

CHART Adoption and Guardianship for Children in Kinship Foster Care: National Comparison Chart

This chart is designed to help kinship foster parents compare adoption and guardianship as two options that you and the children in your care can pursue to exit foster care and create permanent families. It provides a broad, national overview of these legal pathways. Adoption and guardianship laws are developed and implemented at the state, tribal and local levels, so the details of these legal relationships differ in important ways. You should review those differences when deciding which option to pursue. You can get initial information about your specific state's laws at www.grandfamilies.org/Search-Laws.



While this chart is directed at kinship foster parents, it is also intended as a tool to help child welfare and other case workers assist kinship foster parents. Birth parents and older children may also find it helpful to review as part of their decision-making.

Generations United welcomes jurisdictions to either share the chart as is or tailor it to your own specific laws and policies. A related brief on *Adoption and Guardianship for Children in Kinship Foster Care* is available at www.grandfamilies.org.

ADOPTION

GUARDIANSHIP

Rights and Responsibilities

<i>What are my legal rights and responsibilities for the child?</i>	You will become the parent in the eyes of the law forever. You have all rights and responsibilities for the child.	You will have most of the rights and responsibilities that come with caring for a child until the child reaches adulthood or the guardianship is ended.
<i>What are the birth parents' rights and responsibilities for the child?</i>	The birth parents' rights are terminated.	Birth parents keep the rights to visit the child and to consent to adoption and/or name change. Birth parents keep the obligation to financially support the child and pay child support.
<i>Do I have authority to access services for the child?</i>	As an adoptive parent, access to services for the child is the same as for any birth parent.	Guardians access to services for the child is typically the same as for any birth parent.



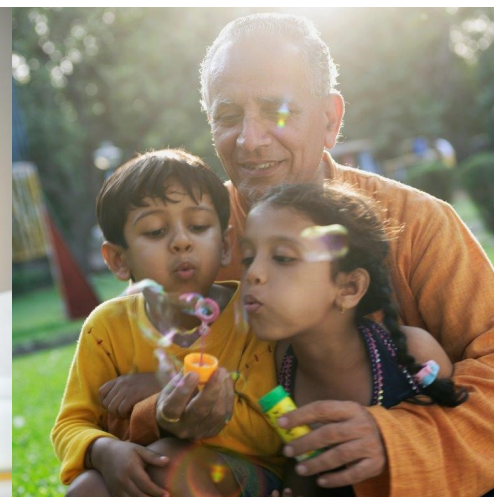
ADOPTION **GUARDIANSHIP**

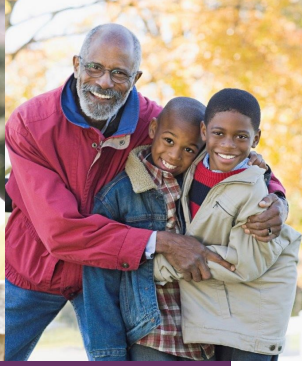
Rights and Responsibilities

<p><i>Can the child visit their birth parents?</i></p>	<p>You will have the right to determine whether the child visits their birth parents. You may have an agreement in place as part of the adoption, and you should follow that. If you don't follow it, your adoption will not be invalidated but the birth parents may request a hearing in court.</p>	<p>The birth parents typically keep their right to visit the child. The court awarding guardianship often sets up terms for that visitation, which you must follow. You may have to supervise those visits.</p>
<p><i>Can I change the child's last name?</i></p>	<p>You can change the child's last name as part of the adoption process.</p>	<p>The child's last name does not change as part of the process.</p>
<p><i>Is the child welfare agency still in our lives?</i></p>	<p>Once you adopt, the child welfare agency will no longer be in your lives.</p> <p>If the child receives adoption assistance, you will typically need to complete a short annual form regarding the subsidy.</p>	<p>Once you obtain guardianship, the child welfare agency will no longer be in your lives.</p> <p>If the child receives guardianship assistance, you will typically need to complete a short annual form regarding the subsidy.</p>
<p><i>Will we continue to be involved with the court?</i></p>	<p>The case will be finalized. You are now the parent.</p>	<p>There will not be any scheduled court hearings. However, the birth parents can go to court and ask</p>
<p><i>Can the birth parents come back to claim the child?</i></p>	<p>Birth parents cannot come back and claim the child. Their rights and responsibilities are terminated.</p> <p>(Note: some states have reinstatement of parental rights laws, but it is very difficult for birth parents to have their rights reinstated.)</p>	<p>Parents can seek to have the child returned to them. They must show the judge that something has changed with them, the child or you as the caregiver.</p>
<p><i>Can the child end up back in foster care?</i></p>	<p>Just like any child in the United States, the child welfare agency can remove the child from you in the event of abuse or neglect. Depending on where you live, you may be able to voluntarily surrender the child back to the agency. If you are considering such a serious step, you should consult with professionals in your area.</p>	<p>Just like any child in the United States, the child welfare agency can remove the child from you in the event of abuse or neglect. Depending on where you live, you may be able to voluntarily surrender the child back to the agency. If you are considering such a serious step, you should consult with professionals in your area.</p>
<p><i>When does the legal relationship end?</i></p>	<p>Adoption does not end – the child is permanently part of the family.</p>	<p>Guardianship ends when the child reaches adulthood, as defined by state law.</p>

Financial and Legal Assistance

<p><i>Is there financial assistance to help meet the needs of the child?</i></p>	<p>All states have adoption assistance for relatives adopting children with “special needs” from foster care. “Special needs” is defined broadly and 90 percent of all children adopted from foster care are eligible for adoption assistance. www.nacac.org/help/adoption-assistance/adoption-assistance-us/state-programs/ has comprehensive information for each state on this assistance.</p>	<p>Guardianship assistance programs exist in over 35 states and 10 tribes. They are modeled on adoption assistance and work in a similar way. For the list of states and tribes, see www.grandfamilies.org or the brief that accompanies this chart.</p>
<p><i>How much is this assistance?</i></p>	<p>The monthly adoption assistance amount cannot be more than the child received while in foster care if the child is receiving federally-funded assistance. It is often less. States typically follow the same rate restriction for their programs.</p> <p>Other supports through the foster care agency are typically no longer available, although there may be post-adoption supports. You should ask.</p>	<p>The monthly guardianship assistance amount cannot be more than the child received while in foster care if the child is receiving federally-funded assistance. It is often less. States typically follow the same rate restriction for their programs.</p> <p>Other supports through the foster care agency are typically no longer available, although there may be post-guardianship supports. You should ask.</p>
<p><i>How long does this assistance last?</i></p>	<p>Adoption assistance payments last at least until the child reaches 18 and can last up until the child reaches age 21. It depends on the state.</p>	<p>Guardianship assistance payments last at least until the child reaches 18 and can last up until the child reaches age 21. It depends on the state.</p>
<p><i>Will I be reimbursed for my expenses to obtain the permanency option?</i></p>	<p>If you are adopting an eligible child with “special needs” from foster care under the federally funded program, the federal government requires the state to reimburse you up to \$2000 in nonrecurring expenses that you spent in getting the adoption. These expenses include legal fees, court filing fees, and travel costs.</p>	<p>If you are exiting foster care with a related child as part of a federally-funded guardianship assistance program, the federal government requires the state to reimburse you up to \$2000 in nonrecurring expenses that you spent in getting the guardianship. These expenses include legal fees, court filing fees, and travel costs.</p>





ADOPTION

GUARDIANSHIP

Public Benefits

<p><i>Is the child eligible for free school meals?</i></p>	<p>Children adopted from foster care during the school year will remain eligible for free school meals for the remainder of the school year.</p> <p>After that, your income is used to determine if the child is eligible.</p>	<p>The child is eligible for free school meals as if the child was still in foster care.</p>
<p><i>Is the child eligible for SNAP, which used to be known as food stamps?</i></p>	<p>Your income is used to determine the household's eligibility for SNAP. The adoptive child is now part of your household. Any adoption assistance counts as income for purposes of SNAP eligibility.</p>	<p>You decide whether to include the child in the household for purposes of determining SNAP eligibility. If the child is included, guardianship assistance payments count as income for purposes of determining SNAP eligibility. If you choose not to include the child in the household for SNAP eligibility, the guardianship assistance payments will not count as income, but you will not receive SNAP for the child.</p>
<p><i>Can the child receive welfare benefits under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)?</i></p>	<p>The child's adoption assistance will be counted as income and that alone will likely disqualify the child from a TANF child-only grant. Furthermore, TANF child-only grants are only available to children living with parents in a few limited situations – they are mostly for children living with non-parents.</p> <p>Whether to include the child (and the child's income) in a TANF family-grant will depend on whether that will help the family financially or not.</p>	<p>The child's guardianship assistance will be counted as income and will likely disqualify the child from a TANF child-only grant.</p> <p>Children in guardianships who do not receive guardianship assistance payments will likely qualify for a TANF child-only grant.</p> <p>Whether to include the child (and the child's income) in a TANF family-grant will depend on whether that will help the family financially or not.</p>
<p><i>Will the child be able to get disability or survivor Social Security benefits based on my work record?</i></p>	<p>The child may be able to get Social Security benefits based on your work record if: (1) the child is not receiving Social Security benefits from the birth parents, (2) you have already adopted the child at the time you die or become disabled, and (3) when that death or disability occurs, the child's birth parents were not living in the same household and contributing regularly to the support of the child.</p>	<p>It is only possible to qualify for Social Security benefits based on your work record if the child is your grandchild. There are a number of other eligibility requirements, including that the birth parents must generally be deceased or disabled. See www.ssa.gov/people/kids/</p> <p>The child remains eligible to receive any Social Security benefits based on the parents' work records.</p>

ADOPTION**GUARDIANSHIP****Health Insurance**

Can I put the child on my private health insurance?	Your adoptive child can be put on your private health insurance just like a birth child.	Some private policies allow for the child to be included, but not all. You would need to check with your insurance carrier.
Can the child receive Medicaid?	The child you adopted from foster care is automatically eligible for Medicaid if the child is receiving federally-funded adoption assistance. You will need to check with your state if it will provide Medicaid if the child is receiving state-funded assistance. If you have private insurance, Medicaid may become the child's secondary insurance. It is possible that you might have to remove the child from your private insurance to receive Medicaid reimbursable expenses for certain mental health or behavioral services.	If you obtained guardianship with a federally-funded guardianship assistance agreement, the child is automatically eligible for Medicaid. You will need to check with your state if it will provide Medicaid if the child is receiving state-funded assistance. If you have private insurance, Medicaid may become the child's secondary insurance. It is possible that you might have to remove the child from your private insurance to receive Medicaid reimbursable expenses for certain mental health or behavioral services.

ADOPTION**GUARDIANSHIP****Federal and State Tax Credits**

Is there a special tax credit that can help me?	<p>There is a federal adoption tax credit, which you can claim for up to \$13,810 per child adopted in 2018 (the rate typically increases each year). You may be eligible for the maximum amount of credit regardless of whether you had any qualifying expenses. For more information on this tax credit, visit www.irs.gov/taxtopics/tc607.html and www.nacac.org/category/adoption-tax-credit/</p> <p>There may also be a state adoption tax credit to claim against your state income tax. You can refer to your state profile on adoption assistance at www.nacac.org/help/adoption-assistance/adoption-assistance-us/state-programs/</p>	<p>There is no federal guardianship tax credit.</p> <p>There are no known state guardianship tax credits to claim against your state income tax</p>
Are there any other tax credits that I can claim?	There are other tax credits that you may be able to claim, including the Earned Income Tax Credit, child tax credit, additional child tax credit and the child and dependent care tax credit. For information, see the IRS website at www.irs.gov or the brief that accompanies this chart. There may be similar state tax credits to claim against your state income tax.	There are other tax credits that you may be able to claim, including the Earned Income Tax Credit, child tax credit, additional child tax credit and the child and dependent care tax credit. For information, see the IRS website at www.irs.gov or the brief that accompanies this chart. There may be similar state tax credits to claim against your state income tax
Are these tax credits considered "income" for purposes of determining eligibility for public benefits?	Tax credits do not count as income. This is true even if you owe no taxes and receive a refund check from the IRS.	Tax credits do not count as income. This is true even if you owe no taxes and receive a refund check from the IRS.

ADOPTION**GUARDIANSHIP****Caregiver Successor Planning and Death Benefits for Children**

Can I plan for the child's care if I should die?	<p>Like any parent, you can name a guardian in your will to take over your rights and responsibilities should you die.</p> <p>If the child receives adoption assistance payments, after your death, those payments should continue to be paid to the guardian until those payments are scheduled to end. It may also be possible that those payments be made directly to a child age 18 or older.</p>	<p>You will name a successor guardian as part of your guardianship agreement if you are in a jurisdiction with a federally-funded guardianship assistance program. That person will be able to step in your shoes and continue to receive the monthly financial guardianship assistance.</p> <p>If you are not in such a jurisdiction, you may still be able to name a successor.</p>
Can the child inherit from me?	<p>As an adopted child, the child would automatically inherit from you even without a will.</p> <p>The child will not automatically inherit from the birth parents. However, they can share their estate through a legal document known as a will.</p>	<p>The child cannot automatically inherit from you, but you can create a will and share your estate that way.</p> <p>The child continues to be able to automatically inherit from birth parents.</p>
Will the child be able to get my pension or military benefits when I die?	<p>The child would be able to receive your pension and military benefits the same as a birth child.</p> <p>The child will no longer be able to automatically receive pension or military benefits from birth parents.</p>	<p>The child would typically not be automatically able to get your pension or military benefits as they usually only pass down to a birth or adoptive child.</p>

ADOPTION**GUARDIANSHIP****College and Independent Living**

What type of independent living or education vouchers are available for an older child?	<p>The child is not eligible for independent living services or education and training vouchers (ETV) if adopted before age 16.</p> <p>If the child was adopted after age 16, the child will remain eligible and can apply.</p>	<p>The child is not eligible for independent living services or ETV if the child exited foster care to a kinship guardianship before age 16.</p> <p>If the child entered a kinship guardianship after age 16, the child will remain eligible and can apply.</p>
How is my income used to determine the child's eligibility for financial aid for college?	<p>Your income is considered when determining financial aid as part of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). However, the child's past foster care status may be considered when determining aid.</p> <p>However, if the child was adopted at age 13 or older, the child is considered "independent" and your income does not count.</p>	<p>The guardian's income is not considered in determining financial aid. A child in a guardianship is typically considered "independent" and the child's past foster care status may be considered when determining aid.</p>

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Generations United's National Center on Grandfamilies

For twenty years, *Generations United's National Center on Grandfamilies* has been a leading voice for families headed by grandparents, other relatives, and close family friends. Through the Center, Generations United leads an advisory group of organizations, caregivers and youth that sets the national agenda to advance public will in support of these families. Center staff conduct federal advocacy, provide technical assistance to state-level practitioners and advocates, and train grandfamilies to advocate for themselves. The Center raises awareness about the strengths and needs of the families through media outreach, weekly communications and awareness-raising events. It offers a broad range of guides, fact sheets and tools for grandfamilies, which cover issues from education and health care access to financial and legal supports and can be found at www.gu.org and www.grandfamilies.org.

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