitingCare Children, Young People and Families, 2014). There is also evidence suggesting engagement in such services can improve child behavior and help lower child healthcare costs (Lahti, 2005). And for transracially adopted children, engagement in certain programs after adoption promotes self-esteem, positive relationships with parents and ethnic identity (Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute, 2009).

It is unreasonable to expect every adoptive family will utilize all available post-adoption supports, as there will always be some families who do not need or want these services. However, it is necessary to know if and when families desire a service but are unable to access it. This situation is, unfortunately, not uncommon. Data from the National Survey of Adoptive Families indicates as much. Most notably, nearly 20 percent of international non-kin and foster care non-kin adoptive families desired child support groups, but were unable to access them (Merritt & Festinger, 2013). Nearly 25 percent of kin foster care adoptive families wanted access to adult support groups, but again, were unable to access such services (Merritt & Festinger, 2013). Mentorship and adoption classes were other services all adoptive families were unable to access (Merritt & Festinger, 2013). Additionally, many families who adopted from foster care, both non-kin and kin, needed access to paid child care and respite but did not received these services (Merritt & Festinger, 2013).

Part of the reason adoptive families cannot access services they want may be because such services are not provided. A 2014 study of the post-adoption services in 49

states by the Donaldson Institute found only 17 states provide substantial post-adoption support services (Livingston-Smith, 2014). Thirteen states were found to not offer any specific post-adoption assistance outside of adoption subsidies (Livingston-Smith, 2014). The remaining 19 states only provide moderate services (Livingston-Smith, 2014).

Research suggests families who adopt children who are not infants worry about their ability to parent more than those who do adopt infant (Dhami, Mandel & Sothmann, 2007). Additionally, these families are more concerned about the availability of post-adoption support services (Dhami et al., 2007). As noted earlier, few children adopted from the foster care system are infants, and a growing number of internationally adopted children are older (Children's Bureau, 2015; U.S. Department of State, 2016b). This suggests families who go through these adoption processes may require more access to post-adoption support services.

Provision of post-adoption services can also impact an adoptive parents' overall feelings toward the adoption. One study found that nearly one-third of parents were dissatisfied with the adoption process, primarily because they did not receive referrals or services to meet their needs (Paulsen & Merighi, 2009). Parents who feel the post-adoption needs of their family were met tend to feel the adoption had a positive impact on their family and marriage (Reilly & Platz, 2004). Additionally, receiving certain types of post-adoption support including financial assistance is correlated with higher parenting satisfaction (Reilly & Platz, 2004). When the post-adoption needs are unmet, families can experience negative impacts on psychological and emotional wellbeing. Parents who have

unmet needs related to counseling and in-home services report lower quality relationships with their adopted children than those received needed services (Reilly & Platz, 2004).

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) is the piece of federal legislation most relevant to the practice of rehoming. The Compact is a uniform law which all 50 states as well as the District of Columbia and the U.S. Virgin Islands have enacted (American Public Human Services Association, 2002). In short, the Compact requires certain types of placements of children across state lines to be approved by authorities in both the sending and receiving state (American Public Human Services Association, 2002). Though all U.S. states have enacted the Compact, specific legislation varies. For example, in Alaska those who violate the Compact can be charged with a misdemeanor and are subject to a fine of \$200 (Alaska Stat. § 47.70.070). Some states, however, have no such sanctions in place for individuals who violate the contract. Arizona's ICPC law, for example, only mentions the revocation of licenses from agencies who violate the Compact (Ariz. Rev. Stat. ch. 5, art. 4, § 8-548). Moreover, the Compact only protects against rehoming across state lines, and does nothing to protect a child from being rehomed within their home state.

Chapter 3: Methodology

The lack of understanding of adoption rehoming—its prevalence, causes, and consequences—is due, in large part, to the lack of research surrounding the issue. Beyond the investigative report by *Reuters*, no thorough research has addressed the practice. The preceding state profiles serve as a resource guide composed of data relevant to rehoming. While a brief analysis as well as programmatic and policy recommendations follow in Chapters 5 through 7, these profiles are meant mainly for a reference point for stakeholders to utilize while making informed decisions relevant to rehoming. These profiles consist of several pieces of data pooled from a variety of sources. Each profile consists of the following data and statistics:

Quantitative

- Number of public adoptions per year (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2015)
- Number of other domestic adoptions per year (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2011)
- Number of international adoptions per year (U.S. Department of State, 2015)
- Whether or not a known case of rehoming has occurred

Archival – Official Legislative and Regulatory Documents

- Enacted legislation specific to rehoming
- Proposed legislation specific to rehoming
- Enacted legislation regarding advertising for adoption

- Other legislation relevant to the practice of rehoming
- Information regarding provision of post-adoption support services (Livingston-Smith, 2014)
- Information regarding ICPC enactment and enforcement

Though each of these data are not derived from original research specific to this project, this is the first place where all this information has been pooled to provide a comprehensive look at adoption and rehoming in each state. It is proposed that these data are vital to understand the full picture of rehoming. The number of each type of adoption serves as an indicator of the need of post-adoption support services. Understanding current legislation specific and relevant to rehoming is necessary in order to find possible policy gaps which may play a role in occurrences of rehoming. The same is true of ICPC legislation. Finally, understanding the provision of post-adoption support services is vital in order to determine what services are needed and who needs them.

With these profiles, it is possible to gain a better understanding of possible causes of rehoming and ways to address the issue, which can assist stakeholders in making decisions relevant to the practice. While there are other data that would be beneficial to understanding rehoming, such as the prevalence of the practice, such data do not exist, and are therefore not included here.

Chapter 4: State Profiles

ALABAMA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 548 children¹⁵

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,625 children¹⁶

International Adoptions: 149 children¹⁷

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes¹⁸

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Ala. Code § 26-10A-36 – only people and organizations licensed by the Department of Human Resources may advertise for adoption¹⁹

Other Relevant Legislation:

- Ala. Code § 26-10A-12 – addresses relinquishment of children²⁰

¹⁵ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

¹⁶ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

¹⁷ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

¹⁸ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

¹⁹ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

- Ala. Code § 26-10A-15 – addresses surrendering custody of minor children²¹
- Ala. Code § 26-10A-33 – addresses who may place a minor child for adoption²²

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through a contracted private agency – Children’s Aid Society. The program is called the Alabama Pre/Post Adoption Connections Program (APAC).²³

Information and Referral: Provided – toll free line²⁴

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – lending library, trainings, webinars, annual conference²⁵

Support Programs: Provided – parent groups (with childcare), child/teen groups, Adoptive Family Mentoring Program²⁶

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – counselling and referral²⁷

Advocacy: Not provided

Respite: Provided – annual four-day camp (Camp APAC)²⁸

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

Residential Treatment: Not provided – expected to be covered by private insurance or Medicaid²⁹

Budget for Services: \$1.4 million annually³⁰

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services³¹

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law³²

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Unknown if this data is tracked³³

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Ala. Code §§ 44-2-20 through 44-2-26

Age of Majority: 19 years³⁴

Statutory Penalties: None identified

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ala. Code § 26-1-1

ALASKA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 367 children³⁵

Other Domestic Adoptions: 328 children³⁶

International Adoptions: 20 children³⁷

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: No³⁸

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation:

- Alaska Stat. § 25.23.60 – addresses who must be present when consent for adoption is given³⁹

³⁵ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

³⁶ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

³⁷ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

³⁸ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

³⁹ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

- Alaska Stat. § 25.23.180 (e) – addresses termination of parental rights by adoptive parents⁴⁰

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through a grant-recipient – Alaska Center for Resource Families (ACRF)⁴¹

Information and Referral: Provided⁴²

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – face-to-face classes, self-study courses, telephonic/webinar services⁴³

Support Programs: Not provided – only private agencies offer this service⁴⁴

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided – expected to be covered by private insurance or Medicaid⁴⁵

Advocacy: Provided⁴⁶

Respite: Not provided⁴⁷

Residential Treatment: Not provided – expected to be covered by private insurance or Medicaid⁴⁸

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

Budget for Services: \$250,000 annually⁴⁹

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services⁵⁰

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law⁵¹

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked⁵²

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Alaska Stat. §§ 47.70.010 through 47.70.080

Age of Majority: 18 years⁵³

Statutory Penalties: Misdemeanor – fine of up to \$200⁵⁴

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Alaska Stat. § 25.20.010

⁵⁴ Alaska Stat. § 47.70.070

ARIZONA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 3,090 children⁵⁵

Other Domestic Adoptions: 904 children⁵⁶

International Adoptions: 49 children⁵⁷

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁵⁸

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation:

- Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 1-108(A) – addresses when a custody petition or hearing is necessary⁵⁹

⁵⁵ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁵⁶ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁵⁷ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁵⁸ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁵⁹ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

- Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 1-108(C) – addresses when a custody petition or hearing is not necessary⁶⁰

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State⁶¹

Information and Referral: Provided⁶²

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – annual training, advanced training⁶³

Support Programs: Not provided – only private agencies offer this service⁶⁴

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided – generally provided through Medicaid and Regional Behavioral Health Authorities⁶⁵

Advocacy: Provided⁶⁶

Respite: Generally, not provided

Residential Treatment: Not provided – expected to be covered by private insurance or Medicaid⁶⁷

Budget for Services: \$2.4 million annually⁶⁸

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from either the public child welfare system or from private Arizona agencies are eligible for services, provided they qualify for adoption subsidy⁶⁹

Legislative Requirement: Only requirement is for an adoption subsidy to be provided to families with special needs children⁷⁰

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked⁷¹

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 8-548 through 8-548.06

Age of Majority: 18 years⁷²

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 1-215

ARKANSAS

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 743 children⁷³

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,526 children⁷⁴

International Adoptions: 34 children⁷⁵

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁷⁶

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: Ark. Code Ann. § 5-27-211 – made the practice of rehoming illegal.

Anyone who engages in the practice is guilty of an unclassified felony and is subject to a prison sentence of up to 5 years and a fine of up to \$5,000.

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

⁷³ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁷⁴ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁷⁵ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁷⁶ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State⁷⁷

Information and Referral: Provided⁷⁸

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – lending library, educational opportunities and programs⁷⁹

Support Programs: Provided⁸⁰

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – case management, Wrap Services, Intensive Family Services⁸¹

Advocacy: Provided⁸²

Respite: Generally, not provided⁸³

Residential Treatment: Generally, not provided – limited to those who pay with Medicaid⁸⁴

Budget for Services: \$318,629 (25 percent of total Adoption Incentive Funds)⁸⁵

Eligibility Criteria: All services, with the exception of respite and residential treatment, are available to all adoptive families⁸⁶

Legislative Requirement: Only provision of adoption subsidy is required by law⁸⁷

⁷⁷ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked⁸⁸

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Ark. Code Ann. §§ 9-29-201 through 9-29-208

Age of Majority: 18 years⁸⁹

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ Ark. Code Ann. § 9-25-101

CALIFORNIA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 5,471 children⁹⁰

Other Domestic Adoptions: 3,059 children⁹¹

International Adoptions: 391 children⁹²

Identified Instance(s) Rehoming: Yes⁹³

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Cal. Fam. Code § 8609(a) – anyone who advertises for adoption without holding a valid license to do so is guilty of a misdemeanor⁹⁴

Other Relevant Legislation:

- Cal. Fam. Code § 8609(b) – anyone who places a child for adoption without holding a valid license is guilty of a misdemeanor⁹⁵

⁹⁰ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁹¹ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁹² In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁹³ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁹⁴ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

- Cal. Fam. Code § 8625 – outlines what an adoption facilitator can and cannot do⁹⁶

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contacted private agencies or county agency, depending on the county⁹⁷

Information and Referral: Provided⁹⁸

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – training, newsletters, lending libraries⁹⁹

Support Programs: Provided – available to both parents and children¹⁰⁰

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – Crisis intervention services, WRAP program¹⁰¹

Advocacy: Provided¹⁰²

Respite: Not provided¹⁰³

Residential Treatment: Provided¹⁰⁴

Budget for Services: Unknown amount¹⁰⁵

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

Eligibility Criteria: The state allows all adoptive families to receive services, but counties reserve the right to restrict services to only those who adopt through the public child welfare system¹⁰⁶

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law¹⁰⁷

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Yes, this data is tracked¹⁰⁸

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Cal. Fam. Code §§ 7900 through 7912

Age of Majority: 18 years¹⁰⁹

Statutory Penalties: None identified

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Cal. Fam. Code § 6500

COLORADO

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 769 children¹¹⁰

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,412 children¹¹¹

International Adoptions: 177 children¹¹²

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes¹¹³

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Colo. Rev. Stat. § 19-5-213.5 – prohibits advertising for adoption in any public medium. Those who engage in this act are guilty of a Class 6 felony

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State¹¹⁴

¹¹⁰ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

¹¹¹ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

¹¹² In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

¹¹³ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

¹¹⁴ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*.

Information and Referral: Provided – personal referral, The COMPASS: A Family Guide to Post-Adoption Resources in Colorado¹¹⁵

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – resource library, Colorado Post-Adoption Resource Center, annual conference, seminars¹¹⁶

Support Programs: Not provided – state provides no funding, but will assist those who wish to start a support group¹¹⁷

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided – state does not provide services beyond those provided to all Colorado families; individual counties may provide therapeutic support¹¹⁸

Advocacy: Not provided¹¹⁹

Respite: Not provided – service not provided state-wide; individual counties may provide this service¹²⁰

Residential Treatment: Not provided¹²¹

Budget for Services: Unknown amount¹²²

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services¹²³

Legislative Requirement: Only Adoption Assistance is required by law¹²⁴

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ Ibid.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ Ibid.

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked¹²⁵

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 24-60-1801 through 24-60-1803

Age of Majority: 21 years¹²⁶

Statutory Penalties: None identified

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. (2012). *ICPC state pages*.

CONNECTICUT

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 502 children¹²⁷

Other Domestic Adoptions: 471 children¹²⁸

International Adoptions: 40 children¹²⁹

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: No¹³⁰

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Conn. Gen. Stat. § 45a-728d – birth parents and prospective adoptive parents may advertise for adoption¹³¹

Other Relevant Legislation: Conn. Gen. Stat. § 17a-121a – addresses provision of post-adoption support services¹³²

¹²⁷ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

¹²⁸ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

¹²⁹ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

¹³⁰ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

¹³¹ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

¹³² *Ibid*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through a contacted agency – University of Connecticut Health Center, Adoption Assistance Program (AAP)¹³³

Information and Referral: Provided¹³⁴

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – newsletter, educational opportunities, professional trainings and workshops¹³⁵

Support Programs: Provided¹³⁶

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – assessment, brief counseling, linkage to community resources¹³⁷

Advocacy: Provided¹³⁸

Respite: Generally, not provided – only available to certain families¹³⁹

Residential Treatment: Provided¹⁴⁰

Budget for Services: \$795,000 annually¹⁴¹

Eligibility Criteria: Certain “flex funding” is available to provide therapeutic services to families who adopted children outside of the public child welfare system. All adoptive families may also utilize services, including assessment, education, brief counseling, and referral services at the Adoption Assistance Program at UConn Health Center.

¹³³ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³⁵ Ibid.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ Ibid.

¹³⁸ Ibid.

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid.

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

Additionally, the Connecticut Association for Foster and Adoptive Parents (CAFAP) offers educational programs and materials to all adoptive families. Other post-adoption support services, such as in-home services and recreational activities, are reserved specifically for families who adopt through the public system.¹⁴²

Legislative Requirement: Only Adoption Assistance is required by law¹⁴³

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked¹⁴⁴

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 17a-175 through § 17a-182

Age of Majority: 18 years¹⁴⁵

Statutory Penalties: None identified

¹⁴² Ibid.

¹⁴³ Ibid.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

¹⁴⁵ Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-1d

DELAWARE

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 84 children¹⁴⁶

Other Domestic Adoptions: 40 children¹⁴⁷

International Adoptions: 9 children¹⁴⁸

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: No¹⁴⁹

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Del. Code Ann. tit. 13, § 930 – only the Department of Services for Children, Youth and their Families and licensed agencies may advertise for adoption¹⁵⁰

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

¹⁴⁶ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

¹⁴⁷ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

¹⁴⁸ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

¹⁴⁹ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

¹⁵⁰ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted private agencies – A Better Change for Our Children (ABC) and Adoptive Families with Information and Support (AFIS)¹⁵¹

Information and Referral: Provided¹⁵²

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – trainings, workshops, educational material¹⁵³

Support Programs: Provided – monthly parent support groups, support/therapeutic groups for children¹⁵⁴

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – case management, crisis intervention¹⁵⁵

Advocacy: Provided¹⁵⁶

Respite: Provided – Rec and Respite Program¹⁵⁷

Residential Treatment: Not provided – expected to be covered by private insurance or Medicaid¹⁵⁸

Budget for Services: \$85,000 annually¹⁵⁹

¹⁵¹ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

¹⁵² Ibid.

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid.

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies, including international adoption agencies, are eligible to receive services, provided services are available¹⁶⁰

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law¹⁶¹

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Yes, this data is tracked¹⁶²

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Del. Code Ann. tit. 31, §§ 381 through 389

Age of Majority: 18 years¹⁶³

Statutory Penalties: First offence – fine of no more than \$100; subsequent offences – fine of no less than \$100 and no more than \$1,000¹⁶⁴

¹⁶⁰ Ibid.

¹⁶¹ Ibid.

¹⁶² Ibid.

¹⁶³ Del. Code tit. 1 § 701

¹⁶⁴ Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. (2012). *ICPC state pages*.

FLORIDA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 3,267 children¹⁶⁵

Other Domestic Adoptions: 3,222 children¹⁶⁶

International Adoptions: 250 children¹⁶⁷

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes¹⁶⁸

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption:

- Fl. Stat. Ann. § 63.212(1)(g) – only an adoption entity may advertise for adoption¹⁶⁹
- Fl. Stat. Ann. § 63.212 (8) – those who violate the above law are guilty of a 2nd degree misdemeanor¹⁷⁰

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

¹⁶⁵ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

¹⁶⁶ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

¹⁶⁷ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

¹⁶⁸ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

¹⁶⁹ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted private agencies—

Community Based Care (CBC) Agencies—or subcontractors¹⁷¹

Information and Referral: Provided – “warm lines,” newsletters¹⁷²

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – trainings, webinars¹⁷³

Support Programs: Provided – support groups for parents and youth¹⁷⁴

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided¹⁷⁵

Advocacy: Not provided¹⁷⁶

Respite: Generally, not provided – CBCs may provide services only in crisis situations¹⁷⁷

Residential Treatment: Provided¹⁷⁸

Budget for Services: Unknown amount¹⁷⁹

Eligibility Criteria: Support groups and educational opportunities are available to all adoptive families, but all other families are restricted to families who adopt from the public child welfare system¹⁸⁰

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law¹⁸¹

¹⁷¹ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

¹⁷² Ibid.

¹⁷³ Ibid.

¹⁷⁴ Ibid.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁸ Ibid.

¹⁷⁹ Ibid.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid.

¹⁸¹ Ibid.

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Dissolutions are tracked, disruptions are not¹⁸²

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Fla. Stat. ch. 409.401 through 409.40

Age of Majority: 18 years¹⁸³

Statutory Penalties: None identified

¹⁸² Ibid.

¹⁸³ Fla. Stat. § 743.07

GEORGIA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 887 children¹⁸⁴

Other Domestic Adoptions: 2,086 children¹⁸⁵

International Adoptions: 240 children¹⁸⁶

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes¹⁸⁷

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Ga. Code Ann. § 19-8-24 – only child-placing agencies may advertise for adoption. Penalty for violation is up to a \$10,000 fine and/or up to 10 years in prison¹⁸⁸

Other Relevant Legislation: Ga. Code Ann. § 19-8-9 – addresses adoptive mothers placing their adopted child(ren) up for adoption¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁴ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

¹⁸⁵ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

¹⁸⁶ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

¹⁸⁷ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

¹⁸⁸ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted private agencies – Family Matters Consulting Inc., Georgie Mentor, Families First and Bethany Christian Services¹⁹⁰

Information and Referral: Provided¹⁹¹

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – annual conference, annual adoption family and youth training seminar¹⁹²

Support Programs: Provided – Adopted Teen Empowerment & Mentoring Program, parent training/support groups, Georgia Camp to Belong Program¹⁹³

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – trauma-informed ADOPTS therapy, parent coaching, Crisis Intervention Team¹⁹⁴

Advocacy: Not provided¹⁹⁵

Respite: Generally, not provided – only available for medically fragile children¹⁹⁶

Residential Treatment: Not provided¹⁹⁷

Budget for Services: \$2.5 million annually¹⁹⁸

¹⁹⁰ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

¹⁹¹ Ibid.

¹⁹² Ibid.

¹⁹³ Ibid.

¹⁹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid.

Eligibility Criteria: Services are only available to families who adopt children from the public child welfare system¹⁹⁹

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law²⁰⁰

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked²⁰¹

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Ga. Code Ann. §§ 39-4-1 through 39-4-10

Age of Majority: 18 years²⁰²

Statutory Penalties: Fine of no more than \$10,000 and/or imprisonment of no more than 10 years²⁰³

¹⁹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰⁰ Ibid.

²⁰¹ Ibid.

²⁰² Ga. Code Ann. § 39-1-1

²⁰³ Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. (2012). *ICPC state pages*.

HAWAII

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 121 children²⁰⁴

Other Domestic Adoptions: 326 children²⁰⁵

International Adoptions: 34 children²⁰⁶

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes²⁰⁷

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

²⁰⁴ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

²⁰⁵ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

²⁰⁶ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

²⁰⁷ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted private agencies—Family Programs Hawaii (FPH) and Parents and Children Together (PACT)—and a granted agency—Hawaii Adoption and Permanency Alliance (HAPA)²⁰⁸

Information and Referral: Provided – “warm line”²⁰⁹

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – annual conference, quarterly trainings²¹⁰

Support Programs: Provided – support groups²¹¹

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – assessment, crisis intervention, case management, counseling²¹²

Advocacy: Provided²¹³

Respite: Not provided – families are expected to use Adoption Assistance funds to pay for this service²¹⁴

Residential Treatment: Not provided – expected to be covered by private insurance or Medicaid²¹⁵

Budget for Services: \$109,296 annually²¹⁶

²⁰⁸ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

²⁰⁹ Ibid.

²¹⁰ Ibid.

²¹¹ Ibid.

²¹² Ibid.

²¹³ Ibid.

²¹⁴ Ibid.

²¹⁵ Ibid.

²¹⁶ Ibid.

Eligibility Criteria: Services are only available to families who adopt from the public child welfare system²¹⁷

Legislative Requirement: Only Adoption Assistance is required by law²¹⁸

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Only the dissolution rate for international adoptions is tracked²¹⁹

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Haw. Rev. Stat. § 350E

Age of Majority: 18 years²²⁰

Statutory Penalties: None identified

²¹⁷ Ibid.

²¹⁸ Ibid.

²¹⁹ Ibid.

²²⁰ Haw. Rev. Stat. § 577-1

IDAHO

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 218 children²²¹

Other Domestic Adoptions: 573 children²²²

International Adoptions: 36 children²²³

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes²²⁴

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Idaho Code Ann. § 18-1512A – only employees of the Department of Health and Welfare or licensed institutions may advertise for adoption²²⁵

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

²²¹ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

²²² In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

²²³ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

²²⁴ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

²²⁵ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State²²⁶

Information and Referral: Unknown²²⁷

Education Programs or Materials: Unknown²²⁸

Support Programs: Unknown²²⁹

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Unknown²³⁰

Advocacy: Unknown²³¹

Respite: Unknown²³²

Residential Treatment: Unknown²³³

Budget for Services: Unknown amount²³⁴

Eligibility Criteria: Unknown criteria²³⁵

Legislative Requirement: Unknown²³⁶

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Unknown if this data is tracked²³⁷

²²⁶ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (n.d.). *Adoption Assistance by State*.

²²⁷ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*.

²²⁸ Ibid.

²²⁹ Ibid.

²³⁰ Ibid.

²³¹ Ibid.

²³² Ibid.

²³³ Ibid.

²³⁴ Ibid.

²³⁵ Ibid.

²³⁶ Ibid.

²³⁷ Ibid.

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Idaho Code Ann. §§ 16-2101 through 16-2107

Age of Majority: 18 years²³⁸

Statutory Penalties: None identified

²³⁸ IDAPA 16.06.01; Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. (2012). *ICPC state pages*.

ILLINOIS

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 1,655 children²³⁹

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,841 children²⁴⁰

International Adoptions: 239 children²⁴¹

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes²⁴²

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Cons. Stat. tit. 225, § 10/12 – only licensed or permitting agencies or birth parents or prospective adoptive parent may advertise for adoption.

Violators are guilty of a misdemeanor and are subject to a fine²⁴³

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

²³⁹ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

²⁴⁰ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

²⁴¹ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

²⁴² Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

²⁴³ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted private agencies—Catholic Charities, Metropolitan Family Services, Children’s Home + Aid, Lutheran Social Services of Illinois, The BabyFold, Cornerstone²⁴⁴

Information and Referral: Provided – Adoption Support Line²⁴⁵

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – training, webinars, annual caregivers’ institutes, resource guide, newsletter²⁴⁶

Support Programs: Provided – support groups for parents and children²⁴⁷

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – assessment, crisis intervention, clinical services, case management²⁴⁸

Advocacy: Provided²⁴⁹

Respite: Provided²⁵⁰

Residential Treatment: Generally, not provided – available under certain circumstances²⁵¹

Budget for Services: \$11,159,000 annually²⁵²

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services, except respite services²⁵³

²⁴⁴ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

²⁴⁵ Ibid.

²⁴⁶ Ibid.

²⁴⁷ Ibid.

²⁴⁸ Ibid.

²⁴⁹ Ibid.

²⁵⁰ Ibid.

²⁵¹ Ibid.

²⁵² Ibid.

²⁵³ Ibid.

Legislative Requirement: Intensive family preservation services are required by law²⁵⁴

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Unknown if this data is tracked²⁵⁵

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: 45 Ill. Comp. Stat. 15/0.01 through 15/9

Age of Majority: 18 years²⁵⁶

Statutory Penalties: None identified

²⁵⁴ Ibid.

²⁵⁵ Ibid.

²⁵⁶ 45 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 15/1 and 17/5 10; Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. (2012). *ICPC state pages*.

INDIANA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 850 children²⁵⁷

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,909 children²⁵⁸

International Adoptions: 179 children²⁵⁹

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes²⁶⁰

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Ind. Code Ann. § 35-46-1-21 – only licensed attorneys and licensed child-placing agencies may advertise for adoption²⁶¹

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

²⁵⁷ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

²⁵⁸ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

²⁵⁹ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

²⁶⁰ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

²⁶¹ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted private agencies²⁶²

Information and Referral: Provided – Special Needs Adoption Program Specialists (SNAPS), resource directories²⁶³

Education Programs or Materials: Not provided²⁶⁴

Support Programs: Provided²⁶⁵

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – crisis services, mental and behavioral health services²⁶⁶

Advocacy: Not provided²⁶⁷

Respite: Generally, not provided – only provided in cases of emergency, otherwise families are to use subsidy or private funds to pay for this service²⁶⁸

Residential Treatment: Generally, not provided²⁶⁹

Budget for Services: \$1,454,208 annually²⁷⁰

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services²⁷¹

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law²⁷²

²⁶² Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

²⁶³ Ibid.

²⁶⁴ Ibid.

²⁶⁵ Ibid.

²⁶⁶ Ibid.

²⁶⁷ Ibid.

²⁶⁸ Ibid.

²⁶⁹ Ibid.

²⁷⁰ Ibid.

²⁷¹ Ibid.

²⁷² Ibid.

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked²⁷³

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Ind. Code § 31-28-4

Age of Majority: 18 years²⁷⁴

Statutory Penalties: None identified

²⁷³ Ibid.

²⁷⁴ Ind. Code § 31-28-4; Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. (2012). *ICPC state pages*.

IOWA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 878 children²⁷⁵

Other Domestic Adoptions: 713 children²⁷⁶

International Adoptions: 91 children²⁷⁷

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes²⁷⁸

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted private agencies –
Iowa KidsNet and Iowa Foster and Adoptive Parents Association (IFAPA)²⁷⁹

²⁷⁵ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

²⁷⁶ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

²⁷⁷ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

²⁷⁸ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

²⁷⁹ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*.

Information and Referral: Provided²⁸⁰

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – parenting courses, resource library, newsletters²⁸¹

Support Programs: Provided²⁸²

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – home-based services, behavioral management techniques, case coordination²⁸³

Advocacy: Provided²⁸⁴

Respite: Provided²⁸⁵

Residential Treatment: Not provided²⁸⁶

Budget for Services: \$690,000 annually²⁸⁷

Eligibility Criteria: Services are only available to families who adopt a child through the public child welfare system and who qualify for adoption subsidy. Families who adopt from a private agency may receive services if the child has special needs and qualifies for adoption subsidy.²⁸⁸

Legislative Requirement: Only the adoption subsidy program is required by law²⁸⁹

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked²⁹⁰

²⁸⁰ Ibid.

²⁸¹ Ibid.

²⁸² Ibid.

²⁸³ Ibid.

²⁸⁴ Ibid.

²⁸⁵ Ibid.

²⁸⁶ Ibid.

²⁸⁷ Ibid.

²⁸⁸ Ibid.

²⁸⁹ Ibid.

²⁹⁰ Ibid.

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Iowa Code §§ 232.158 through 232.167

Age of Majority: 18 years²⁹¹

Statutory Penalties: None identified

²⁹¹ Iowa Code § 599 et seq.

KANSAS

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 695 children²⁹²

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,202 children²⁹³

International Adoptions: 61 children²⁹⁴

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: No²⁹⁵

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Kan. Ann. Stat. § 59-2123(a)(1), (b)-(c) – only licensed child-placing agencies may advertise for adoption²⁹⁶

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

²⁹² In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

²⁹³ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

²⁹⁴ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

²⁹⁵ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

²⁹⁶ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted private agencies²⁹⁷

Information and Referral: Provided²⁹⁸

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – newsletters, trainings²⁹⁹

Support Programs: Provided³⁰⁰

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided³⁰¹

Advocacy: Provided – Kansas Foster & Adoptive Parent Association³⁰²

Respite: Not provided – families must use Adoption Assistance funds or Medicaid³⁰³

Residential Treatment: Not provided – only available through Medicaid³⁰⁴

Budget for Services: Unknown amount³⁰⁵

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services³⁰⁶

Legislative Requirement: Only Adoption Assistance is required by law³⁰⁷

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Tracking of post-adoption placements is required by law³⁰⁸

²⁹⁷ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

²⁹⁸ Ibid.

²⁹⁹ Ibid.

³⁰⁰ Ibid.

³⁰¹ Ibid.

³⁰² Ibid.

³⁰³ Ibid.

³⁰⁴ Ibid.

³⁰⁵ Ibid.

³⁰⁶ Ibid.

³⁰⁷ Ibid.

³⁰⁸ Ibid.

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 38-1201 through 38-1206

Age of Majority: 18 years³⁰⁹

Statutory Penalties: Class C misdemeanor³¹⁰

³⁰⁹ Kan. Stat. Ann. § 38-101 et seq.

³¹⁰ Kan. Stat. Ann. § 38-1206

KENTUCKY

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 909 children³¹¹

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,910 children³¹²

International Adoptions: 145 children³¹³

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: No³¹⁴

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Ky. Rev. Stat. § 199.590(1) – no one can advertise that it will receive children for adoption³¹⁵

Other Relevant Legislation: Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 199.473 – those wishing to place or receive a child must complete a written application; a home-study must be completed³¹⁶

³¹¹ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

³¹² In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

³¹³ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

³¹⁴ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

³¹⁵ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

³¹⁶ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through Adoption Support for Kentucky (ASK) through a contract with the University of Kentucky's College of Social Work's Training Resource Center and other contracts with agencies and universities³¹⁷

Information and Referral: Provided³¹⁸

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – trainings, lending library³¹⁹

Support Programs: Provided³²⁰

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided – families are referred to community resources³²¹

Advocacy: Provided³²²

Respite: Generally, not provided – only available to families with children deemed “medically fragile”³²³

Residential Treatment: Provided³²⁴

Budget for Services: Unknown amount³²⁵

³¹⁷ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

³¹⁸ Ibid.

³¹⁹ Ibid.

³²⁰ Ibid.

³²¹ Ibid.

³²² Ibid.

³²³ Ibid.

³²⁴ Ibid.

³²⁵ Ibid.

Eligibility Criteria: All adoptive families qualify to receive support and trainings through Adoption Support for Kentucky (ASK). All other services are reserved only for those families who adopted through the public child welfare system.³²⁶

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law³²⁷

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked³²⁸

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Ky. Rev. Stat. § 615.030 et seq.

Age of Majority: 18 years³²⁹

Statutory Penalties: Between 10 and 60 days in jail and/or fine between \$25 and \$200³³⁰

³²⁶ Ibid.

³²⁷ Ibid.

³²⁸ Ibid.

³²⁹ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 1, ch. 2, §2.015; Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. (2012). *ICPC state pages*.

³³⁰ Ky. Rev. Stat. § 615.990

LOUISIANA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 622 children³³¹

Other Domestic Adoptions: 781 children³³²

International Adoptions: 32 children³³³

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: No³³⁴

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: La. Rev. Stat. § 14.46.4 – outlaws the practice of rehoming. Those who engage in the practice can be fined up to \$5,000 and be imprisoned for up to 5 years.

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: La. Rev. Stat. § 46:1425(A) – only licensed child-placing agencies or crisis pregnancy centers in the state to advertise for adoption³³⁵

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

³³¹ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

³³² In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

³³³ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

³³⁴ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

³³⁵ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State³³⁶

Information and Referral: Provided³³⁷

Education Programs or Materials: Generally, not provided – families must be members of Louisiana Foster and Adoption Parent Association to participate in educational opportunities by the State³³⁸

Support Programs: Not provided³³⁹

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided³⁴⁰

Advocacy: Not provided³⁴¹

Respite: Provided – 25 days per year per child³⁴²

Residential Treatment: Not provided³⁴³

Budget for Services: Unknown amount³⁴⁴

Eligibility Criteria: Only families who qualify for adoption subsidy may receive post-adoption support services³⁴⁵

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law³⁴⁶

³³⁶ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

³³⁷ Ibid.

³³⁸ Ibid.

³³⁹ Ibid.

³⁴⁰ Ibid.

³⁴¹ Ibid.

³⁴² Ibid.

³⁴³ Ibid.

³⁴⁴ Ibid.

³⁴⁵ Ibid.

³⁴⁶ Ibid.

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Unknown if data is tracked³⁴⁷

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: La. Chil. Code §§ 1608 through 1622

Age of Majority: 18 years³⁴⁸

Statutory Penalties: None identified

³⁴⁷ Ibid.

³⁴⁸ La. Civ. Code § 29

MAINE

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 295 children³⁴⁹

Other Domestic Adoptions: 452 children³⁵⁰

International Adoptions: 15 children³⁵¹

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes³⁵²

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 18-A §9-313 – only licensed child-placing agencies may advertise for adoption³⁵³

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

³⁴⁹ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

³⁵⁰ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

³⁵¹ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

³⁵² Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

³⁵³ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Not provided – States does not provide or fund services for adoptive families³⁵⁴

Information and Referral: Not provided³⁵⁵

Education Programs or Materials: Not provided³⁵⁶

Support Programs: Not provided – only private agencies provide these services³⁵⁷

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided³⁵⁸

Advocacy: Not provided³⁵⁹

Respite: Not provided³⁶⁰

Residential Treatment: Not provided³⁶¹

Budget for Services: Unknown amount³⁶²

Eligibility Criteria: Only families whose adopted child have a diagnosed mental illness or functional impairments qualify for services³⁶³

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law³⁶⁴

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Yes, this data is tracked³⁶⁵

³⁵⁴ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

³⁵⁵ Ibid.

³⁵⁶ Ibid.

³⁵⁷ Ibid.

³⁵⁸ Ibid.

³⁵⁹ Ibid.

³⁶⁰ Ibid.

³⁶¹ Ibid.

³⁶² Ibid.

³⁶³ Ibid.

³⁶⁴ Ibid.

³⁶⁵ Ibid.

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 22, ch. 1153 §§ 4191 through 4247

Age of Majority: 18 years³⁶⁶

Statutory Penalties: None identified

³⁶⁶ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 1, ch., subsection 73; Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. (2012). *ICPC state pages*.

MARYLAND

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 344 children³⁶⁷

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,994 children³⁶⁸

International Adoptions: 193 children³⁶⁹

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes³⁷⁰

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: SB 208 (2015 Session) – would have prohibited the practice of rehoming. Violators would have faced up to 5 years in prison and/or a fine of up to \$10,000.

Last action on the bill was a hearing on February 18, 2015.³⁷¹

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

³⁶⁷ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

³⁶⁸ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

³⁶⁹ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

³⁷⁰ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

³⁷¹ Refer to MD General Assembly website – history of SB 208 from 2015 Regular Session

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State³⁷²

Information and Referral: Provided³⁷³

Education Programs or Materials: Not provided³⁷⁴

Support Programs: Generally, not provided – some local departments of social services may provide this service³⁷⁵

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Generally, not provided – families are usually referred to other agencies or organization and pay with subsidy funds or Medicaid³⁷⁶

Advocacy: Provided³⁷⁷

Respite: Provided³⁷⁸

Residential Treatment: Not provided – expected to be covered by Medicaid³⁷⁹

Budget for Services: \$124,094 annually³⁸⁰

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services³⁸¹

³⁷² Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

³⁷³ Ibid.

³⁷⁴ Ibid.

³⁷⁵ Ibid.

³⁷⁶ Ibid.

³⁷⁷ Ibid.

³⁷⁸ Ibid.

³⁷⁹ Ibid.

³⁸⁰ Ibid.

³⁸¹ Ibid.

Legislative Requirement: Provision of counseling to prevent dissolution, Post Adoption Permanency Service, referral services, the Maryland Tuition Waiver and the Maryland Education and Training voucher are required by law.³⁸²

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked³⁸³

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Md. Fam. Law Code §§ 5-601 through § 5-611

Age of Majority: 18 years³⁸⁴

Statutory Penalties: None identified

³⁸² Ibid.

³⁸³ Ibid.

³⁸⁴ Md. Code Art. 1, § 24

MASSACHUSETTS

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 589 children³⁸⁵

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,072 children³⁸⁶

International Adoptions: 80 children³⁸⁷

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes³⁸⁸

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: • Mass. Gen. Laws. ch. 15D

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption:

- Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 119, § 391/2 – outlines how the Department of Children and Families should advertise for adoption³⁸⁹

³⁸⁵ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

³⁸⁶ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

³⁸⁷ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

³⁸⁸ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

³⁸⁹ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

- Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 28A, § 14 – only licensed or approved placement agencies or those with a letter of approval from the Department may advertise for adoption³⁹⁰

Other Relevant Legislation:

- Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 210 § 2B – addresses what should be included in decrees of adoption³⁹¹
- Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 210 § 10 – addresses second adoptions³⁹²

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through Adoption Journeys, a program run by a private contracted agency, Child and Family Services³⁹³

Information and Referral: Provided – toll free number, “Adoption Journeys in Massachusetts: Parents’ Guide to Services”³⁹⁴

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – professional development training, parent trainings, workshops³⁹⁵

Support Programs: Provided – support groups for parents and children, one-on-one support³⁹⁶

³⁹⁰ Ibid.

³⁹¹ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

³⁹² Ibid.

³⁹³ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*.

³⁹⁴ Ibid.

³⁹⁵ Ibid.

³⁹⁶ Ibid.

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – Regional Response teams, home-based counseling³⁹⁷

Advocacy: Provided³⁹⁸

Respite: Provided – childcare respite, child recreational respite, family social/recreational respite, overnight respite (limited)³⁹⁹

Residential Treatment: Provided⁴⁰⁰

Budget for Services: \$1.3 million annually⁴⁰¹

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services⁴⁰²

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law⁴⁰³

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: The number of children who enter state care who were previously adopted is tracked⁴⁰⁴

³⁹⁷ Ibid.

³⁹⁸ Ibid.

³⁹⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁴⁰¹ Ibid.

⁴⁰² Ibid.

⁴⁰³ Ibid.

⁴⁰⁴ Ibid.

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119, §§ 2-1 through 2-8⁴⁰⁵

Age of Majority: 18 years⁴⁰⁶

Statutory Penalties: Fine of \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for no more than 6 months⁴⁰⁷

⁴⁰⁵ Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. (2012). *ICPC state pages*.

⁴⁰⁶ Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 231, § 85P

⁴⁰⁷ M.G.L.A. c.28A § 15; Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. (2012). *ICPC state pages*.

MICHIGAN

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 2,137 children⁴⁰⁸

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,692 children⁴⁰⁹

International Adoptions: 146 children⁴¹⁰

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁴¹¹

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted agencies and parent organizations⁴¹²

⁴⁰⁸ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁴⁰⁹ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁴¹⁰ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁴¹¹ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁴¹² Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*.

Information and Referral: Provided – outreach, websites, brochures⁴¹³

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – training for families, events for children and youth, professional development training⁴¹⁴

Support Programs: Provided – support groups⁴¹⁵

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – Adoption Medical Subsidy will cover services after Medicaid and private insurance, case management is provided for children in crisis⁴¹⁶

Advocacy: Provided⁴¹⁷

Respite: Provided – monthly respite group activities⁴¹⁸

Residential Treatment: Generally, not provided – Adoption Medical Subsidy can be used for this service⁴¹⁹

Budget for Services: \$1.5 million annually⁴²⁰

Eligibility Criteria: Only families who adopt through the public child welfare system are eligible for services⁴²¹

Legislative Requirement: The Adoption Medical Subsidy program is required by law⁴²²

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Unknown if this data is tracked⁴²³

⁴¹³ Ibid.

⁴¹⁴ Ibid.

⁴¹⁵ Ibid.

⁴¹⁶ Ibid.

⁴¹⁷ Ibid.

⁴¹⁸ Ibid.

⁴¹⁹ Ibid.

⁴²⁰ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁴²¹ Ibid.

⁴²² Ibid.

⁴²³ Ibid.

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 3.711 through 3.717

Age of Majority: 18 years⁴²⁴

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁴²⁴ Mich. Comp. Laws § 722.1(a)

MINNESOTA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 642 children⁴²⁵

Other Domestic Adoptions: 577 children⁴²⁶

International Adoptions: 178 children⁴²⁷

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁴²⁸

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through a granted agency, Minnesota

Adoption Resource Network (MARN)⁴²⁹

⁴²⁵ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁴²⁶ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁴²⁷ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁴²⁸ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁴²⁹ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*.

Information and Referral: Provided⁴³⁰

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – trainings for professionals and parents, webinars, workshops⁴³¹

Support Programs: Provided⁴³²

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – HELP Program, assessment, brief counseling, referral⁴³³

Advocacy: Not provided⁴³⁴

Respite: Provided⁴³⁵

Residential Treatment: Not provided⁴³⁶

Budget for Services: Unknown amount⁴³⁷

Eligibility Criteria: Only families who adopt through the public child welfare system are eligible to receive services⁴³⁸

Legislative Requirement: Only Title IV-B services are required by law⁴³⁹

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: The data system used by the state is capable of tracking this information, but data is not consistently inputted into the system⁴⁴⁰

⁴³⁰ Ibid.

⁴³¹ Ibid.

⁴³² Ibid.

⁴³³ Ibid.

⁴³⁴ Ibid.

⁴³⁵ Ibid.

⁴³⁶ Ibid.

⁴³⁷ Ibid.

⁴³⁸ Ibid.

⁴³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁰ Ibid.

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Minn. Stat. §§ 260.851 through 260.91

Age of Majority: 18 years⁴⁴¹

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁴⁴¹ Minn. Stat. § 645.45(14)

MISSISSIPPI

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 314 children⁴⁴²

Other Domestic Adoptions: 928 children⁴⁴³

International Adoptions: 71 children⁴⁴⁴

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁴⁴⁵

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Miss. Code Ann. § 43-15-117 – only child-placing agencies can advertise for adoption⁴⁴⁶

Other Relevant Legislation: Miss. Code Ann. § 93-17-23 – addresses re-adoptions⁴⁴⁷

⁴⁴² In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁴⁴³ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁴⁴⁴ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁴⁴⁵ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁴⁴⁶ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

⁴⁴⁷ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State and indirectly through a contracted private agency, Southern Christian Services⁴⁴⁸

Information and Referral: Provided – warm line⁴⁴⁹

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – annual conference, annual resource family retreat⁴⁵⁰

Support Programs: Provided⁴⁵¹

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – crisis intervention⁴⁵²

Advocacy: Provided⁴⁵³

Respite: Provided⁴⁵⁴

Residential Treatment: Generally, not provided – available to children receiving an adoption subsidy and/or Medicaid if eligible for admission⁴⁵⁵

Budget for Services: \$950,000 annually⁴⁵⁶

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services⁴⁵⁷

⁴⁴⁸ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁴⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁴⁵¹ Ibid.

⁴⁵² Ibid.

⁴⁵³ Ibid.

⁴⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁵⁷ Ibid.

Legislative Requirement: Post-adoption support services are required by law, but particular services are not specified⁴⁵⁸

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked⁴⁵⁹

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Miss. Code Ann. §§ 43-18-1 through 43-18-17

Age of Majority: 21 years⁴⁶⁰

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁴⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁰ Miss. Code Ann. § 1-3-27

MISSOURI

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 1,291 children⁴⁶¹

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,237 children⁴⁶²

International Adoptions: 119 children⁴⁶³

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁴⁶⁴

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: Mo. Rev. Stat. § 453.110 – a petition must be filed with the courts before surrender or transfer of child custody. Violators are guilty of a Class D felony⁴⁶⁵

⁴⁶¹ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁴⁶² In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁴⁶³ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁴⁶⁴ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁴⁶⁵ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State and indirectly through contracted agencies—Foster and Adoptive Care Coalition, Missouri Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, Family Matters Resource Center, Central Missouri Foster Care and Adoption Association⁴⁶⁶

Information and Referral: Provided – newsletters, email blasts, Facebook pages, websites⁴⁶⁷

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – trainings, annual educational conferences for parents⁴⁶⁸

Support Programs: Provided – support groups for parents, youth and teens⁴⁶⁹

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – crisis intervention available⁴⁷⁰

Advocacy: Provided⁴⁷¹

Respite: Provided – regular respite events⁴⁷²

Residential Treatment: Provided⁴⁷³

Budget for Services: \$450,000 annually⁴⁷⁴

⁴⁶⁶ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁴⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁴⁷¹ Ibid.

⁴⁷² Ibid.

⁴⁷³ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁴ Ibid.

Eligibility Criteria: Only families who adopt through the public child welfare system, those who are IV-E and/or SSI eligible and adoption by a family in Missouri are eligible to receive services⁴⁷⁵

Legislative Requirement: Adoption professionals are required to inform adoptive parents of support services available to them⁴⁷⁶

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Unknown if this data is tracked⁴⁷⁷

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 210.620 through 210.700

Age of Majority: 18 years⁴⁷⁸

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁴⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁸ Common law

MONTANA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 234 children⁴⁷⁹

Other Domestic Adoptions: 556 children⁴⁸⁰

International Adoptions: 16 children⁴⁸¹

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: No⁴⁸²

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Mont. Code Ann. § 42-7-105(1)(a) – only the Department of Public Health and Human Services and licensed child-placement agencies may advertise for adoption⁴⁸³

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

⁴⁷⁹ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁴⁸⁰ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁴⁸¹ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁴⁸² Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁴⁸³ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: State generally does not fund or provided post-adoption support services⁴⁸⁴

Information and Referral: Provided⁴⁸⁵

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – resource parent library⁴⁸⁶

Support Programs: Not provided⁴⁸⁷

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Generally, not provided – funds are available for these services if/when a need arises⁴⁸⁸

Advocacy: Not provided⁴⁸⁹

Respite: Not provided⁴⁹⁰

Residential Treatment: Not provided – expected to use Medicaid⁴⁹¹

Budget for Services: Unknown amount⁴⁹²

Eligibility Criteria: Only families who adopt through the public child welfare system are eligible to receive services⁴⁹³

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law⁴⁹⁴

⁴⁸⁴ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁴⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁴⁹¹ Ibid.

⁴⁹² Ibid.

⁴⁹³ Ibid.

⁴⁹⁴ Ibid.

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Yes, this data is tracked⁴⁹⁵

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Mont. Code Ann. §§ 41-4-101 through 41-4-109

Age of Majority: 18 years⁴⁹⁶

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁴⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁹⁶ Mont. Code Ann. § 41-1-101

NEBRASKA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 461 children⁴⁹⁷

Other Domestic Adoptions: 377 children⁴⁹⁸

International Adoptions: 41 children⁴⁹⁹

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁵⁰⁰

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: L.B. 302 (104th Legislature) – would prohibit rehoming. Anyone who engages in the practice would be guilty of a Class IV felony. As of April 20, 2016, the bill was indefinitely postponed.⁵⁰¹

Advertising for Adoption: Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-701 – only parents and licensed agencies may advertise for adoption⁵⁰²

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

⁴⁹⁷ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁴⁹⁸ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁴⁹⁹ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercountry adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁵⁰⁰ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁵⁰¹ Refer to Nebraska State Legislature website – history of L.B. 302 (104th Legislature)

⁵⁰² Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contract agencies, Lutheran Family Services of Nebraska and Nebraska Children’s Home Society, jointly known as Right Turn⁵⁰³

Information and Referral: Provided⁵⁰⁴

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – training for professionals and parents, annual conference⁵⁰⁵

Support Programs: Provided – support groups, family activities, Parent2Parent, mentorship⁵⁰⁶

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – crisis management, advocacy, mental health connection, education/school support, Wellness Recovery Action Plans (WRAP), assistance with behavior management, adoption-specific support and education, referral, A Step Further: Improving Family Relationship through Support and Intervention after Trauma and Loss⁵⁰⁷

Advocacy: Provided⁵⁰⁸

Respite: Not provided⁵⁰⁹

⁵⁰³ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁵⁰⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁰⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁰⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁰⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁰⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁰⁹ Ibid.

Residential Treatment: Generally, not provided – funding available for this service if assistance is not found elsewhere⁵¹⁰

Budget for Services: Unknown amount⁵¹¹

Eligibility Criteria: Support groups are open to all adoptive families, and otherwise ineligible adoptive families may attend trainings and workshops for a small fee. Other services are reserved for families who adopt through the public child welfare system.⁵¹²

Legislative Requirement: Unknown if post-adoption support services are required by law⁵¹³

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Unknown if this data is tracked⁵¹⁴

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-1103

Age of Majority: 19 years⁵¹⁵

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁵¹⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹¹ Ibid.

⁵¹² Ibid.

⁵¹³ Ibid.

⁵¹⁴ Ibid.

⁵¹⁵ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-2101

NEVADA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 729 children⁵¹⁶

Other Domestic Adoptions: 371 children⁵¹⁷

International Adoptions: 18 children⁵¹⁸

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: No⁵¹⁹

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption:

- Nev. Rev. Stat. § 127.283 – addresses what a child-placing agencies can and cannot put in advertisements⁵²⁰
- Nev. Rev. Stat. § 127.310 – only child-placing agencies can advertise for adoption⁵²¹

⁵¹⁶ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁵¹⁷ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁵¹⁸ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁵¹⁹ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁵²⁰ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

⁵²¹ Ibid.

Other Relevant Legislation: Nev. Rev. Stat. § 127.150 (3) – addresses the best interested of the adopted child⁵²²

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted agencies⁵²³

Information and Referral: Provided⁵²⁴

Education Programs or Materials: Provided⁵²⁵

Support Programs: Provided – parent support groups⁵²⁶

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided – expected to use private insurance or Medicaid⁵²⁷

Advocacy: Not provided⁵²⁸

Respite: Provided⁵²⁹

Residential Treatment: Not provided – expected to use Medicaid⁵³⁰

Budget for Services: \$136,000 annually⁵³¹

⁵²² Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

⁵²³ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*.

⁵²⁴ Ibid.

⁵²⁵ Ibid.

⁵²⁶ Ibid.

⁵²⁷ Ibid.

⁵²⁸ Ibid.

⁵²⁹ Ibid.

⁵³⁰ Ibid.

⁵³¹ Ibid.

Eligibility Criteria: All adoptive families are eligible for information and referral services. All other services are reserved only for families who adopt through the public child welfare system.⁵³²

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law⁵³³

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Yes, this data is tracked⁵³⁴

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 127.320 through 127.350

Age of Majority: 18 years⁵³⁵

Statutory Penalties: Misdemeanor⁵³⁶

⁵³² Ibid.

⁵³³ Ibid.

⁵³⁴ Ibid.

⁵³⁵ Nev. Rev. Stat. § 129.010

⁵³⁶ Nev. Rev. Stat. § 127.310

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 120 children⁵³⁷

Other Domestic Adoptions: 414 children⁵³⁸

International Adoptions: 21 children⁵³⁹

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁵⁴⁰

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: N.H. Rev. Stat. § 170-E:39 – only licensed and permitted agencies may advertise for adoption⁵⁴¹

Other Relevant Legislation: N.H. Rev. Stat. § 170-B:27 – addresses re-adoption⁵⁴²

⁵³⁷ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁵³⁸ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁵³⁹ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁵⁴⁰ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁵⁴¹ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

⁵⁴² Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State and indirectly through vendors⁵⁴³

Information and Referral: Provided⁵⁴⁴

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – online and in person caregiver trainings⁵⁴⁵

Support Programs: Provided⁵⁴⁶

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – case management, home-based support⁵⁴⁷

Advocacy: Provided⁵⁴⁸

Respite: Provided – funds for 30 days per year per family to cover respite in a licensed foster family⁵⁴⁹

Residential Treatment: Generally, not provided – only provided in cases where it is court ordered⁵⁵⁰

Budget for Services: Unknown amount⁵⁵¹

Eligibility Criteria: Information and referral services as well as support groups are open to all adoptive families. All other services are reserved only for those who adopt through the public child welfare system.⁵⁵²

⁵⁴³ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁵⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵⁵² Ibid.

Legislative Requirement: Those who adopt a child through the state are to be provided with information about available services⁵⁵³

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked⁵⁵⁴

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: N.H. Rev. Stat. §§ 170-A:1 through 170-A:7

Age of Majority: 18 years⁵⁵⁵

Statutory Penalties: Misdemeanor⁵⁵⁶

⁵⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁵ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 21-B:1

⁵⁵⁶ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 169-C:39

NEW JERSEY

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 1,024 children⁵⁵⁷

Other Domestic Adoptions: 620 children⁵⁵⁸

International Adoptions: 128 children⁵⁵⁹

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁵⁶⁰

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted agencies⁵⁶¹

⁵⁵⁷ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁵⁵⁸ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁵⁵⁹ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁵⁶⁰ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁵⁶¹ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*.

Information and Referral: Provided – warm line, lending library⁵⁶²

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – funds Adoption Clinical Certificate program for professionals, trainings for parents⁵⁶³

Support Programs: Provided – support groups for parents and youth, “Meet & Greet” events⁵⁶⁴

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – in-home stabilization, assessment and counseling⁵⁶⁵

Advocacy: Provided⁵⁶⁶

Respite: Not provided⁵⁶⁷

Residential Treatment: Not provided⁵⁶⁸

Budget for Services: \$3,850,000 annually⁵⁶⁹

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services⁵⁷⁰

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law⁵⁷¹

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked⁵⁷²

⁵⁶² Ibid.

⁵⁶³ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁵⁷¹ Ibid.

⁵⁷² Ibid.

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: N.J. Rev. Stat. §§ 9:23-5 through 9:23-8

Age of Majority: 18 years⁵⁷³

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁵⁷³ N.J. Rev. Stat. § 9:17B-3

NEW MEXICO

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 315 children⁵⁷⁴

Other Domestic Adoptions: 197 children⁵⁷⁵

International Adoptions: 34 children⁵⁷⁶

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: No⁵⁷⁷

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: N.M. Stat. Ann. § 32A-5-42.2 – addresses who can advertise for adoption and what such advertisements must include⁵⁷⁸

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

⁵⁷⁴ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁵⁷⁵ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁵⁷⁶ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁵⁷⁷ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁵⁷⁸ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through a vendor, FIESTA (Family activities, Information, Education, Support Group, and Training for Adoptive families) Project at La Familia⁵⁷⁹

Information and Referral: Provided⁵⁸⁰

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – annual adoption conference, newsletter⁵⁸¹

Support Programs: Provided – support groups, family activities⁵⁸²

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Generally, not provided – case management may occur in emergencies, other services available through Medicaid⁵⁸³

Advocacy: Provided⁵⁸⁴

Respite: Not provided⁵⁸⁵

Residential Treatment: Not provided – expected to be covered by private insurance or Medicaid⁵⁸⁶

Budget for Services: \$750,000 annually⁵⁸⁷

Eligibility Criteria: Generally, services are limited to families who adopt a “special needs” child through the public child welfare system⁵⁸⁸

⁵⁷⁹ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁵⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁵⁸¹ Ibid.

⁵⁸² Ibid.

⁵⁸³ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁸ Ibid.

Legislative Requirement: Only the Adoption Assistance program is required by law⁵⁸⁹

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Re-entry into state custody after adoption is tracked⁵⁹⁰

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 32A-11-1 through 32A-11-7

Age of Majority: 18 years⁵⁹¹

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁵⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁵⁹¹ N.M. Stat. § 28-6-1

NEW YORK

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 1,997 children⁵⁹²

Other Domestic Adoptions: 5,012 children⁵⁹³

International Adoptions: 269 children⁵⁹⁴

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁵⁹⁵

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: A04594 (2015-2016 Regular Session) – would prohibit the practice of rehoming. Those found guilty of engaging the practice would be charged with a Class E felony. As of April 21, 2016, bill is in Assembly.⁵⁹⁶

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

⁵⁹² In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁵⁹³ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁵⁹⁴ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁵⁹⁵ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁵⁹⁶ Refer to New York State Assembly website – history of A04594 (2015-2016 Regular Session)

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State⁵⁹⁷

Information and Referral: Provided – Parent and Kin Connection Helpline, website, online Resource Guide on Post Adoption Services⁵⁹⁸

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – annual conference, trainings⁵⁹⁹

Support Programs: Provided – support groups⁶⁰⁰

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided – expected to use Medicaid⁶⁰¹

Advocacy: Not provided⁶⁰²

Respite: Not provided⁶⁰³

Residential Treatment: Not provided – expected to use Medicaid⁶⁰⁴

Budget for Services: Unknown amount⁶⁰⁵

Eligibility Criteria: Information and referral services are available for all adoptive families. Other services are reserved to families who adopt through the public child welfare system, except when a family is in crisis. In this case, any adoptive family may receive services in order to prevent adoption dissolution.⁶⁰⁶

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law⁶⁰⁷

⁵⁹⁷ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁵⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁶⁰¹ Ibid.

⁶⁰² Ibid.

⁶⁰³ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁷ Ibid.

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Unknown if this data is tracked⁶⁰⁸

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: N.Y. Soc. Serv. Law §§ 374-A

Age of Majority: 18 years⁶⁰⁹

Statutory Penalties: First offence – misdemeanor; subsequent offences – felony⁶¹⁰

⁶⁰⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁹ N.Y. Dom. Rel. § 2

⁶¹⁰ Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. (2012). *ICPC state pages*.

NORTH CAROLINA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 1,164 children⁶¹¹

Other Domestic Adoptions: 2,919 children⁶¹²

International Adoptions: 228 children⁶¹³

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁶¹⁴

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: N.C. Gen. Stat. § 48-10-101(b)-(b1) – only the Department of Social Services, an adoption facilitator, or a licensed agency may advertise for adoption⁶¹⁵

Other Relevant Legislation:

- N.C. Gen. Stat. § 48-3-702 – addresses relinquishment of an adopted child⁶¹⁶

⁶¹¹ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁶¹² In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁶¹³ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁶¹⁴ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁶¹⁵ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

⁶¹⁶ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

- N.C. Gen. Stat. § 48-3-705 (b) – addresses relinquishment of an adopted child⁶¹⁷

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through granted agencies⁶¹⁸

Information and Referral: Provided⁶¹⁹

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – trainings for parents, workshops, lending libraries⁶²⁰

Support Programs: Provided⁶²¹

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided⁶²²

Advocacy: Provided⁶²³

Respite: Provided⁶²⁴

Residential Treatment: Not provided⁶²⁵

Budget for Services: \$2,000,000 annually⁶²⁶

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services⁶²⁷

⁶¹⁷ Ibid.

⁶¹⁸ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁶¹⁹ Ibid.

⁶²⁰ Ibid.

⁶²¹ Ibid.

⁶²² Ibid.

⁶²³ Ibid.

⁶²⁴ Ibid.

⁶²⁵ Ibid.

⁶²⁶ Ibid.

⁶²⁷ Ibid.

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law⁶²⁸

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Unknown if this data is tracked⁶²⁹

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 7B-3800 through 7B-3806

Age of Majority: 18 years⁶³⁰

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁶²⁸ Ibid.

⁶²⁹ Ibid.

⁶³⁰ N.C. Gen. Stat. § 48A-2

NORTH DAKOTA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 96 children⁶³¹

Other Domestic Adoptions: 113 children⁶³²

International Adoptions: 19 children⁶³³

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: No⁶³⁴

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption:

- N.D. Cent. Code § 23-16-08 – no hospital can advertise for adoption⁶³⁵
- N.D. Cent. Code § 50-11-06 – no foster care facility can advertise for adoption without first being licensed to do so⁶³⁶
- N.D. Cent. Code § 50-19-11 – no maternity home can advertise for adoption⁶³⁷

⁶³¹ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁶³² In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁶³³ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁶³⁴ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁶³⁵ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

⁶³⁶ Ibid.

⁶³⁷ Ibid.

- N.D. Cent. Code § 50-12-17 – only those with a license for the Department of Human Services can advertise for adoption⁶³⁸

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through a contracted agency—Catholic Charities-North Dakota—and subcontractor—PATH-North Dakota⁶³⁹

Information and Referral: Provided⁶⁴⁰

Education Programs or Materials: Not provided⁶⁴¹

Support Programs: Not provided⁶⁴²

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – case management, individual, group and family therapy⁶⁴³

Advocacy: Provided⁶⁴⁴

Respite: Not provided⁶⁴⁵

Residential Treatment: Not provided – expected to use private insurance or Medicaid⁶⁴⁶

Budget for Services: Unknown amount⁶⁴⁷

⁶³⁸ Ibid.

⁶³⁹ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁶⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁶⁴¹ Ibid.

⁶⁴² Ibid.

⁶⁴³ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁷ Ibid.

Eligibility Criteria: All services, with the exception of the Adoption Assistance subsidy, are available to all adoptive families, provided they meet the program-specific eligibility requirements⁶⁴⁸

Legislative Requirement: Only subsidy and search and disclosure services are required by law⁶⁴⁹

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked⁶⁵⁰

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: N.D. Cent. Code §§ 14-13-01 through 14-13-08

Age of Majority: 18 years⁶⁵¹

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁶⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁶⁵¹ N.D. Cent. Code § 14-10-01

OHIO

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 1,406 children⁶⁵²

Other Domestic Adoptions: 2,439 children⁶⁵³

International Adoptions: 198 children⁶⁵⁴

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁶⁵⁵

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5103.17 – only private child-placing agencies, private noncustodial agency certified by the Department or public child services agency can advertise for adoption⁶⁵⁶

Other Relevant Legislation: Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3109.52 – addresses use of a power of attorney to transfer child custody⁶⁵⁷

⁶⁵² In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁶⁵³ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁶⁵⁴ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁶⁵⁵ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁶⁵⁶ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

⁶⁵⁷ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State⁶⁵⁸

Information and Referral: Provided⁶⁵⁹

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – brochure⁶⁶⁰

Support Programs: Not provided⁶⁶¹

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided⁶⁶²

Advocacy: Not provided⁶⁶³

Respite: Generally, not provided – available under certain circumstances⁶⁶⁴

Residential Treatment: Provided⁶⁶⁵

Budget for Services: \$3,330,000 annually⁶⁶⁶

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services provided they can demonstrate eligibility and need⁶⁶⁷

Legislative Requirement: Unknown if any post-adoption support services are required by law⁶⁶⁸

⁶⁵⁸ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁶⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶⁶² Ibid.

⁶⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁶⁸ Ibid.

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: The number of children returning to state custody after adoption is tracked. The number of dissolutions of international adoptions is supposed to be tracked, but it not.⁶⁶⁹

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Ohio Rev. Code §§ 5103.20 through 510.28

Age of Majority: 18 years⁶⁷⁰

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁶⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁷⁰ Ohio Rev. Code §§ 3109.01

OKLAHOMA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 1,382 children⁶⁷¹

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,149 children⁶⁷²

International Adoptions: 59 children⁶⁷³

Identified Instances of Rehoming: Yes⁶⁷⁴

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 866(A)(1)(g)-(h) – defines child trafficking⁶⁷⁵

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

⁶⁷¹ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁶⁷² In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁶⁷³ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁶⁷⁴ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁶⁷⁵ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State⁶⁷⁶

Information and Referral: Provided⁶⁷⁷

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – lending library, annual training⁶⁷⁸

Support Programs: Not provided⁶⁷⁹

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided⁶⁸⁰

Advocacy: Provided⁶⁸¹

Respite: Provided⁶⁸²

Residential Treatment: Provided⁶⁸³

Budget for Services: Unknown amount⁶⁸⁴

Eligibility Criteria: All families who adopt through the public child welfare system are eligible to receive services. Those who adopted privately or internationally may receive services if they meet eligibility requirements for Title IV-E.⁶⁸⁵

Legislative Requirement: Only the Adoption Assistance program is required by law⁶⁸⁶

⁶⁷⁶ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁶⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁶⁸¹ Ibid.

⁶⁸² Ibid.

⁶⁸³ Ibid.

⁶⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁸⁶ Ibid.

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Yes, this data is tracked if the child re-enters state custody⁶⁸⁷

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Okla. Stat. tit. 10, §§ 10-571 through 10-576

Age of Majority: 18 years⁶⁸⁸

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁶⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸⁸ Okla. Stat. tit. 15 § 13

OREGON

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 847 children⁶⁸⁹

Other Domestic Adoptions: 612 children⁶⁹⁰

International Adoptions: 75 children⁶⁹¹

Identified Instances of Rehoming: Yes⁶⁹²

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Or. Rev. Stat. § 109.311(4) – only the State Office for Services to Children and Families, licensed adoption agencies, and those who are certified to adopt can advertise for adoption⁶⁹³

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

⁶⁸⁹ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁶⁹⁰ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁶⁹¹ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁶⁹² Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁶⁹³ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through a contract with Oregon Post Adoption Resource Center (ORPARC)⁶⁹⁴

Information and Referral: Provided⁶⁹⁵

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – trainings, newsletter, lending library⁶⁹⁶

Support Programs: Provided – support groups, case management, consultation services⁶⁹⁷

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided⁶⁹⁸

Advocacy: Provided⁶⁹⁹

Respite: Provided⁷⁰⁰

Residential Treatment: Not provided⁷⁰¹

Budget for Services: \$375,369 annually⁷⁰²

Eligibility Criteria: Generally, only families who adopt through the public child welfare system are eligible for services. Families who adopt “special needs” children through a private agency may also qualify for services.⁷⁰³

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law⁷⁰⁴

⁶⁹⁴ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁶⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁷⁰¹ Ibid.

⁷⁰² Ibid.

⁷⁰³ Ibid.

⁷⁰⁴ Ibid.

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked⁷⁰⁵

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 417.200 through 417.260

Age of Majority: 18 years⁷⁰⁶

Statutory Penalties: Class A misdemeanor⁷⁰⁷

⁷⁰⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁰⁶ Or. Rev. Stat. § 109.510 et seq.

⁷⁰⁷ Or. Rev. Stat. § 417.990

PENNSYLVANIA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 1,849 children⁷⁰⁸

Other Domestic Adoptions: 2,109 children⁷⁰⁹

International Adoptions: 181 children⁷¹⁰

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁷¹¹

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly and indirectly by the State through a network of public and private agencies⁷¹²

⁷⁰⁸ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁷⁰⁹ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁷¹⁰ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁷¹¹ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁷¹² Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*.

Information and Referral: Provided – helpline⁷¹³

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – lending libraries, newsletters, trainings⁷¹⁴

Support Programs: Provided – support groups for adoptive parents, adopted teens and child, and birth children⁷¹⁵

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided⁷¹⁶

Advocacy: Provided⁷¹⁷

Respite: Provided⁷¹⁸

Residential Treatment: Not provided⁷¹⁹

Budget for Services: \$4,600,000 annually⁷²⁰

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services⁷²¹

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law⁷²²

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked⁷²³

713 Ibid.

714 Ibid.

715 Ibid.

716 Ibid.

717 Ibid.

718 Ibid.

719 Ibid.

720 Ibid.

721 Ibid.

722 Ibid.

723 Ibid.

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Unknown

Age of Majority: 18 years⁷²⁴

Statutory Penalties: Unknown

⁷²⁴ Pa. Cons. Stat. 23§5101

RHODE ISLAND

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 202 children⁷²⁵

Other Domestic Adoptions: 170 children⁷²⁶

International Adoptions: 8 children⁷²⁷

Identified Instances of Rehoming: No⁷²⁸

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through a contracted agency, Adoption Rhode Island (ARI)⁷²⁹

⁷²⁵ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁷²⁶ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁷²⁷ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁷²⁸ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁷²⁹ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*.

Information and Referral: Provided⁷³⁰

Education Programs or Materials: Provided⁷³¹

Support Programs: Provided⁷³²

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – in-home clinical support⁷³³

Advocacy: Not provided⁷³⁴

Respite: Generally, not provided⁷³⁵

Residential Treatment: Generally, not provided⁷³⁶

Budget for Services: Unknown amount⁷³⁷

Eligibility Criteria: Generally, services are limited to those families who receive federal or state adoption or guardianship subsidy. In rare cases other families may be eligible for services.⁷³⁸

Legislative Requirement: Provision of residential treatment services is required by law⁷³⁹

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: This data is tracked to an extent, but it is inaccurate⁷⁴⁰

⁷³⁰ Ibid.

⁷³¹ Ibid.

⁷³² Ibid.

⁷³³ Ibid.

⁷³⁴ Ibid.

⁷³⁵ Ibid.

⁷³⁶ Ibid.

⁷³⁷ Ibid.

⁷³⁸ Ibid.

⁷³⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁴⁰ Ibid.

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 40-15-1 through 40-15-10

Age of Majority: 18 years⁷⁴¹

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁷⁴¹ R.I. Gen. Laws § 15-12-1

SOUTH CAROLINA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 449 children⁷⁴²

Other Domestic Adoptions: 825 children⁷⁴³

International Adoptions: 89 children⁷⁴⁴

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁷⁴⁵

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption:

- S.C. Code Ann. § 63-9-70 (A) – only the Department of Social Services, a licensed child-placing agency, or a licensed attorney can advertise for adoption. Violators are guilty of a misdemeanor and are subject to a \$500 fine and/or imprisonment for up to 30 days.⁷⁴⁶

⁷⁴² In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁷⁴³ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁷⁴⁴ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁷⁴⁵ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁷⁴⁶ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

- S.C. Code Ann. § 63-9-70 (B) – defines exceptions to above statute⁷⁴⁷

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State and indirectly by private agencies and family organizations⁷⁴⁸

Information and Referral: Provided⁷⁴⁹

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – trainings⁷⁵⁰

Support Programs: Provided⁷⁵¹

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided⁷⁵²

Advocacy: Provided⁷⁵³

Respite: Provided⁷⁵⁴

Residential Treatment: Provided⁷⁵⁵

Budget for Services: Unknown amount⁷⁵⁶

⁷⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁴⁸ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*

⁷⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁷⁵¹ Ibid.

⁷⁵² Ibid.

⁷⁵³ Ibid.

⁷⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁵⁶ Ibid.

Eligibility Criteria: Only families who adopt through the public child welfare system qualify for services. On rare occasions, exceptions may be made in order to preserve an adoptive family.⁷⁵⁷

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law⁷⁵⁸

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Unknown if this data is tracked⁷⁵⁹

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: S.C. Code Ann. §§ 63-9-2200 through 63-9-2290

Age of Majority: 18 years⁷⁶⁰

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁷⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁶⁰ S.C. Code Ann. § 15-1-320

SOUTH DAKOTA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 159 children⁷⁶¹

Other Domestic Adoptions: 175 children⁷⁶²

International Adoptions: 26 children⁷⁶³

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: No⁷⁶⁴

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through a contracted agency, Children's Home Society⁷⁶⁵

⁷⁶¹ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁷⁶² In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁷⁶³ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁷⁶⁴ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁷⁶⁵ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*

Information and Referral: Provided⁷⁶⁶

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – funding for trainings⁷⁶⁷

Support Programs: Not provided⁷⁶⁸

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided⁷⁶⁹

Advocacy: Provided⁷⁷⁰

Respite: Generally, not provided⁷⁷¹

Residential Treatment: Generally, not provided⁷⁷²

Budget for Services: \$164,000 amount⁷⁷³

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services, with the exception of residential care, which is limited to those who adopt through the public child welfare system⁷⁷⁴

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law⁷⁷⁵

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Yes, this data is tracked⁷⁷⁶

⁷⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷⁷² Ibid.

⁷⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁷⁶ Ibid.

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: S.D. Codified Laws §§ 26-13-1 through 26-13-9

Age of Majority: 18 years⁷⁷⁷

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁷⁷⁷ S.D. Codified Laws § 26-1-1

TENNESSEE

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 1,161 children⁷⁷⁸

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,720 children⁷⁷⁹

International Adoptions: 177 children⁷⁸⁰

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁷⁸¹

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Tenn. Ann. Code § 36-1-108(a)(2) – only licensed child-placing agencies, LCSWs, prospective adoptive parents or authorized lawyers may advertise for adoption⁷⁸²

⁷⁷⁸ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁷⁷⁹ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁷⁸⁰ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁷⁸¹ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁷⁸² Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

Other Relevant Legislation:

- Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-1-143 – addresses provision of post-adoption support services⁷⁸³
- Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-1-106 – addresses second adoptions⁷⁸⁴

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted private agency—Harmony Adoption Services—and subcontractors—Catholic Charities and Agape Child and Family Services⁷⁸⁵

Information and Referral: Provided⁷⁸⁶

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – annual Cycles of Healing Conference, lending library, adoption preparation training⁷⁸⁷

Support Programs: Provided – support groups⁷⁸⁸

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided⁷⁸⁹

Advocacy: Provided⁷⁹⁰

Respite: Provided⁷⁹¹

⁷⁸³ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

⁷⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁵ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*.

⁷⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁷⁹¹ Ibid.

Residential Treatment: Not provided⁷⁹²

Budget for Services: \$2,100,000 annually⁷⁹³

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt through the public child welfare system receive services for free. Other adoptive families are eligible for services, but must pay for service for a sliding-scale fee.⁷⁹⁴

Legislative Requirement: Yes, post-adoption support services including crisis intervention, counseling, support groups, advocacy, respite, case management and more are required by law⁷⁹⁵

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Unknown if this data is tracked⁷⁹⁶

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 37-4-201 through 37-4-207

Age of Majority: 18 years⁷⁹⁷

Statutory Penalties: Class A misdemeanor – fine of no more than \$200 and/or imprisonment for no more than 6 months⁷⁹⁸

⁷⁹² Ibid.

⁷⁹³ Ibid.

⁷⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁹⁷ Tenn. Code Ann. § 1-3-105(1)

⁷⁹⁸ Tenn. Code Ann. § 37-5-405; Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. (2012). *ICPC state pages*.

TEXAS

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 5,221 children⁷⁹⁹

Other Domestic Adoptions: 5,694 children⁸⁰⁰

International Adoptions: 392 children⁸⁰¹

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁸⁰²

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Tex. Penal Code § 25.09 – only licensed child-placing agencies may advertise for adoption⁸⁰³

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

⁷⁹⁹ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁸⁰⁰ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁸⁰¹ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁸⁰² Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁸⁰³ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted private agencies⁸⁰⁴

Information and Referral: Provided⁸⁰⁵

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – parent trainings, lending libraries⁸⁰⁶

Support Programs: Provided – parent and child support groups⁸⁰⁷

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided⁸⁰⁸

Advocacy: Provided⁸⁰⁹

Respite: Provided⁸¹⁰

Residential Treatment: Provided⁸¹¹

Budget for Services: \$3.7 million annually⁸¹²

Eligibility Criteria: Only families who adopt through the public child welfare system are available to receive services⁸¹³

Legislative Requirement: Yes, the law outlines how contractors must address post-adoption support services⁸¹⁴

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked⁸¹⁵

⁸⁰⁴ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁸⁰⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁰⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁰⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁰⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁰⁹ Ibid.

⁸¹⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹¹ Ibid.

⁸¹² Ibid.

⁸¹³ Ibid.

⁸¹⁴ Ibid.

⁸¹⁵ Ibid.

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Tex. Fam. Code §§ 162-101 through 162-107

Age of Majority: 18 years⁸¹⁶

Statutory Penalties: Class B misdemeanor – fine of up to \$2,000 and/or imprisonment for up to 180 days⁸¹⁷

⁸¹⁶ Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. § 129.001

⁸¹⁷ Tex. Fam. Code § 162.107; Tex. Penal Code § 12.22

UTAH

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 605 children⁸¹⁸

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,034 children⁸¹⁹

International Adoptions: 63 children⁸²⁰

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁸²¹

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Utah Code Ann. § 62A-4a-602(2)(b) – no one can advertise they are able to provide child-placing assistance⁸²²

Other Relevant Legislation: Utah Code Ann. § 78B-6-119 (1) – addresses relinquishment of child custody⁸²³

⁸¹⁸ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁸¹⁹ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁸²⁰ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁸²¹ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁸²² Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

⁸²³ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted agencies⁸²⁴

Information and Referral: Provided – website, newsletter⁸²⁵

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – annual conference, lending library⁸²⁶

Support Programs: Provided⁸²⁷

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided⁸²⁸

Advocacy: Provided⁸²⁹

Respite: Provided – crisis nurseries, home-based respite, “date nights”⁸³⁰

Residential Treatment: Not provided⁸³¹

Budget for Services: \$1,795,000 annually⁸³²

Eligibility Criteria: Generally, services are reserved for those who adopt through the public child welfare system. Exceptions may be made if a child is at risk of being placed in the foster care system. ⁸³³

Legislative Requirement: The law requires additional adoption assistance be provided for extraordinary, infrequent needs⁸³⁴

⁸²⁴ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁸²⁵ Ibid.

⁸²⁶ Ibid.

⁸²⁷ Ibid.

⁸²⁸ Ibid.

⁸²⁹ Ibid.

⁸³⁰ Ibid.

⁸³¹ Ibid.

⁸³² Ibid.

⁸³³ Ibid.

⁸³⁴ Ibid.

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Yes, the number of children who re-enter state custody is tracked⁸³⁵

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Utah Code Ann. §§ 62A-4a-701 through 62A-4a-708⁸³⁶

Age of Majority: 18 years⁸³⁷

Statutory Penalties: Class C misdemeanor – \$500 fine⁸³⁸

⁸³⁵ Ibid.

⁸³⁶ Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. (2012). *ICPC state pages*.

⁸³⁷ Utah Code § 15-2-1

⁸³⁸ Utah Code Ann. § 76-3-205; Utah Code Ann. § 76-3-302

VERMONT

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 161 children⁸³⁹

Other Domestic Adoptions: 207 children⁸⁴⁰

International Adoptions: 16 children⁸⁴¹

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: No⁸⁴²

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through a Post-Adoption Consortium, a group of contracted private agencies⁸⁴³

⁸³⁹ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁸⁴⁰ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁸⁴¹ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁸⁴² Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁸⁴³ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*.

Information and Referral: Provided⁸⁴⁴

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – vouchers for online trainings, computerized lending library, annual conferences⁸⁴⁵

Support Programs: Provided⁸⁴⁶

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided⁸⁴⁷

Advocacy: Provided⁸⁴⁸

Respite: Generally, not provided – only available to those who did not adopt from public child welfare system⁸⁴⁹

Residential Treatment: Not provided⁸⁵⁰

Budget for Services: \$1,000,000 annually⁸⁵¹

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services⁸⁵²

Legislative Requirement: Access to residential treatment services is required by law⁸⁵³

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked⁸⁵⁴

⁸⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁸⁵¹ Ibid.

⁸⁵² Ibid.

⁸⁵³ Ibid.

⁸⁵⁴ Ibid.

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 33, ch. 59

Age of Majority: 18 years⁸⁵⁵

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁸⁵⁵ Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 1 § 173

VIRGINIA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 632 children⁸⁵⁶

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,323 children⁸⁵⁷

International Adoptions: 221 children⁸⁵⁸

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁸⁵⁹

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: S.B. No. 411, Gen. Assemb. (2014) – would have outlawed the practice of rehoming. Those who engaged in the practice would have been guilty of a Class 6 felony.⁸⁶⁰

Advertising for Adoption: Va. Code Ann. § 63.2-1218; § 63.2-1225 – no one can advertise for adoption. Violators are guilty of a felony⁸⁶¹

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

⁸⁵⁶ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁸⁵⁷ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁸⁵⁸ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁸⁵⁹ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁸⁶⁰ Young, A. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Center for Adoption Policy.

⁸⁶¹ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through a contracted private agency, United Methodist Family Services of Virginia⁸⁶²

Information and Referral: Provided – toll free number⁸⁶³

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – trainings for professionals and parents, webinars⁸⁶⁴

Support Programs: Provided – support groups for parents and child, virtual online support group⁸⁶⁵

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided – therapeutic counseling, supportive counseling, clinical consultation, assessment, individual and family therapy⁸⁶⁶

Advocacy: Provided⁸⁶⁷

Respite: Generally, not provided⁸⁶⁸

Residential Treatment: Provided⁸⁶⁹

Budget for Services: \$1,100,000 annually⁸⁷⁰

Eligibility Criteria: Families who adopt from the public child welfare system and from private agencies are eligible to receive services⁸⁷¹

⁸⁶² Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁸⁶³ Ibid.

⁸⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁸⁷¹ Ibid.

Legislative Requirement: Only the Adoption Assistance program is required by law⁸⁷²

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Unknown if this data is tracked⁸⁷³

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Va. Code Ann. §§ 63.2-1000, 63.0-1100 through 63.2-1105

Age of Majority: 18 years⁸⁷⁴

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁸⁷² Ibid.

⁸⁷³ Ibid.

⁸⁷⁴ Va. Code Ann. § 1-13.42

WASHINGTON

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 1,362 children⁸⁷⁵

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,188 children⁸⁷⁶

International Adoptions: 173 children⁸⁷⁷

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁸⁷⁸

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Wash. Rev. Code § 26.33.400(1)-(2) – only the Department of Social and Health Services, licensed children’s agency/institution, or people who are certified to adoption can advertise for adoption.⁸⁷⁹

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

⁸⁷⁵ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau.

⁸⁷⁶ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau

⁸⁷⁷ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁸⁷⁸ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁸⁷⁹ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State⁸⁸⁰

Information and Referral: Provided⁸⁸¹

Education Programs or Materials: Provided - trainings⁸⁸²

Support Programs: Not provided – parents and private agencies run such groups, state only maintains a list of groups on website⁸⁸³

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided⁸⁸⁴

Advocacy: Not provided⁸⁸⁵

Respite: Not provided⁸⁸⁶

Residential Treatment: Not provided⁸⁸⁷

Budget for Services: Unknown amount⁸⁸⁸

Eligibility Criteria: Information is supplied to all adoptive families. Other services are reserved for families who adopt through the public child welfare system.⁸⁸⁹

Legislative Requirement: Only the adoption support program is required by law⁸⁹⁰

⁸⁸⁰ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁸⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸⁸² Ibid.

⁸⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁹⁰ Ibid.

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Yes, dissolutions are tracked but the data has not been validated; disruptions are not tracked⁸⁹¹

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Wash. Rev. Code §§ 26.34.010 through 26.34.080

Age of Majority: 18 years⁸⁹²

Statutory Penalties: Misdemeanor⁸⁹³

⁸⁹¹ Ibid.

⁸⁹² Wash. Rev. Code § 26.28.010 et seq.

⁸⁹³ Wash. Rev. Code § 26.34.080

WEST VIRGINIA

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 852 children⁸⁹⁴

Other Domestic Adoptions: 425 children⁸⁹⁵

International Adoptions: 20 children⁸⁹⁶

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: No⁸⁹⁷

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: W. Va. Code § 48-22-802 – addresses the right to petition for adoption⁸⁹⁸

⁸⁹⁴ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁸⁹⁵ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁸⁹⁶ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁸⁹⁷ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁸⁹⁸ Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided directly by the State⁸⁹⁹

Information and Referral: Provided⁹⁰⁰

Education Programs or Materials: Not provided⁹⁰¹

Support Programs: Not provided⁹⁰²

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided⁹⁰³

Advocacy: Not provided⁹⁰⁴

Respite: Generally, not provided – only covered in cases where Child Protective Services is involved⁹⁰⁵

Residential Treatment: Not provided⁹⁰⁶

Budget for Services: Unknown amount⁹⁰⁷

Eligibility Criteria: Only families who adopt through the public child welfare system are eligible to receive services⁹⁰⁸

Legislative Requirement: Only the Adoption Subsidy program and Registry program are required by law⁹⁰⁹

⁸⁹⁹ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁹⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁹⁰¹ Ibid.

⁹⁰² Ibid.

⁹⁰³ Ibid.

⁹⁰⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁰⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁰⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁰⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁰⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁰⁹ Ibid.

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Unknown if this data is tracked⁹¹⁰

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: W. Va. Code §§ 49-7-101 through 49-7-102

Age of Majority: 18 years⁹¹¹

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁹¹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹¹ W. Va. Code § 2-2-10(aa)

WISCONSIN

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 735 children⁹¹²

Other Domestic Adoptions: 1,022 children⁹¹³

International Adoptions: 138 children⁹¹⁴

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: Yes⁹¹⁵

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: Wis. Stat. § 48.825 – only the Department of Children and Families, licensed child welfare agencies, certain other foster care and adoption agencies, individuals certified to adoption and individuals seeking to place their own child can advertise for adoption.⁹¹⁶

Other Relevant Legislation: Wis. Stat. § 48.979 – restricts the practice of transferring custody via a power of attorney document. Such a transfer to a non-relative can only take

⁹¹² In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁹¹³ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁹¹⁴ In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁹¹⁵ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁹¹⁶ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012). *Use of advertising and facilitators in adoptive placements*.

place for one year. If a parent seeks to transfer custody for a longer period of time, they must file a petition with the court. Those who violate the law face up to a \$10,000 fine and up to 9 months in prison.

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through contracted private agencies⁹¹⁷

Information and Referral: Provided⁹¹⁸

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – inter-library loan system, trainings, conferences, newsletter⁹¹⁹

Support Programs: Provided – support groups, mentor programs⁹²⁰

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Not provided – adoption subsidy generally used to pay for services⁹²¹

Advocacy: Provided⁹²²

Respite: Not provided⁹²³

Residential Treatment: Generally, not provided – available on a case-by-case basis⁹²⁴

Budget for Services: \$540,641 annually⁹²⁵

⁹¹⁷ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services.*

⁹¹⁸ Ibid.

⁹¹⁹ Ibid.

⁹²⁰ Ibid.

⁹²¹ Ibid.

⁹²² Ibid.

⁹²³ Ibid.

⁹²⁴ Ibid.

⁹²⁵ Ibid.

Eligibility Criteria: Those families who are eligible for adoption assistance qualify for more services than those who do not⁹²⁶

Legislative Requirement: No post-adoption support services are required by law⁹²⁷

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: Yes, disruptions in public and domestic adoption cases are tracked⁹²⁸

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Wis. Stat. §§ 48.988 through 48.989

Age of Majority: 18 years⁹²⁹

Statutory Penalties: None identified

⁹²⁶ Ibid.

⁹²⁷ Ibid.

⁹²⁸ Ibid.

⁹²⁹ Wis. Stat. § 990.01(3)

WYOMING

Adoption Data

Public Adoptions: 75 children⁹³⁰

Other Domestic Adoptions: 278 children⁹³¹

International Adoptions: 24 children⁹³²

Identified Instance(s) of Rehoming: No⁹³³

Rehoming Legislation

Specific Legislation: None identified

Proposed Legislation: None identified

Advertising for Adoption: None identified

Other Relevant Legislation: None identified

Post-Adoption Support Services

Service Delivery: Provided indirectly by the State through granted agencies⁹³⁴

⁹³⁰ In FY14. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

⁹³¹ In 2008. See Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau

⁹³² In FY15. See U.S. Department of State. (2016). *FY 2015 annual report on intercounty adoption*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

⁹³³ Twohey, M. (2013, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*.

⁹³⁴ Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*.

Information and Referral: Provided – families can contact the Adoption Exchange (AE) in Colorado for this service⁹³⁵

Education Programs or Materials: Provided – subscriptions to “Fostering Families Today,” annual training, lending library⁹³⁶

Support Programs: Not provided – may be provided by local agencies or county offices⁹³⁷

Therapeutic/Counseling Interventions: Provided⁹³⁸

Advocacy: Not provided⁹³⁹

Respite: Not provided⁹⁴⁰

Residential Treatment: Not provided – expected to be covered by Medicaid⁹⁴¹

Budget for Services: Unknown amount⁹⁴²

Eligibility Criteria: Generally, only those who adopt through the public child welfare system are eligible for services. Families who adopt from a private agency may be eligible if the adopted child is considered to have “special needs.”⁹⁴³

Legislative Requirement: Only adoption subsidy is required by law⁹⁴⁴

Tracking of Disruption/Instability: No, this data is not tracked⁹⁴⁵

⁹³⁵ Ibid.

⁹³⁶ Ibid.

⁹³⁷ Ibid.

⁹³⁸ Ibid.

⁹³⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁹⁴¹ Ibid.

⁹⁴² Ibid.

⁹⁴³ Ibid.

⁹⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁴⁵ Ibid.

ICPC Enactment and Enforcement

Code: Wyo. Stat. Ann. §§ 14-5-101 through 14-5-108

Age of Majority: 18 years⁹⁴⁶

Statutory Penalties: Misdemeanor – fine of \$100 and/or imprisonment for 30 days⁹⁴⁷

⁹⁴⁶ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 14-1-101

⁹⁴⁷ Wyo. Stat. § 14-5-108

Chapter 5: Implications for Policy and Practice

The state profiles from Chapter 4 present much needed information that can be used to guide decision making regarding private adoption rehoming. On an individual basis, each profile shows the strengths and weaknesses the respective state has regarding protection of adopted children. State leaders and adoption advocates can use this information to guide decision making regarding adoption programs and policy. Taken as a whole, these profiles show significant gaps in policy which could be filled at the federal level in order to prevent rehoming nationwide. Additionally, information from each profile can be compared against others to discover outlying states—both states who are excelling and those who are lagging behind in protecting adopted children—and to discover trends.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

ICPC Penalties, Enforcement and Education

The penalties for violation of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, as codified by the states, are quite varied. Despite differences in these penalties, a consistent theme is the relative leniency of the penalties in place. Many states, such as Wisconsin, appear to have no penalties in place for individuals who violate the Compact. In the states who have written penalties into law, the consequences are often minimal. In Wyoming, violation of the ICPC carries a fine of only \$100 and/or imprisonment of up to 30 days (Wyo. Stat. § 14-5-108). For comparison, in Wyoming a person found guilty for being under the influence of a controlled substance can be sentenced to up to 6 months in jail and/or face a fine of up to \$750 (Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-7-1039). While punishing those who engage in rehoming is by no means the panacea, it seems absurd to let those who do engage

in the practice get away with little to no punishment. While the states do reserve the right to codify penalties for ICPC violation as they see fit, allowing such minimal penalties to exist undermines the goal of protecting the welfare of children. States need to codify penalties for ICPC violation and enforce the law when it is broken.

Information about the ICPC needs to be disseminated to adoption workers, law enforcement officers and other professionals who have frequent contact with adopted children, such as teachers, pedestrians and childcare workers. Currently, the ICPC is the only nationwide policy in place to punish those who practice rehomeing. But, if it is not enforced, the Compact is completely undermined. There are two possible solutions to this problem. One option is for the ICPC to be changed at the federal level. The ICPC can be rewritten to require states to create programs to educate people about the ICPC, at which point the states will then need to codify the new Compact. The other option is for individual states to change their own laws to require information dissemination.

Criminalize Rehomeing

As seen in Chapter 4, some states are beginning to criminalize rehomeing, and others have legislation on the books that address factors related to rehomeing, such as advertising for adoption. However, there are still states where it appears this practice is completely legal. The first step states can take in combatting this practice is to criminalize rehomeing and lay out clear punitive actions for engaging in the act. While some states have codified penalties for violation of the ICPC, this is itself is not sufficient for two reasons. First, the penalties in most of these states are minimal, as discussed above. Second, the ICPC only prevents against interstate transfer of child custody; it does nothing to prevent an adoptive

family from rehoming their child within the state they reside. States need to enact legislation to prevent rehoming completely, both within and between states.

Post-Adoption Support Services

In an analysis of post-adoption support services in 49 states, the Donaldson Adoption Institute found only 17 states provide substantial programs (Livingston-Smith, 2014). Thirteen states were found to provided absolutely no specialized post-adoption support services (Livingston-Smith, 2014). The remaining 19 states had only moderate services (Livingston-Smith, 2014). Though the services provided vary from state to state, a consistent theme is inadequate provision of post-adoption support services.

Though most states offer at least some form of post-adoption support services, many restrict access to only certain families. Per the Donaldson Institute, only 13 states offer relatively equitable access to all adoptive families (Livingston-Smith, 2014). In many other cases, families who do not adopt from the public child welfare system may have little to no access to post-adoption support services provided by the state (Livingston-Smith, 2014). This too is a common theme across the states.

Funding available for post-adoption support services needs to be increased. Ideally, the amount of state and federal funding dedicated for these services would increase. While there are a variety of federal funding sources that *can* be used for post-adoption support services, no funding is actually *dedicated* to service provision (Voice for Adoption, 2009).

Possible sources of federal funding include:

- Title IV-E of the Social Security Act
- Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program

- Adoption Incentive Program
- Adoption Opportunities Program
- Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)
- Medicaid
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (Voice for Adoption, 2009)

Even though this funding exists, it can generally only be used to fund services for families who adopted through the public foster care system (Voice for Adoption, 2009). And, just because this funding can be used by the state to provide post-adoption services, does not mean it is used in this way. As seen in Chapter 4, many states have very limited budgets for post-adoption services. Evidence suggests that there are positive outcomes associated with receiving post-adoption support services, therefore more funding should be diverted into provision of such services. Additionally, restrictions limiting the use of funding for services for families who adopt from public agencies should be removed. Unless state governments require private agencies to provide post-adoption support services in order to be licensed, it cannot and should not be assumed that these agencies do actually provide them. If state governments are not enforcing such a requirement, then post-adoption support services provided by the states should be open to all adoptive families.

PRACTICE IMPLICATIONS

Recognizing Risk Factors

It is imperative for adoption workers and other professionals who frequently engage with adopted children and their families to know the risk factors associated with not only

rehoming, but with adoption dissolution. There is not enough research on rehoming to confirm that the practice shares the exact same risk factors as adoption dissolution, however, it is reasonable to think there is at least some overlap in risk factors between the two practices. If people working closely with adoptive families know these risk factors, they have the opportunity to identify at-risk families and intervene before a crisis occurs. This could be as simple as “flagging” at risk families—such as those who were not the child’s foster family prior to adoption or those who adopted from abroad—and providing them with information about available support services.

Service Provision

Agencies and individuals who are involved in facilitating adoptions need to be prepared to provide post-adoption support services or, at the very least, be prepared to refer families to available services. For those in the position to provide services, they should be familiar with best-practices and evidence-based treatment in order to provide the most effective services possible. For those who cannot provide services, they should be familiar with all available post-adoption support services and eligibility criteria for service participation. Additionally, professionals who frequently interact with adopted children and their families should be well-trained on adoption issues.

Chapter 6: Conclusion

The practice of private adoption rehomeing is complex and no one action will stop it from occurring completely. A combination of action by direct service providers and policy change is necessary to best address this problem. This paper can serve as a resource for stakeholders and decision makers to help guide decisions about how to address private adoption rehomeing. While it is still necessary to more thoroughly explore the causes, prevalence and consequences of rehomeing, this guide consolidates the currently available information relevant to the practice so that, until such research is completed, informed decisions can be made to help protect all adopted children.

References

AdoptUSKids. (2016). *How to adopt*. Retrieved from <http://www.adoptuskids.org/families/how-to-adopt>

Ala. Code § 26-1-1

Ala. Code § 26-10A-12

Ala. Code § 26-10A-15

Ala. Code § 26-10A-33

Ala. Code § 26-10A-36

Ala. Code § 44-2-20

Alaska Stat. § 25.20.010

Alaska Stat. § 25.23.60

Alaska Stat. § 25.23.180 (e)

Alaska Stat. § 47.70.010

Alaska Stat. § 47.70.070

American Public Human Services Association. (2002). *Guide to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children*. Retrieved from

<http://www.childsworld.ca.gov/res/pdf/ICPCGuidebook.pdf>

Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.

(2012). *ICPC state pages*. Retrieved from <http://icpcstatepages.org/#?w=500>

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 1-215

Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 1-108(A)

Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 1-108(C)

Ariz. Rev. Stat. Chapter 5, Article 4, § 8-548

Ark. Code Ann. § 5-27-211

Ark. Code Ann. § 9-25-101

Ark. Code Ann. § 9-29-201

Barnes, S. (2015, June 6.) Arkansas governor signs adoption law banning ‘re-homing.’

Huffington Post. Retrieved from http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/04/06/arkansas-adoption-law_n_7014370.html

Barth, R. P., & Berry, M. (1988). *Adoption and disruption: Rates, risks, and responses*.

Hawthorne, NY: Aldine de Gruyter.

Barth, R. P., Berry, M., Yoshikami, R., Goodfield, R. K., & Carson, M. L. (1988).

Predicting adoption disruption. *Social Work*, 33(3), 227–233.

Bergeron, J., & Pennington, R. (2013). Supporting children and families when adoption

dissolution occurs. *Adoption Advocate*, 62, 1-11.

Berry, M., & Barth, R. P. (1990). A study of disrupted adoptive placements of

adolescents. *Child Welfare*, 69(3), 209–225.

Cal. Fam. Code § 6500

Cal. Fam. Code § 8609

Cal. Fam. Code § 8609(a)

Cal. Fam. Code § 8609(b)

Cal. Fam. Code § 8625

Cal. Fam. Code § 7900

Center for Adoption Policy. (2014). *Synopsis of state laws regarding the practice of private re-homing*. Rye, NY: Alyse Young. Retrieved from [http://www.adoptionpolicy.org/pdf/10-4-14%20Center%20for%20Adoption%20Policy%20Rehoming%20Research%20Synopsis %20State.pdf](http://www.adoptionpolicy.org/pdf/10-4-14%20Center%20for%20Adoption%20Policy%20Rehoming%20Research%20Synopsis%20State.pdf)

Child Welfare Information Gateway. (n.d.). *Adoption assistance by state*. Retrieved from <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/adoption/adopt-assistance/?CWIGFunctionsaction=adoptionByState:main.getAnswersByQuestion&questionID=7>

Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2011). *How many children were adopted in 2007 and 2008?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. Retrieved from <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/adopted0708.pdf>

Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012a). *Adoption disruption and dissolution*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. Retrieved from https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/s_disrup.pdf

Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2012b). *Use of advertising and facilitators in*

adoptive placements. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. Retrieved from [https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/advertising.pdf#page=2&view=Use of Advertising](https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/advertising.pdf#page=2&view=Use%20of%20Advertising)

Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2015). *Adoption options: Where do I start* (Factsheet for Families). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. Retrieved from [https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/f_adoption.pdf#page=3&view=Type of Adoption](https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/f_adoption.pdf#page=3&view=Type%20of%20Adoption)

Children's Bureau. (2015). *The AFCARS Report: Preliminary FY 2014 estimates as of July 2015* (The AFCARS Report No. 22). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/afcarsreport22.pdf>

Coakley, J. F. (2005). *Finalized adoption disruption: A family perspective*. (Doctoral dissertation). University of California, Berkeley, CA.

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 19-5-213.5

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-60-1801

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-1d

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 17a-121a

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 17a-175

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 45a-728d

Del. Code Ann. 31, § 381

Del. Code Ann. tit. 13, § 930

Del. Code tit. 1 § 701

Dhami, M. K., Mandel, D. R., & Sothmann, K. (2007). An evaluation of post-adoption services. *Children and Youth Services Review, 29*(2), 162–179.

<http://doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2006.06.003>

Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute. (2009). *Beyond culture camp: Promoting healthy identity formation in adoption*. New York, NY: Evan B. Donaldson Adoption

Institute. Retrieved from

http://adoptioninstitute.org/old/publications/2009_11_BeyondCultureCamp.pdf

Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute. (2014). *Keeping the promise: The case for adoption support and preservation*. New York, NY: Susan Livingston Smith.

Retrieved from [http://adoptioninstitute.org/wordpress/wp-](http://adoptioninstitute.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Keeping-the-Promise-Case-for-ASAP1.pdf)

[content/uploads/2014/05/Keeping-the-Promise-Case-for-ASAP1.pdf](http://adoptioninstitute.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Keeping-the-Promise-Case-for-ASAP1.pdf)

Feigelman, W., & Silverman, A. R. (1984). The long-term effects of transracial adoption.

Social Service Review, 58(4), 588–602.

Festinger, T. (1986). *Necessary risk: Study of adoptions and disrupted adoptive placements*. Washington, DC: Child Welfare League of America.

Festinger, T. (1990). *Adoption disruption: Rates and correlates*. In D. M. Brodzinsky & M. D. Schechter (Eds.), *The psychology of adoption* (pp. 201–218). New York: Oxford University Press.

Festinger, T. (2002). After adoption: Dissolution or permanence? *Child Welfare, 81*(3), 515–533.

Fla. Stat. Ann. § 63.212(1)(g)

Fla. Stat. Ann. § 63.212 (8)

Fla. Stat. § 409.401

Fla. Stat. § 743.07

Ga. Code Ann. § 19-8-9

Ga. Code Ann. § 19-8-24

Ga. Code Ann. § 39-1-1

Ga. Code Ann. § 39-4-1

Goerge, R. M., Howard, E. C., Yu, D., & Radomsky, S. (1997). *Adoption, disruption, and displacement in the child welfare system, 1976-94*. Chicago: University of Chicago, Chapin Hall Center for Children.

Hardy, B. (2015a, March 5). A child left unprotected. *Arkansas Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.arktimes.com/arkansas/a-child-left-unprotected/Content?oid=3691164>

Hardy, B. (2015b, March 12). Casting out demons: Why Justin Harris got rid of kids he applied pressure to adopt. *Arkansas Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.arktimes.com/arkansas/casting-out-demons-why-justin-harris-got-rid->

of-kids-he-applied-pressure-to-adopt/Content?oid=3725371

Hardy, B. (2015c, May 28). Months after the rehoming of their adopted daughters was made public, Justin and Marsha Harris have yet to face consequences. *Arkansas Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.arktimes.com/arkansas/months-after-the-rehoming-of-their-adopted-daughters-was-made-public-justin-and-marsha-harris-have-yet-to-face-consequences/Content?oid=3871740>

Haw. Rev. Stat. § 350E

Haw. Rev. Stat. § 577-1

Idaho Code Ann. § 16-2101

Idaho Code Ann. § 18-1512A

45 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 15/1

45 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 17/5 10

Ill. Cons. Stat. tit. 225, § 10/12

Ind. Code § 31-28-4

Ind. Code Ann. § 35-46-1-21

Iowa Code § 232.158

Iowa Code § 599

Kan. Ann. Stat. § 59-2123(a)(1), (b)-(c)

Kan. Stat. Ann. § 38-101

Kan. Stat. Ann. § 38-1201

Kan. Stat. Ann. § 38-1206

Ky. Rev. Stat. § 199.590(1)

Ky. Rev. Stat. § 615.030

Ky. Rev. Stat. § 615.990

Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 199.473

Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 1, ch. 2, §2.015

Lahti, M. (2005). Main adoption guides: Making the case for family-driven post-adoption services. *Adpotalk*. Retrieved from <http://www.nacac.org/adoptalk/maine.html>

Livingston-Smith, S. (2014). *Supporting and preserving adoptive families: Profiles of publicly funded post-adoption services*. Donaldson Adoption Institute. Retrieved from <http://adoptioninstitute.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Supporting-and-Preserving-Families.pdf>

La. Chil. Code 1608 through 1622

La. Civ. Code § 29

La. Rev. Stat. § 14.46.4

La. Rev. Stat. § 46:1425(A)

Martin, Michel. (Host). (2013, September 20). Frustrated adoptive parents turn to online ‘exchanges.’ [Radio broadcast episode]. In *Tell Me More*. Washington, DC: National Public Radio. Retrieved from <http://www.npr.org/2013/09/20/224427948/frustrated-adoptive-parents-turn-to-online-exchanges>.

Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119, app. 2-1

Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 210 § 2B

Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 210 §10

Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 231, § 85P

Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 28A, § 14

Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 119, § 391/2

Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 18-A § 9-313

Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 1, ch., subsection 73

Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 22, ch. 1153

Md. Code Art. 1, § 24

Md. Fam. Law Code § 5-601 through § 5-611

McRoy, R. G. (1999). *Special needs adoptions: Practice Issues*. New York: Garland Publishing.

Merritt, D. H., & Festinger, T. (2013). Post-adoption service need and access:

Differences between international, kinship and non-kinship foster care. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 35(12), 1913–1922.

<http://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2013.09.013>

M.G.L.A. c.28A § 15

Mich. Comp. Laws § 3.711

Mich. Comp. Laws § 722.1(a)

Minn. Stat. § 260.851

Minn. Stat. § 645.45(14)

Miss. Code Ann. § 1-3-27

Miss. Code Ann. § 43-15-117

Miss. Code Ann. § 43-18-1

Miss. Code Ann. § 93-17-23

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.620

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 453.110

Mont. Code Ann. § 41-1-101

Mont. Code Ann. § 41-4-101

Mont. Code Ann. § 42-7-105(1)(a)

Nalavany, B. A., Ryan, S. D., Howard, J. A., & Smith, S. L. (2008). Preadoptive child sexual abuse as a predictor of moves in care, adoption disruptions, and inconsistent adoptive parent commitment. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 32(12), 1084–1088.

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-701

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-1103

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-2101

Nelson, K. A. (1985). *On adoption's frontier: A study of special needs adoptive families.*

New York: Child Welfare League of America.

Nev. Rev. Stat. § 127.150 (3)

Nev. Rev. Stat. § 127.283

Nev. Rev. Stat. § 127.310

Nev. Rev. Stat. § 127.320

Nev. Rev. Stat. § 129.010

N.H. Rev. Stat. § 170-B:27

N.J. Rev. Stat. § 9:17B-3

N.J. Rev. Stat. § 9:23-5

N.M. Stat. § 28-6-1

N.M. Stat. Ann. § 32A-5-42.2

N.M. Stat. Ann. § 32-11-1

N.Y. Dom. Rel. § 2

N.Y. Soc. Serv. Laws § 374-A

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 7B-3800

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 48A-2

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 48-3-702

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 48-3-705 (b)

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 48-10-101(b)-(b1)

N.D. Cent. Code § 14-10-01

N.D. Cent. Code § 14-13-01

N.D. Cent. Code § 23-16-08

N.D. Cent. Code § 50-11-06

N.D. Cent. Code § 50-12-17

N.D. Cent. Code § 50-19-11

Ohio Rev. Code § 5103.20

Ohio Rev. Code § 3109.01

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3109.52

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5103.17

Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 866(A)(1)(g)-(h)

Okla. Stat. tit. 10 § 10-577

Okla. Stat. tit. 15 § 13

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. 3109.52

Ohio Rev. Code Ann. 5103.7

Or. Rev. Stat. § 109.311(4)

Or. Rev. Stat. § 109.510

Or. Rev. Stat. § 417.200

Or. Rev. Stat. § 417.990

Reilly, T., & Platz, L. (2004). Post-adoption service needs of families with special needs children: Use, helpfulness, and unmet needs. *Journal of Social Service Research*, 30(4), 51–67. http://doi.org/10.1300/J079v30n04_03

Respaut, Robin. (2014, March 2014). More about the child exchange: Parents struggle to

- get assistance after adopting from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*. Retrieved from <http://www.reuters.com/investigates/adoption-follows/>
- R.I. Gen. Laws § 15-12-1
- R.I. Gen. Laws § 40-15-1
- Rosenthal, J. A., Schmidt, D., & Conner, J. (1988). Predictors of special needs adoption disruption: An exploratory study. *Children and Youth Services Review, 10*(2), 101–117.
- Smith, S. L., & Howard, J. A. (1991). A comparative study of successful and disrupted adoptions. *Social Service Review, 65*(2), 248–265.
- Smith, S. L., Howard, J. A., Garnier, P. C., & Ryan, S. D. (2006). Where are we now? A post-ASFA examination of disruption. *Adoption Quarterly, 9*(4), 19–44.
- Soderlund, J., Epstein, M. H., Quinn, K. P., Cumblad, C., & Petersen, S. (1995). Parental perspectives on comprehensive services for children and youth with emotional and behavioral disorders. *Behavioral Disorders 20*(3), 157–170
- S.C. Code Ann. § 15-1-320
- S.C. Code Ann. § 63-9-70 (A)
- S.C. Code Ann. § 63-9-70 (B)
- S.C. Code Ann. § 63-9-2200
- S.D. Codified Laws § 26-1-1

S.D. Codified Laws § 26-13-1

Tenn. Code Ann. § 1-3-105(1)

Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-1-106

Tenn. Ann. Code § 36-1-108(a)(2)

Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-1-143

Tenn. Code Ann. § 37-4-201

Tenn. Code Ann. § 37-5-405

Tex. Fam. Code § 162.101

Tex. Fam. Code § 162.107

Tex. Penal Code § 25.09

Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. § 129.001

Traster, Tina. (2013, September 11). Are adoptive parents who give up on children uncaring or unprepared? [Web log]. Retrieved from <http://parenting.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/09/11/are-adoptive-parents-who-give-up-on-children-uncaring-or-unprepared/>

Twohey, M. (2013a, September 9). The child exchange: The dangers: In a shadowy online network, a pedophile takes home a “fun boy.” *Reuters Investigates*. Retrieved from <http://www.reuters.com/investigates/adoption/#article/part2>

Twohey, M. (2013b, September 10). The child exchange: The failures: Despite “grave danger,” government allows internet forums to go unchecked. *Reuters Investigates*. Retrieved from <http://www.reuters.com/investigates/adoption/#article/part4>

- Twohey, M. (2013c, September 10). The child exchange: The middlemen: With blind trust and good intentions, amateurs broker children online. *Reuters Investigates*. Retrieved from <http://www.reuters.com/investigates/adoption/#article/part3>
- Twohey, M. (2013d, September 9). The child exchange: The network: Americans use the internet to abandon children adopted from overseas. *Reuters Investigates*. Retrieved from <http://www.reuters.com/investigates/adoption/#article/part1>
- Twohey, M. (2013e, September 11). The child exchange: The survivors: Orphaned in Russia, brought to America, and then abandoned time and again. *Reuters Investigates*. Retrieved from <http://www.reuters.com/investigates/adoption/#article/part5>
- UnitingCare Children, Young People and Families. (2014). *Post-adoption support services: A critical element in successful and permanent adoptions*. Silverwater, NSW: Toni Beauchamp. Retrieved from http://www.childrenyoungpeopleandfamilies.org.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/104487/UnitingCare-CYPF-Submission-Postadoption-support,-a-critical-element-of-successful-adoptions.pdf
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *Adoptions of children with public child welfare agency involvement by state FY 2005-FY2014*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. Retrieved from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/resource/adoptions-with-agency->

involvement-by-state-fy2005-fy2014

U.S. Department of State. (n.d.) *Non-Hague adoption process*. Retrieved from
<https://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/adoption-process/how-to-adopt/non-hague-adoption-process.html>

U.S. Department of State. (n.d.). *Understanding the Hague Convention*. Retrieved from
<https://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/hague-convention/understanding-the-hague-convention.html>

U.S. Department of State. (2013). *Hague adoption process*. Retrieved from
<https://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/adoption-process/how-to-adopt/hague-adoption-process.html>

U.S. Department of State. (2015). *FY 2014 annual report on intercountry adoption*.
Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.
Retrieved from
https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/aa/pdfs/fy2014_annual_report.pdf

U.S. Department of State. (2016a). *FY 2015 annual report on intercountry adoption*.
Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.
Retrieved from
https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/aa/pdfs/2015Annual_Intercountry_Adoption_Report.pdf

U.S. Department of State. (2016b). [Interactive graphic illustrations of U.S. intercountry adoption data]. *Statistics*. Retrieved from
<https://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en/about-us/statistics.html>

U.S. Government Accountability Office. (2015). *Steps have been taken to address unregulated custody transfers of adopted children* (Child Welfare No. GAO-15-733). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Accountability Office. Retrieved from <http://www.gao.gov/assets/680/672575.pdf>

Utah Code § 15-2-1

Utah Code Ann. § 62A-4a-602(2)(b)

Utah Code Ann. § 62A-4a-701

Utah Code Ann. § 76-3-205

Utah Code Ann. § 76-3-302

Utah Code Ann. § 78B-6-119 (1)

Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 1 § 173

Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 33, ch. 59

Va. Code Ann. § 1-13.42

Va. Code Ann. § 63.2-1000

Va. Code Ann. § 63.2-1218

Va. Code Ann. § 63.2-1225

Va. S.B. No. 411, Gen. Assemb. (2014)

Voice for Adoption. (2009). *Encouraging adoption and helping families: The case for refocusing federal funding on post-adoption services*. Voice for Adoption: Washington, DC.

Voice for Adoption, National American Council on Adoptable Children, Dave Thomas

Foundation for Adoption, Congressional Coalition on Adoption Institute, Donaldson Adoption Institute, Center for Adoption Support and Education, & Child Welfare League of America. (2015, June 26). Responding to rehoming: Protecting children and strengthening adoptive families. Retrieved from http://adoptioninstitute.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Joint-Statement_Responding-to-Rehoming-Protecting-Children-Strengthening-Adoptive-Families_June2015.pdf

Vonk, M. E., Lee, J., & Crolley-Simic, J. (2010). Cultural socialization practices in domestic and international transracial adoption. *Adoption Quarterly*, *13*(3-4), 227-247. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10926755.2010.524875>

Wash. Rev. Code § 26.28.010

Wash. Rev. Code § 26.33.400(1)-(2)

Wash. Rev. Code § 26.34.010

Wash. Rev. Code § 26.34.080

W. Va. Code § 2-2-10(aa)

W. Va. Code § 48-22-802

W. Va. Code § 49-7-101

Wis. Stat. § 48.825

Wis. Stat. § 48.988

Wis. Stat. § 990.01(3)

Wyo. Stat. § 14-5-101

Wyo. Stat. § 14-5-108

Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 14-1-101

Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-7-1039

Young, A. (2014). *Synopsis of State Laws Regarding the Practice of Private Re-Homing*.

Center for Adoption Policy. Retrieved from

<http://www.adoptionpolicy.org/pdf/10-4->

14%20Center%20for%20Adoption%20Policy%20Rehoming%20Research%20Syn
nopsis%20State.pdf