Navigating Iowa’s Adoption Subsidy Program
Navigating Iowa’s Adoption Subsidy Program

This publication is intended to be used as a resource for adoptive families. If a family needs legal advice or professional tax advice, contact a professional in that field.

NOTE: Additional information can be found in the Iowa DHS manual 13-C(1) Adoption Subsidy, 13-C Adoption Services, and 13-C Adoption Services Appendix at www.dhs.state.ia.us.

September 2009
Supervisory Report (Form 470-0773). This form is completed by DHS to report the status and progress of the adoptive placement prior to the adoption finalization.

NOTE: Additional information and a copy of all DHS adoption subsidy forms can be found in the Iowa DHS manual 13-C (1) Adoption Subsidy, 13-C Adoption Services, and 13-C Adoption Services Appendix at www.dhs.state.ia.us.
Dear Parents,

The Department of Human Services (DHS) is pleased to have collaborated with the Iowa Foster and Adoptive Parents Association (IFAPA) to make this Adoption Subsidy Handbook available to you. The handbook is an example of IFAPA’s commitment to provide valuable resources and support to foster and adoptive parents. IFAPA and DHS have worked diligently to ensure the accuracy of information.

The handbook is intended to be a resource to you as you consider an adoptive placement and a reference guide after placement. Our goal is to educate families about the Adoption Subsidy Program to enable families to make an informed decision about adoption.

I hope you find the Adoption Subsidy Handbook helpful and informative. The Department of Human Services is working diligently to standardize adoption practice and service delivery across the state. The Subsidy Handbook will assist in these efforts.

Thank you for your commitment and dedication to children.

Sincerely,

Kevin W. Concannon
Director
Iowa Department of Human Services
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>Overview of Iowa’s Adoption Subsidy Program</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eligibility for Iowa Adoption Subsidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Is Special Needs Adoption Right for You?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><strong>The Iowa Adoption Placement Process</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When Foster Parents Adopt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Foster Care and Adoption Service Differences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><strong>Negotiation of Adoption Subsidy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Resolving Subsidy Negotiation Disputes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Tips for Adoption Subsidy Negotiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><strong>DHS Adoption Subsidy and Support Services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Maintenance Subsidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Adoption Subsidy Maintenance Rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Medical Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Special Services Subsidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Agreement to Future Adoption Subsidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Exception to Adoption Subsidy Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><strong>Finalization of the Adoption</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><strong>Review/Renegotiation of Iowa Adoption Subsidy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Change in Circumstances of the Child’s Placement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Requesting a Modification of Special Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Requesting Subsidy After Adoption Finalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Services Available After a Child Turns 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Termination of Adoption Subsidy Agreements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
31 Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Issues
31 Filing Your Taxes
31 Adoption Tax Credit
31 Additional Tax Information

32 Personal Leave from Work for Adoption

33 Moving Out of State

34 Adoption Subsidy and Supplemental Security Income

35 Adoption Resources
35 Area Education Agency
35 Children-At-Home Program
35 Community Mental Health Centers
35 Department of Human Services
35 Early Access
36 Early Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment
36 Family Support Subsidy Program
36 Home and Community Based Services Program
36 Iowa Foster and Adoptive Parents Association
37 Iowa Public Libraries
37 North American Council on Adoptable Children
37 Support Groups
37 Books on Adoption Issues and Topics

38 Appendix
38 Terminology
40 Questions to Consider in an Adoptive Placement
43 DHS County Office Phone Numbers
52 Adoption Forms
Overview of Iowa’s Adoption Subsidy Program

The purpose of the Iowa adoption subsidy program is to secure a permanent family for Iowa’s children whose special needs present barriers to adoption. The subsidy program was created to enable families to make a permanent commitment to a child with special needs without placing an undue financial burden on the family.

The adoption subsidy program is only available to children who have special needs and are placed in the custody and guardianship of the Iowa Department of Human Services (DHS) or a licensed child placing agency. Adoption subsidy is not an entitlement, so an attempt will be made to place a child for adoption without a subsidy. When placement decisions are made, the child’s best interest is paramount in determining the adoptive placement.

The DHS adoption worker will determine and document the child’s special needs, background, and family history to establish the child’s level of care and subsidy eligibility prior to subsidy negotiation and adoptive placement.

The Adoption Subsidy Agreement is negotiated between the child’s adoptive parents and the DHS adoption worker prior to adoption finalization. The Adoption Subsidy Agreement could include a monthly maintenance payment, medical coverage, nonrecurring legal fees, and special services.

Eligibility for Iowa Adoption Subsidy

A child is considered to be a child with special needs when all three of the following criteria are met:

- The child cannot or should not be returned to the home of his or her biological parents, and Juvenile Court has terminated parental rights.
- Reasonable but unsuccessful efforts have been made to place the child with an appropriate adoptive parent without providing adoption assistance (subsidy).
- The child cannot be placed for adoption without a subsidy due to one or more of the following factors:
  - The child is age eight or older and Caucasian.
  - The child is age two or older and is a member of a minority race or ethnic group or the child’s biological parents are of different races.
  - The child has a medically diagnosed disability that substantially limits one or more major life activities or requires professional treatment, assistance in self-care, or the purchase of special equipment.
• The child is a member of a sibling group of three or more who are placed in the same adoptive home.
• The child has been determined to be mentally retarded by a qualified mental retardation professional.
• The child has been diagnosed by a qualified mental health professional to have a psychiatric condition that impairs the child’s mental, intellectual, or social functioning and for which the child requires professional services.
• The child has been diagnosed by a qualified mental health professional to have a behavioral or emotional disorder characterized by situationally inappropriate behavior that deviates substantially from behavior appropriate to the child’s age or significantly interferes with the child’s intellectual, social, and personal adjustment.
• To be eligible for assistance in the future, a qualified professional must determine the child is at high risk of developing a medical, mental, or emotional condition as defined above.

If the child meets the above criteria, they may be eligible for ongoing assistance or a future needs subsidy if documented needs arise in the future.

Is Special Needs Adoption Right for You?
All children need and deserve permanence. Parenting children with special needs can be rewarding yet challenging. Potential adoptive parents should consider the impact that a special needs adoption will have on their family. Adoption may impact a family’s finances, personal relationships, and family relationships. Parents may also require more flexibility at work and more space in the home to accommodate the child.

When considering adoption of a child with special needs, it is important for a family to ask themselves, “What support services will my family require to address the needs of this child?” The family must consider if the child’s special needs generate extra costs that will not be covered by Medicaid, private insurance, or school programs. The family and the DHS adoption worker must determine together if the family is able to address the child’s needs with available support and community services.

The DHS adoption worker must provide all relevant information about the child to the potential adoptive family. This information should include a detailed background report, psychological and medical report, school information, placement history, and the child's eligibility for adoption subsidy.
A family may need to research the child's background: read case information; talk with significant people in the child's life; meet with past and current foster care and service providers. Basic information such as: medical history, where the child has lived, and what has happened to the child before placement into foster care, is sometimes not known by DHS or private providers. The adoptive family must decide if they can make an informed decision about adopting the child and a life-long commitment based on the information available and their ability to provide for the child's needs.

The appendix contains a sample list of questions in the section, QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER IN AN ADOPTIVE PLACEMENT, page 40.
The Iowa Adoption Placement Process

A child becomes legally free for adoption when the Juvenile Court issues a Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) Order. The TPR Order severs the biological parents’ rights to a child and places the child in the custody and guardianship of DHS. The child will be assigned a DHS adoption worker when the TPR Order is completed and signed by the judge. The DHS adoption worker may have begun working with the child prior to TPR if the child had a “concurrent” permanency plan. A concurrent permanency plan allows for two permanency goals that usually are (1) return the child to the birth parent's home and (2) adoption, if reunification efforts fail.

After TPR, DHS will hold an adoption staffing to select the most appropriate adoptive placement for the child.

- DHS staff will discuss the strengths and needs of the child and a prospective family’s ability to meet these needs.
- Professionals involved with the child may be invited to attend.
- The child’s foster parents and relatives will be given consideration for placement.
- After a thorough review of the information, the potential adoptive family will be selected.

All available relevant information about the child, including subsidy eligibility, will be given to the potential adoptive family to assist them in making an informed decision about adopting the child.

Foster parents are often selected as adoptive parents for the child in their care. In Iowa, approximately 76% of all DHS initiated adoptions are by foster parents. When a child has a concurrent permanency plan, foster parents may be asked about their interest in adopting a child in their care should the child become available for adoption. When foster parents are unable or choose not to adopt the child in their care, an adoptive family will be selected by DHS from the list of approved adoptive families in Iowa or other states.

When Foster Parents Adopt

Many foster parents become adoptive parents of children they have parented through the DHS foster care program. The adoption subsidy program does not provide the same benefits that are available to children in foster care. Foster parents must have a clear understanding of the difference between foster care benefits and the adoption subsidy program before they make an adoption decision.
Foster Care and Adoption Service Differences

Foster Care
Foster care is a temporary placement for children whose parents are unable or unwilling to care for them. Children are placed in foster care by the Juvenile Court. While a child is in foster care, the biological parents are the child’s legal parents. The Juvenile Court usually appoints DHS as the child’s custodian. As the child’s custodian, DHS is responsible for developing a permanency plan for the child and reporting periodically to Juvenile Court on the progress made toward achieving this plan.

The services and payments that foster parents receive for children in their care are an entitlement. Maintenance payments are not negotiated, and every child in foster care receives benefits regardless of the family’s circumstances. Foster care is designed to meet the child’s basic needs for clothing, food, and shelter.

Adoption
When a child is adopted, the adoptive parents become the child’s legal parents. Adoptive parents have the same rights and responsibilities as if the child were born to them. This includes financial and legal responsibility and liability for the child. The adoptive family is primarily responsible for the child’s care and support. The adoption subsidy program is designed to assist with the additional costs that may arise due to the child’s special needs.

After an adoption is finalized, the DHS adoption worker no longer supervises the adopted child or family. If additional support services are needed, the family would need to contact the local DHS office for a possible resource referral.

Prior to adoption finalization, if other community resources are not available, adoptive parents may negotiate an Adoption Subsidy Agreement based on the child’s special needs, the family’s circumstances, and the availability of funds.

NOTE: See the chart on the following pages for a comparison of foster care and subsidized adoption services.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foster Care and Subsidized Adoption Services Differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ancillary Services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancillary services such as recreation fees, in-home tutoring, specialized classes (not covered by education funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Care</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clothing Allowance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funeral Expenses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home Insurance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medical</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Maintenance Payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How Monthly Maintenance Payment Rate is Determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible Goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foster Care and Subsidized Adoption Services Differences (continued)

Special Services for Subsidized Adoption Only
Negotiated services based on the needs of the child and availability of funds

- Nonrecurring fees (attorney fees and court costs necessary to finalize the adoption) up to $500 per child
- A one-time payment of $500 per child when a sibling group of three or more is placed together
- Outpatient counseling and therapy not covered by the Medicaid program at the Medicaid rate in the following circumstances:
  - Services are not available from a Medicaid provider within a reasonable distance from the family
  - The child is receiving therapy or counseling from a non-Medicaid provider, and it would not be in the child's best interest to disrupt the service
  - Available Medicaid providers lack experience in working with foster, adoptive, or blended families
- Reimbursement up to $2000 to offset the expenses for transportation or lodging related to adoption pre-placement visits of Iowa children
- Medical transportation not covered by Medicaid and the state rate for lodging and meals, if necessary, when the child receives specialized care, and the child and parent are required to stay overnight as part of the treatment plan
- Supplies and equipment (i.e., over-the-counter medications and supplements, wheel chairs or other adaptive equipment, home modifications, etc.) as required by the special needs of the child and unavailable through other resources
- The additional cost to add the child to the family's health insurance plan if the family is not eligible for the Health Insurance Premium Payment (HIPP) Program for Iowa Medicaid recipients
Negotiation of Adoption Subsidy

When a child is legally free for adoption, the child’s eligibility for subsidy is determined by the DHS adoption worker and supervisor. This determination is documented in the case file. When an adoptive family is selected for placement of a child, the DHS adoption worker will meet with the adoptive family. The adoptive family and DHS adoption worker should:

- Discuss the strengths and needs of the child and the family’s ability to meet these needs.
- Discuss the plan for pre-placement visits if the child is not already residing in the home.
- Discuss the child’s specific circumstances and legal issues in order to determine the anticipated time frame required to finalize the adoption.
- Discuss and complete the Adoption Information Checklist (Form 470-3614). Does the adoptive family have access to the information on the checklist? Seek out information that is unclear or unknown and discuss any questions with the DHS worker.
- Discuss the child’s eligibility for the adoption subsidy program.
- Negotiate the child’s eligibility for presubsidy. Presubsidy is the assistance provided to the child after the adoptive placement agreement is signed by all parties and prior to the adoption finalization. When the adoptive placement agreement is signed, the child is no longer eligible for foster care benefits.
- Negotiate the child’s eligibility for subsidy maintenance payments and available special services. The family must consider if the child’s special needs generate extra costs that will not be covered by Medicaid, private insurance, or school programs. The family may be asked to adopt the child without assistance.
- Sign and complete, with the DHS adoption worker, the relevant adoption and subsidy forms. The adoptive family should keep a copy of all the forms they have signed and completed.

**NOTE:** The Application for Subsidy (Form 470-0743) and the Adoption Subsidy Agreement (Form 470-0749) must be approved and signed by all parties prior to adoption finalization.
Some questions for the adoptive parent(s) and the DHS adoption worker to discuss:

- What can the adoptive family contribute toward the care of the child?
- What is the amount of subsidy needed to address the special needs of the child?
- What is the maximum amount of subsidy for which the child is eligible?
- What services and resources are available in the community to assist in meeting the needs of the child now and in the future?
- Does the child receive any unearned income?

Resolving Subsidy Negotiation Disputes

With proper documentation, subsidy negotiation should be a smooth process. If an adoptive family is unable to reach an agreement with the DHS adoption worker on the child’s eligibility for subsidy and special services, the adoptive family may contact the DHS adoption worker and supervisor to request a clarification and review of the special needs of the child and level of care prior to the adoption finalization. An evaluation or assessment of the child’s needs may be warranted. If there is still a disagreement about services and assistance, the DHS worker will inform the family of their right to appeal the decision or request an exception to adoption policy. The adoptive family can continue to pursue the process by contacting the next person in the chain of command.

The DHS chain of command:

- Adoption worker
- Adoption Supervisor
- Social Work Administrator
- Service Area Manager
- Office of Field Support

Any individual who has applied for or is receiving adoption assistance is entitled to appeal a decision made by DHS concerning adoption assistance that is considered adverse or unfair. To appeal DHS’s decision, the family must make a request in writing for a Fair Hearing and Review within thirty days after receiving the decision. This request can be sent to:
Tips for Adoption Subsidy Negotiation

The adoptive family must be informed about the child’s strengths and needs. If the adoptive parents do not have a clear understanding of the child’s needs, the adoptive parents should contact the DHS adoption worker to request additional information. This may include additional reports and meetings with the child’s physician, therapists, and teachers. The adoptive parents should:

• Verify services currently available through the community and DHS.
• Verify any unearned income the child receives or is eligible to receive.
• Discuss and determine if the family is able to adopt the child without assistance.
• Discuss and determine what the family expects to contribute toward the care of the child. This can include, but is not limited to: health insurance coverage, camp or registration fees, school fees, and incidental expenses.
• Look to the future to anticipate and plan for the child’s needs.
• Document in writing the child’s needs and eligibility for assistance.

The adoptive family must work with DHS to obtain documentation that verifies the child’s need for special services. The documentation could include a report or letter from a physician, a mental health professional, or a mental retardation professional, that clearly documents the child’s need for special services subsidy.
DHS Adoption Subsidy and Support Services

A child with special needs may be eligible to receive adoption subsidy and support services. Types of subsidies include: maintenance subsidy, medical coverage, and/or special services subsidy. The adoptive family will negotiate the child’s subsidy maintenance payment and special services prior to the adoptive placement. The child is eligible for the negotiated adoption assistance from the time the Agreement of Placement of Adoption and Adoption Subsidy Agreement is signed by all parties. Assistance is provided as presubsidy prior to the adoption finalization and as a subsidy after adoption finalization. A child receiving presubsidy and subsidy is no longer eligible for foster care benefits including daycare, clothing allowance, foster care respite, and school fees.

After adoption finalization, the adoptive family must contact the DHS adoption worker if there is a change in the family’s circumstances or in the placement of the child that would require a change in the Adoption Subsidy Agreement.

Approval for continuation of special services of $500 or more must be obtained annually at the beginning of each fiscal year, which begins on July 1st. Special services subsidy eligibility is based on the ongoing needs of the child and the availability of funds.

NOTE: The bi-annual subsidy review was eliminated July 1, 2004. Adoptive parents may request a review of the Adoption Subsidy Agreement at any time when the family’s circumstances change or the child’s needs change.

See the REVIEW/RENEGOTIATION OF IOWA ADOPTION SUBSIDY section in the appendix, page 28, for additional information.

Maintenance Subsidy
A maintenance subsidy is a monthly payment to assist in covering the cost of room, board, clothing, and spending money for a child with special needs. A family may be asked to document the additional expenses they anticipate as a result of the child’s special needs. A maintenance payment lower than basic rate may be negotiated to help cover these costs. The amount of the subsidy maintenance payment is negotiated between the adoptive family and the DHS adoption worker considering the family’s circumstances and the needs of the child. The negotiated maintenance payment amount is documented in the Adoption Subsidy Agreement.
Adoption Subsidy Maintenance Rates
The child’s special needs and level of care in foster care determine the maximum subsidy rate the child is eligible to receive. Subsidy maintenance payments are based on daily rates, and payments are issued at the beginning of each month.

A child with physical, mental, or emotional problems may qualify for an additional daily stipend. If a child was in group care prior to adoptive placement, the maximum daily subsidy rate the child is eligible for is the rate the child would have received in a foster family placement.

At the time of placement, if the adoptive family does not believe their resources and this level of care address the needs of the child, the family may request a policy exception for a higher rate of payment. The DHS Director will consider policy exceptions in cases of extreme need. Consideration will be given to the needs of the child, the exceptional circumstances that would justify an exception in otherwise similar circumstances, and whether other resources have been exhausted.

The Iowa Legislature may approve a yearly cost of living adjustment to the maintenance rates based on availability of state funds. Families may be notified when a cost of living adjustment is approved. In some cases, DHS will make the change automatically. A cost of living adjustment was approved for state fiscal year 2006, which began July 1, 2005.

Iowa DHS currently has three rate levels for special needs adoption subsidy:

- The Basic Maintenance daily rate is the maximum rate available to a child with special needs. This rate is based on the child’s age.
- The Basic Maintenance daily rate plus Special Care Allowance of $5.00 per day is the maximum rate available for additional expenses associated with the special needs of the child.
- The Basic Maintenance daily rate plus the “difficulty of care” Special Care Allowance of $15.00 per day is the maximum rate for a child when the child requires treatment level care.

To verify current subsidy maintenance rates contact the local DHS office. Rates may also be found on the DHS website (www.dhs.state.ia.us) or the Iowa Foster and Adoptive Parents Association website (www.ifapa.org).

Medical Assistance
A child with special needs is eligible to receive Medicaid (Title XIX) coverage. Medicaid is designed to cover most of the child’s medical, dental, pharmacy, hospitalization, psychiatric, and special medical services. A
current medical card will be provided monthly for the child. Medicaid requires prior authorization for some services, and Medicaid does not cover all services. The adoptive family should inform the provider that the child carries Medicaid and verify that services are covered for Medicaid recipients before services are rendered. The provider will need to obtain the approval for services through Medicaid.

If the adoptive parents have private health insurance and the child is eligible, the family should place the child on the private insurance plan. The private insurance company would provide primary coverage for the child. Medicaid would provide secondary coverage for the child. If there is an additional cost to add the child to the private health insurance plan, the family can negotiate this cost as a special services subsidy in the Adoption Subsidy Agreement.

Special Services Subsidy
Special services subsidy eligibility is based on the needs of the child and the availability of funds. The adoptive family and DHS adoption worker must negotiate the child’s need for special services subsidy prior to adoption finalization. The adoptive family may be asked to document the additional expenses they anticipate as a result of the child’s special needs. The needs of the child and required special services must be documented on the Application for Subsidy and the Adoption Subsidy Agreement.

Special services may include:

- Outpatient counseling and therapy services. Reimbursement may be made for a non-Medicaid provider at the Medicaid rate only with approval from the Adoption Program Manager when one of the following applies:
  - Services are not available from a Medicaid provider within a reasonable distance from the family.
  - The child and family were already receiving therapy or counseling from a non-Medicaid provider, and it would not be in the best interest of the child to disrupt the service.
  - Available Medicaid providers lack experience in working with foster, adoptive, or blended families.
- The additional cost to add the child to the family’s health insurance plan.
- Medical services not covered by the Medicaid program shall be limited to the additional cost to include the child in the family’s health insurance coverage plan. (An adoption subsidy payment shall not supple-
Adoption Subsidy and Supplemental Security Income

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a monthly payment made to children and adults who have serious disabilities. To be eligible for SSI, the child must have a medically determinable physical or mental impairment that results in severe functional limitations for a substantial period of time. After adoption, SSI eligibility is based on both the income and resources of the adoptive parents and the child's disabilities.

An adoptive parent can apply for SSI benefits for their child through the local Social Security Administration (SSA) office. The local SSA office will arrange an interview to discuss the child's circumstances. SSA sends the completed application to the Disability Determination Service (DDS) to determine if the child is disabled as defined under the law.

If a child is eligible to receive SSI benefits, the child may receive benefits from SSI and adoption subsidy concurrently. The adoptive parents may choose to decline adoption subsidy and choose to receive only SSI for the child. If an adoptive family chooses this option, it is important to negotiate an Adoptive Subsidy Agreement for Medicaid or special services and verify that the child will be eligible for subsidy benefits in the future.

For additional information or an SSI application, contact the local Social Security Administration.

NOTE: The adoptive family’s health insurance, Medicaid, or any service available free of charge must be utilized prior to the expenditure of subsidy funds.

The DHS adoption worker will complete a request for approval for special services of $500 or more and submit it to the DHS Adoption Program Manager. The DHS adoption worker issues special services payments when he or she receives approval as specified in the Adoption Subsidy Agreement (Form 470-0774). The adoptive parents shall use this payment to pay the provider. If adoptive parents do not pay a provider as agreed, the adoptive parents may be subject to legal action initiated by the provider.

- Medical transportation not covered by Medicaid and the state rate for lodging and meals, if necessary, when the child receives specialized care, and the child and parent are required to stay overnight as part of the treatment plan.

- Supplies and equipment as required by the special needs of the child and unavailable through other resources.

- If house modification expenses paid through DHS were authorized to accommodate the special needs of the child and the family sells the house, the family shall repay DHS the equity amount attributable to the increase in the value of the home.

- Attorney fees and court costs necessary to finalize the adoption up to $500 per child.

- Five days respite care per year per child at the rate of $15 per day (funded by a contract with the Iowa Foster and Adoptive Parents Association).

- A one-time payment of $500 per child may be authorized when a sibling group of three or more is placed together.

- Reimbursement up to $2000 may be authorized to offset the expenses for transportation or lodging related to the pre-placement visits of Iowa children.

- Funeral expenses in the amount allowed for a foster child ($650).

- Reimbursement for nonrecurring expenses (attorney fees, court filing fees and other court costs related to adoption finalization) for children with special needs entering the United States to be adopted is limited to $500.
DHS requires prior approval by the DHS Adoption Program Manager for single special services and ongoing special services that cost $500 or more. A condition of the Adoption Subsidy Agreement is that every fiscal year the adoptive family must request DHS approval for continuation of any special services of $500 or more. These requests are processed through the DHS adoption worker. The DHS adoption worker will submit the request for special services to the DHS Adoption Program Manager.

The subsidy program does not provide reimbursement for residential treatment services. If a child resides in Iowa, residential treatment services must be obtained through the foster care system. If an Iowa adopted child resides in another state, the adoptive family must access residential treatment services through the family’s state of residence.

CHILD CARE: Beginning July 1, 2004, child care for children with special needs is available to eligible families through the DHS Child Care Assistance Program (CCA). The amount of the adoption subsidy payment is excluded from consideration in determining a family’s eligibility for CCA.

Families who finalized adoptions or entered into a presubsidy or subsidy agreement with DHS that included child care services prior to July 1, 2004, are “grandfathered in.” This means that the family will be exempt from the CCA eligibility guidelines and will continue to receive child care reimbursement through the adoption subsidy program. The maximum child care rate is limited to the maximum rate allowed for the child’s age and type of care under CCA guidelines.

If a family who entered into a presubsidy or subsidy agreement prior to July 1, 2004, believes the maximum rate for child care is not sufficient, the family may request a policy exception. The DHS Director will consider policy exceptions in cases of extreme need. Consideration will be given to the needs of the child, the exceptional circumstances that would justify an exception in otherwise similar circumstances, and whether other resources have been exhausted.

For families that finalize an adoption after July 1, 2004, policy exceptions may not be granted regarding the child care rules or payment of additional attorney fees over $500. These rule changes are established in Iowa state law, and DHS does not have the authority to make exceptions to provisions set in state law.

NOTE: For additional information and clarification, contact the local DHS adoption office.
Agreement to Future Adoption Subsidy
The adoptive family may negotiate an Agreement to Future Adoption Subsidy (Form: 470-0762) with DHS prior to finalization in the following situations:

- The child is eligible for subsidy, but the child or family does not currently need assistance.
- The child is “at risk” of being determined a child with special needs by a physician, a qualified mental retardation specialist, or a qualified mental health professional. This includes a written qualifying statement from a specified professional to support the at-risk determination.

If the child meets the special needs criteria in the future, the adoptive family may contact the local DHS office and negotiate an Adoption Subsidy Agreement.

In the Agreement to Future Adoption Subsidy, the adoptive family may request reimbursement up to $500 for attorney fees and court costs for the adoption finalization.

Exception to Adoption Subsidy Policy
If the child has documented needs that far exceed the scope of the subsidy program, the adoptive parents may contact the DHS adoption worker for additional assistance in identifying available community resources.

In some rare circumstances, it may be necessary to request a Director’s Exception to pay for additional services through the adoption subsidy program. The adoptive family must be able to document why the additional funds are needed and what they will be used for. The DHS Director will consider exceptions to adoption subsidy policy on a case-by-case basis when funds are available. Consideration will be given to the extreme needs of the child, the exceptional circumstances that would justify an exception in otherwise similar circumstances, and whether other resources have been exhausted. The DHS Director will consider the additional services needed by the child that exceed the maintenance payment, the family’s personal resources, Title XIX, special services subsidy, and community resources.

For families that finalize an adoption after July 1, 2004, policy exceptions may not be granted regarding the child care rules or additional attorney fees over $500. These rule changes are established in Iowa law, and DHS does not have the authority to make exceptions to provision set in state law.

NOTE: Procedures for submitting an exception request can be found at: http://www.dhs.state.ia.us/Exceptions.asp. The local DHS service area office can also be contacted for assistance.
Finalization of the Adoption

A child must reside in an adoptive home at least 180 days prior to finalization of the adoption. In a foster parent adoption, the time in the home as a foster child could count toward the 180 day requirement.

The Agreement of Placement for Adoption (Form 470-0716), Application for Subsidy (Form 470-0744), and Adoption Subsidy Agreement (Form 470-0749) should be completed and signed by all parties prior to the adoptive placement. When the child is legally free for adoption, the DHS adoption worker will initiate and complete the following documents to prepare for adoption finalization:

- **Adoptive Home Study.** The Adoptive Home Study should be updated annually. If necessary, it will be updated by DHS prior to the adoptive placement.
- **Consent to Adoption (Form 470-0775).** The Consent to Adoption can be issued by DHS when the child is legally free for adoption and the family is prepared to finalize the adoption. The Consent to Adoption grants permission for the family to adopt the child. The DHS guardian or representative will review and sign the Consent to Adoption and have it notarized.
- **Adoptive Placement Supervisory Report or Report to the Court (Form 470-0773).** This report details the child’s current situation, the family’s situation, adjustments, and recommendations.
- **Final Report.** This report will verify the facts of the case, the child’s needs, the family’s ability to meet those needs, and the worker’s recommendation for adoption. Attached to this report will be the Supervisory Report(s), Child Study, and the Adoption Subsidy Agreement.

**NOTE:** The adoptive family should request copies of all the adoption finalization documents.

The DHS adoption worker will forward the adoption documents to the adoptive family’s attorney. The attorney will initiate and complete the following:

- **Draft and file the Adoption Petition and Adoption Decree (including all required documents and attachments).**
- **Set the final hearing date.**
- **Verify any name changes.**
- **Apply for a new birth certificate for the child.**
The attorney will send the adoptive parents and DHS a bill for services. If attorney fees were negotiated in the Adoption Subsidy Agreement or the Future Adoption Subsidy Agreement, DHS will issue a payment to the adoptive parents for these services. It is the family’s responsibility to pay the attorney with these funds. DHS will reimburse attorney fees and court costs for the adoption finalization up to $500 per child.

It is important for adoptive families to retain copies of the adoption reports and forms. These documents should be stored in a safe place that is accessible for personal review when needed. The adoption documents verify the child’s eligibility for assistance. If they are not available, this may impact the child’s ability to access assistance in the future.

See the ADOPTION FORMS section in the appendix, page 52, for a list of forms used in the Iowa adoption process.
Review/Renegotiation of Iowa Adoption Subsidy

DHS does not routinely review adoption subsidy agreements. The adoptive family must notify DHS immediately to request a review of the Adoption Subsidy Agreement if there is a change in the child’s circumstances that would affect the child’s subsidy eligibility.

If a child who receives an adoption subsidy maintenance payment becomes eligible for unearned income, the adoptive family must notify the DHS adoption worker. Unearned income includes, but is not limited to: veteran benefits, railroad compensation, the family’s insurance, and trust funds.

Change in Circumstance of the Child’s Placement
A change in circumstances would include:

- A change in placement of the child
- The child ages into a higher rate of maintenance payment
- The child becomes eligible for unearned income
- The child turns 18
- The child dies

If a child adopted through DHS is placed into an out-of-home setting, the adoptive family must contact the DHS adoption worker immediately to determine if the adoption subsidy agreement should be renegotiated.

The adoptive family should consider negotiating a reduced subsidy if the child no longer resides in the home. This subsidy maintenance payment can be used for supplies and expenses for the child while in care, for transportation expenses to visit the child, and to provide for the basic needs of the child.

If a child is placed in a Psychiatric Medical Institute for Children (PMIC), the adoptive family should consider reducing the monthly maintenance subsidy payment to no more than a $30 stipend to be used for the child’s needs while the child resides in the facility. This $30 stipend should be paid to the facility. If the family continues to receive a full subsidy maintenance payment while the child is in a PMIC placement, the maintenance subsidy payment will be considered as the child’s unearned income. The adoptive family will be assessed that amount as the child’s participation fee in the PMIC program. A PMIC is a Medicaid funded facility and is subject to Medicaid rules.
The Iowa adoption subsidy program does not provide residential treatment services. For a child living in Iowa, residential treatment services must be accessed through the foster care system. If a child adopted from Iowa resides in another state, the family must access residential treatment services through the family’s state of residence.

**Requesting a Modification of Special Services**
If the child’s circumstances change, the adoptive parents may request a review of the child’s eligibility for special services as negotiated in the Adoption Subsidy Agreement. The adoptive family will need to contact the DHS adoption worker and provide the documentation that verifies the additional needs. The DHS adoption worker will determine if any special services are available to the child.

Special service subsidies of $500 or more are reviewed by DHS each fiscal year. Special service subsidy eligibility is based on the needs of the child and the availability of funds.

**Requesting Subsidy After Adoption Finalization**
At the time of the adoption, all families adopting children from Iowa DHS should be informed of benefits available to children with special needs. If the adoptive family was not informed of subsidy benefits, they may request a review of the child’s situation and apply for benefits. Federal policy states there are six allegations that constitute grounds for a fair hearing (previously known as extenuating circumstances):

- Relevant facts regarding the child were known by the state agency or child-placing agency and not presented to the adoptive parents prior to finalization of the adoption.
- Denial of assistance based on a means test. (Eligibility is determined by the child’s needs, not the family’s income.)
- The adoptive family disagrees with the determination by DHS that the child is ineligible for adoption assistance.
- Failure by DHS to advise potential parents about the availability of adoption assistance for children in the state foster care system.
- Decrease in the amount of adoption assistance without the concurrence of the adoptive parents.
- Denial of a request for change in payment level due to a change in the adoptive parents’ circumstances.

The adoptive parents may contact the DHS service area office for applica-
tion and eligibility information. DHS will conduct an administrative review of the facts to determine if the child is eligible for adoption subsidy. Eligibility will be effective when the Application for Subsidy (Form 470-0744) and the Adoption Subsidy Agreement (Form 470-0749) is completed and signed by all parties.

Any individual who has applied for or is receiving adoption assistance is entitled to appeal any decision made by DHS concerning adoption assistance that he or she considers adverse or unfair. To appeal a DHS decision, the family must make a request in writing for a Fair Hearing and Review within thirty days of receiving the decision. A request is sent to:

**Department of Human Services**  
**Appeal Section, Hoover Bldg 5th Floor**  
**1305 East Walnut**  
**Des Moines, IA  50319**

**Services Available After a Child Turns 18**
When a child turns 17½, DHS will complete a subsidy review to document a child’s special needs status and eligibility for assistance after age 18. If the child has a diagnosed mental or physical disability, he or she may be eligible for DHS adoption assistance after turning 18 and until age 21. This disability must be diagnosed by a physician, a qualified mental health professional, or mental retardation professional. The diagnosis must be current within one year of the child’s 18th birthday.

**Termination of Adoption Subsidy Agreements**
Adoption subsidy benefits will terminate when any of the following occur:

- The adoptive child no longer meets the definition of child in DHS Administrative rule 441-201.1(600).
- The child marries.
- The adoptive parents are no longer using the maintenance payment to support the child.
- Death of the child or the parents of the child (one parent in a single parent adoption and both in a two-parent adoption).
- Upon conclusion of the terms of the agreement.
- Upon request of the adoptive parents.
- The family fails to participate in the renewal process.

Reinstatement of subsidy will be made if the adoptive family: begins to use the maintenance payment to support the child, requests the subsidy be reinstated, or participates in the renewal process.
Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Issues

Filing Your Taxes
Beginning in tax year 2005, the definition of a qualifying child to claim a child as a dependent has changed. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has additional information regarding the four tests that must be met for dependency. These new rules may affect your ability to claim the child as a dependent on your tax return. IRS publication 501: Exemptions, Standard Deduction, Filing Information, and IRS publication 503: Child and Dependent Care Expenses has additional information.

Adoption Tax Credit
The federal government enacted a flat tax credit of approximately $10,000 for families who adopt a child in 2003 or later. The tax credit does not require qualifying expenses for the adoption of a child with special needs. The credit can be applied against federal tax liability over the five-year period following the adoption. The tax credit has been approved to continue until December 31, 2010, through the Sunset Provision Section 901 of Public Law 107-16. IRS publication: Tax Benefits for Adoption has additional information.

Additional Tax Information
For additional tax information, contact the IRS or a tax professional. The IRS can be reached at 1-800-829-1040 or www.irs.gov. To order forms or publications, visit www.irs.gov/formspubs.

IFAPA does not claim to be an expert on adoption tax law. Families should verify this information with the IRS or a tax professional.
Personal Leave from Work for Adoption

Adoptive families may wish to take a leave of absence from work for the adoption of a child. The Federal Family and Medical Leave Act allows individuals to take up to twelve weeks off, unpaid with benefits, without jeopardizing employment when a child is adopted. The leave is not exclusively an adoption benefit since it is available to anyone who works for a company with fifty or more employees. Adoptive parents must verify with their employer the benefits and specific programs available.

Agreement to Future Adoption Subsidy

The adoptive family may negotiate an Agreement to Future Adoption Subsidy (Form: 470-0762) with DHS prior to finalization in the following situations:

• The child is eligible for subsidy, but the child or family does not currently need assistance.

• The child is “at risk” of being determined a child with special needs by a physician, a qualified mental retardation specialist, or a qualified mental health professional. This includes a written qualifying statement from a specified professional to support the at-risk determination.

If the child meets the special needs criteria in the future, the adoptive family may contact the local DHS office and negotiate an Adoption Subsidy Agreement.

In the Agreement to Future Adoption Subsidy, the adoptive family may request reimbursement up to $500 for attorney fees and court costs for the adoption finalization.

Exception to Adoption Subsidy Policy

If the child has documented needs that far exceed the scope of the subsidy program, the adoptive parents may contact the DHS adoption worker for additional assistance in identifying available community resources. In some rare circumstances, it may be necessary to request a Director’s Exception to pay for additional services through the adoption subsidy program. The adoptive family must be able to document why the additional funds are needed and what they will be used for. The DHS Director will consider exceptions to adoption subsidy policy on a case-by-case basis when funds are available. Consideration will be given to the extreme needs of the child, the exceptional circumstances that would justify an exception in otherwise similar circumstances, and whether other resources have been exhausted. The DHS Director will consider the additional services needed by the child that exceed the maintenance payment, the family’s personal resources, Title XIX, special services subsidy, and community resources.

For families that finalize an adoption after July 1, 2004, policy exceptions may not be granted regarding the child care rules or additional attorney fees over $500. These rule changes are established in Iowa law, and DHS does not have the authority to make exceptions to provision set in state law.

NOTE: Procedures for submitting an exception request can be found at: http://www.dhs.state.ia.us/Exceptions.asp. The local DHS service area office can also be contacted for assistance.
Moving Out of State

When a family moves out of Iowa, the child’s maintenance and special services subsidy will continue to be paid by Iowa. Iowa or the new state of residence will provide medical services.

Iowa is a member of the Interstate Compact Agreement of Medical Assistance (ICAMA). The purpose of ICAMA is to assist families who have adopted a child with special needs to obtain medical assistance when they move from one state to another. Families who adopt a child from Iowa DHS must notify the Iowa DHS adoption worker of their move. The Iowa DHS adoption worker will complete the ICAMA referral and forward it on to the state where the family will reside. The ICAMA referral notifies that state of the child’s eligibility for medical coverage.

When the ICAMA referral is received, a worker in the new state should contact the adoptive family to determine the child’s eligibility for medical coverage. This worker will also be a contact to identify additional resources in the community.

If the child is Title IV-E (federal assistance program) eligible, the child should receive Medicaid coverage in the new state. The child will receive the services that the Medicaid program in the new state provides. These services may be different than those provided by the Medicaid program in Iowa. If the child is non-IV-E eligible, the child will continue to receive Medicaid through Iowa. If the new state does not accept Iowa Medicaid, the family will need to discuss with the Iowa DHS worker how they can be reimbursed for medical services not provided by private insurance.

If a family moves out of Iowa with an adopted child, and the child is in need of treatment services, the family will need to verify the availability of funds and services in the state where they reside.
Adoption Subsidy and Supplemental Security Income

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a monthly payment made to children and adults who have serious disabilities. To be eligible for SSI, the child must have a medically determinable physical or mental impairment that results in severe functional limitations for a substantial period of time. After adoption, SSI eligibility is based on both the income and resources of the adoptive parents and the child’s disabilities.

An adoptive parent can apply for SSI benefits for their child through the local Social Security Administration (SSA) office. The local SSA office will arrange an interview to discuss the child’s circumstances. SSA sends the completed application to the Disability Determination Service (DDS) to determine if the child is disabled as defined under the law.

If a child is eligible to receive SSI benefits, the child may receive benefits from SSI and adoption subsidy concurrently.

The adoptive parents may choose to decline adoption subsidy and choose to receive only SSI for the child. If an adoptive family chooses this option, it is important to negotiate an Adoptive Subsidy Agreement for Medicaid or special services and verify that the child will be eligible for subsidy benefits in the future.

For additional information or an SSI application, contact the local Social Security Administration.
current medical card will be provided monthly for the child. Medicaid requires prior authorization for some services, and Medicaid does not cover all services. The adoptive family should inform the provider that the child carries Medicaid and verify that services are covered for Medicaid recipients before services are rendered. The provider will need to obtain the approval for services through Medicaid.

If the adoptive parents have private health insurance and the child is eligible, the family should place the child on the private insurance plan. The private insurance company would provide primary coverage for the child. Medicaid would provide secondary coverage for the child. If there is an additional cost to add the child to the private health insurance plan, the family can negotiate this cost as a special services subsidy in the Adoption Subsidy Agreement.

Special Services Subsidy
Special services subsidy eligibility is based on the needs of the child and the availability of funds. The adoptive family and DHS adoption worker must negotiate the child’s need for special services subsidy prior to adoption finalization. The adoptive family may be asked to document the additional expenses they anticipate as a result of the child’s special needs. The needs of the child and required special services must be documented on the Application for Subsidy and the Adoption Subsidy Agreement.

Special services may include:
• Outpatient counseling and therapy services. Reimbursement may be made for a non-Medicaid provider at the Medicaid rate only with approval from the Adoption Program Manager when one of the following applies:
  • Services are not available from a Medicaid provider within a reasonable distance from the family.
  • The child and family were already receiving therapy or counseling from a non-Medicaid provider, and it would not be in the best interest of the child to disrupt the service.
  • Available Medicaid providers lack experience in working with foster, adoptive, or blended families.
• The additional cost to add the child to the family’s health insurance plan.
• Medical services not covered by the Medicaid program shall be limited to the additional cost to include the child in the family’s health insurance coverage plan. (An adoption subsidy payment shall not supplement these costs.)

Adoption Resources

Area Education Agency
The Area Education Agency (AEA) has many resources and programs for children with special needs. The adoptive family may contact their local school district to request more information. The AEA website includes a map with contact information for the AEA offices:
www.state.ia.us/educate/aea/map

Children-At-Home Program
The Children-At-Home program is a pilot project funded by DHS to assist families in securing services and supports necessary to help their child with a developmental disability remain living in the family home. Financial assistance is available to obtain services and supports which are not met by other programs. The family’s net taxable income must be less than $60,000. This program is piloted in the following Iowa counties using local agencies: Clinton / Jackson, Johnson, Dubuque, Black Hawk, Floyd / Mitchell / Chickasaw, Mills / Montgomery / Cass, Wapello / Mahaska, and Story. For additional information:
Marion Kresse, Iowa Department of Human Services
Hoover State Office Building, 5th floor, Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone number: 515-281-4522 Email: mkresse@dhs.state.ia.us

Community Mental Health Centers (CMHC)
CMHC are available throughout Iowa and may be accredited to provide any of the following services: evaluation, outpatient, day treatment, partial hospitalization, intensive outpatient treatment, emergency treatment, psychiatric rehabilitation, and supportive community living. Families may obtain a list of accredited CMHC by calling 515-242-5994.

Department of Human Services
When the adoptive family has questions or concerns, they may contact the DHS adoption worker who finalized the adoption or DHS staff in the county or area office. The DHS adoption worker can answer questions about the programs and services available to address the needs of the child. He or she can also assist if a referral for services is needed. A list of DHS county offices is included at the end of this booklet.

Early Access
Early Access is a program for infants and toddlers under the age of three who have a condition or disability that is known to have a high probability of later delays without early intervention services. It is also available for children who already have a 25% delay in one or more areas of growth
and development. Information may be obtained by calling 800-779-2001 or by visiting the website: http://www.state.ia.us/educate/ecese/cfcs/ea/index.html.

**Early Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPDST)**
EPDST is a federally-funded program for children eligible for Medicaid. In Iowa the program is called EPDST Care for Kids. Families may obtain information on the program by calling 800-369-2229.

**Family Support Subsidy Program**
The Family Support Subsidy Program consists of a monthly cash payment made to families who have a child with a disability. The subsidy is available to help keep families together by defraying some of the additional costs of caring for a child with disabilities at home. This program has eligibility requirements based on the child’s age, disability, residency, and the net taxable income of the family. Since funding is limited, a statewide waiting list has been set up for families who apply and are determined eligible for the program.

For an application and additional information:
Marian Kresse, Iowa Department of Human Services
Hoover State Office Building, 5th Floor, Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-281-4522 Email: mkresse@dhs.state.ia.us

**Home and Community Based Services Program (HCBS)**
HCBS is a waiver to Iowa’s Medicaid program. Services are provided to assist a person who would otherwise require care in a medical institution to remain in their own home or community. The HCBS program has separate Medicaid waivers that include Mental Retardation, Mental Health, Brain Injury, Ill and Handicapped, and AIDS/HIV. For additional information on Medicaid Waivers contact DHS at 515-281-5233 or by e-mail: sstairs@dhs.state.ia.us. Website: www.ime.state.ia.us

**Iowa Foster and Adoptive Parents Association (IFAPA)**
(IFAPA provides support, resources, and referrals to foster and adoptive parents including:
- Support groups
- Respite services
- Training opportunities
- Specialized staff
- Resources

Address: 6864 N.E.14th Street, Suite 5, Ankeny, IA 50023
Phone number: Des Moines area: 515-289-4567
Toll free: 800-277-8145
Website: www.ifapa.org
DHS Adoption Subsidy and Support Services

A child with special needs may be eligible to receive adoption subsidy and support services. Types of subsidies include: maintenance subsidy, medical coverage, and/or special services subsidy. The adoptive family will negotiate the child's subsidy maintenance payment and special services prior to the adoptive placement. The child is eligible for the negotiated adoption assistance from the time the Agreement of Placement of Adoption and Adoption Subsidy Agreement is signed by all parties. Assistance is provided as presubsidy prior to the adoption finalization and as a subsidy after adoption finalization. A child receiving presubsidy and subsidy is no longer eligible for foster care benefits including daycare, clothing allowance, foster care respite, and school fees.

After adoption finalization, the adoptive family must contact the DHS adoption worker if there is a change in the family's circumstances or in the placement of the child that would require a change in the Adoption Subsidy Agreement.

Approval for continuation of special services of $500 or more must be obtained annually at the beginning of each fiscal year, which begins on July 1st. Special services subsidy eligibility is based on the ongoing needs of the child and the availability of funds.

NOTE: The bi-annual subsidy review was eliminated July 1, 2004. Adoptive parents may request a review of the Adoption Subsidy Agreement at any time when the family's circumstances change or the child's needs change. See the REVIEW/RENEGOTIATION OF IOWA ADOPTION SUBSIDY section in the appendix, page 28, for additional information.

Maintenance Subsidy

A maintenance subsidy is a monthly payment to assist in covering the cost of room, board, clothing, and spending money for a child with special needs. A family may be asked to document the additional expenses they anticipate as a result of the child's special needs. A maintenance payment lower than basic rate may be negotiated to help cover these costs. The amount of the subsidy maintenance payment is negotiated between the adoptive family and the DHS adoption worker considering the family's circumstances and the needs of the child. The negotiated maintenance payment amount is documented in the Adoption Subsidy Agreement.

Iowa Public Libraries

The local public library is a great low-cost source of information regarding adoption and parenting. The local librarian is trained to help people connect with needed information. If the library does not own specific materials, library collections all over Iowa and the United States are accessible using the inter-library loan system.

North American Council on Adoptable Children

The North American Council on Adoptable Children (NACAC) is a resource for adoptive families. They have many relevant articles and publications for families who parent children through foster care and adoption.

Address: 970 Raymond Avenue, Suite 106, St. Paul, MN 55114
Phone number: 612-644-3036 or 800-470-6665
Email: adoption.assistance@nacac.org
Website: www.nacac.org

Support Groups

Many support groups exist throughout Iowa for adoptive parents and children. There are groups for specific behavioral and emotional problems, as well as groups for medical conditions and disabilities. Contact your DHS adoption worker for more information. IFAPA has a listing of support groups on their website (www.ifapa.org).

Books on Adoption Issues and Topics

Tapestry Books
P.O. Box 359
Ringoes, NJ 08551
Toll free number: 800-765-2367
www.tapestrybooks.com

Pact Books
An Adoption Alliance
3220 Blume Drive, Suite 289
Richmond, CA 94806
Toll free number: 866-722-8257
www.pactadopt.org

The IFAPA website lists books pertaining to adoption and parenting and children’s books that are adoption-sensitive.
Appendix

Glossary of Common Adoption Terminology
The following glossary contains many of the terms commonly used in adoption.

**Adoptee**: A person who joins a family through adoption.

**Adoption**: A permanent, legally binding arrangement whereby persons other than the birth parents parent a child.

**Adoption plan**: The individual plan the birth parent(s) initiates for the adoption of their child.

**Adoptive parent(s)**: The person(s) who become the permanent parent(s) of a child. They have the same legal rights and responsibilities incumbent upon a birth parent.

**Birth parent(s)**: The biological parent(s).

**Child with special needs**: A child who has specific medical, mental, and/or emotional disorders, an older child, or siblings who must be placed together. See page 9 for additional information on Iowa’s definition of a child with special needs.

**Closed adoption**: An adoption in which the birth parent(s) and the adoptive parent(s) have no contact.

**Child**: A person who has not attained the age of 18, or a person with a physical or mental disability who has not attained age 21.

**Department of Human Services**: In this booklet the Department of Human Services is referred to as DHS.

**Disruption**: The situation that occurs when a child leaves the adoptive home prior to the finalization of the adoption. This occurs when (1) the birth parents revoke their consent to the adoption; (2) the adoptive parent(s) choose not to finalize the adoption for reasons of their own; or, (3) the agency terminates the adoption if the adoptive parent(s) are not complying with post-placement requirements or are endangering the child.

**Dissolution**: A disruption that occurs after the adoption has been finalized.

**Foster care**: A temporary legal arrangement in which a person other than the birth parent(s) care for a child. Foster parents do not have the legal rights of birth or adoptive parents.
Some questions for the adoptive parent(s) and the DHS adoption worker to discuss:

- What can the adoptive family contribute toward the care of the child?
- What is the amount of subsidy needed to address the special needs of the child?
- What is the maximum amount of subsidy for which the child is eligible?
- What services and resources are available in the community to assist in meeting the needs of the child now and in the future?
- Does the child receive any unearned income?

Resolving Subsidy Negotiation Disputes

With proper documentation, subsidy negotiation should be a smooth process. If an adoptive family is unable to reach an agreement with the DHS adoption worker on the child’s eligibility for subsidy and special services, the adoptive family may contact the DHS adoption worker and supervisor to request a clarification and review of the special needs of the child and level of care prior to the adoption finalization. An evaluation or assessment of the child’s needs may be warranted. If there is still a disagreement about services and assistance, the DHS worker will inform the family of their right to appeal the decision or request an exception to adoption policy. The adoptive family can continue to pursue the process by contacting the next person in the chain of command.

The DHS chain of command:
- Adoption worker
- Adoption Supervisor
- Social Work Administrator
- Service Area Manager
- Office of Field Support

Any individual who has applied for or is receiving adoption assistance is entitled to appeal a decision made by DHS concerning adoption assistance that is considered adverse or unfair. To appeal DHS’s decision, the family must make a request in writing for a Fair Hearing and Review within thirty days after receiving the decision. This request can be sent to:

---

**International adoption:** An adoption in which the child and the adoptive parent(s) are from two different countries.

**Kinship adoption:** An adoption in which the adoptive parents are biologically related to the child, such as grandparents, aunts and uncles, or other relatives.

**Maintenance subsidy:** A monthly payment to assist the adoptive family in covering the additional costs of raising a child with special needs.

**Mental health professional:** A person who is a psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, psychiatric nurse, or mental health counselor who holds a current license as required by law.

**Mental retardation professional:** A person who has at least one year of experience working directly with persons with mental retardation or other developmental disabilities and who is one of the following: a doctor of medicine or osteopathy, a registered nurse, or a person who holds at least a bachelor’s degree in a human service field.

**Nonrecurring expenses:** One-time expenses that include reasonable and necessary adoption fees, court costs, and court filing fees.

**Open adoption:** An adoption that allows contact between the birth parent(s), adoptee, and adoptive parent(s). This can range from picture and letter sharing, to phone calls, to contact through an intermediary, to open contact between all parties.

**Presubsidy:** Payment for maintenance or special services for a child with special needs who is placed in an adoptive home with a signed Adoptive Placement Agreement but whose adoption is not finalized. A child in presubsidy is no longer eligible for foster care benefits including day care, respite care, clothing allowance, and school fees.

**Physician:** A licensed medical or osteopathic doctor.

**Private or independent adoption:** An adoption arranged without the involvement of a state or private agency. An attorney is often involved.

**Private agency adoption:** An adoption handled by a private, licensed agency. Such agencies are not government sponsored and must meet state requirements to obtain and maintain a license.

**Public agency adoption:** Adoptions handled by Department of Human Services (DHS). DHS is responsible for the adoptions of children in the foster care system.

**Special services subsidy:** A negotiated payment for medical, dental, or other therapeutic services, or equipment or appliances required by a
child due to a disability. The payment is made to the adoptive family to reimburse the provider.

**Supplemental Security Income (SSI):** SSI is a federally-funded need-based disability program for adults and children that provides a monthly cash benefit and medical eligibility.

**Termination of parental rights:** A process involving a court hearing whereby a judge enters a decree permanently severing all legal parental rights to a child. This must occur before a child is considered legally free for adoption. Termination of parental rights may be voluntary (the birth parent(s) choose to relinquish their rights and make an adoption plan for their child) or involuntarily (the legal rights of the birth parents are terminated by the court without their signed consent).

**Title IV-E assistance:** A federally-funded program that provides matching funds to a State to offset the cost of public assistance for a child’s subsidy maintenance payment. Title IV-E children are either AFDC (TANF) or SSI eligible prior to the adoption. A portion of the support is federally-funded, and the remaining portion may be state dollars. If a child is non-IV-E eligible, public assistance is paid using state funds only.

**Questions to Consider in an Adoptive Placement**

Below are sample questions to assist the potential adoptive family in the adoption decision. This list of questions was created as a tool for potential adoptive families to use to consider placement of a child with special needs. Some questions may not be applicable to all children in need of an adoptive placement. The potential adoptive family should contact the DHS worker to verify the information available on a child.

1. What are the strengths and needs of the child? What are the child’s special needs (physical, emotional or psychiatric, learning or behavioral disabilities)? What special skills, training, or equipment will be needed to manage these needs?
   - What are the child’s health needs or issues? What treatment has the child received? Where was the treatment provided and by whom?
     - What is the prognosis for the condition? What is the frequency of appointments?
   - Does the child have any dangerous behaviors?
   - What kind of attachment behavior has the child exhibited?
   - How does the child relate to adults and other children?
   - What are the child’s special qualities?
• How does the child do in school?
• What does the child like to do? Does the child have any special skills or talents?
• Does the child have favorite toys, foods, sports, television shows, or other activities?
• Does the child attend religious services? If so, what kind?
• What forms of discipline have been used with the child, and which ones have been successful?

2. What is the child’s placement history? Why did the child enter foster care?
• Was the child abused or neglected?
• Who was in the home at the time of the removal?
• Is there a history of sexual abuse? If so, by whom, and what happened to the perpetrator?
• Is there a history of drug use by either biological parent? What was the frequency and type of drugs used? Did the biological mother use drugs during the pregnancy?
• Is there a history of alcohol abuse? Did the biological mother drink alcohol during the pregnancy?
• Who were any previous foster parents? How many foster care placements has the child had? If they had more than one placement, why were they moved?
• How often did the biological parents have visits with the child? When was the last visit? What was this contact like for the child?
• Why were the parental rights terminated?
• What does the child understand about the reasons for the termination of parental rights?

3. What is the child’s family history?
• Does the child have biological siblings? If so, where are they? What visits or contacts are planned? Why are they not placed together?
• Are there biological relatives with whom the child will remain in contact?
• Do either of the biological parents have a family history of mental illness, learning disabilities, mental retardation, or physical problems? What treatment was used and what was successful?
• Do the biological parents support the adoption?
• Did the child have a good-bye visit with the biological parents? What was said to the child?
• If the child wants to search for the biological parents, how will they be able to contact them?
• Are there safety concerns regarding contact with the biological parents?
• Are there any photos or keepsakes available for the child from the biological family and foster family?

4. What services are available to meet the child’s needs?
• What services has the child received?
• What services are available in the community?
• What services will be provided prior to the adoption?
• What services will be available after the adoption?
• What can the adoptive family contribute toward the care of this child?
• Can the adoptive family adopt the child without subsidy?
• Is the child eligible for special services subsidy?
• If the child needs additional services or has a crisis, whom should the adoptive parents contact?

5. Questions to ask when considering a relative placement:
• How will parenting the child affect the relationships with other family members?
• How will parenting the child affect the relationship with the child? (i.e., grandparents are now the parents; aunts are now mothers, etc.)
• Will it be necessary to set limits on the relationship between the biological family and the child? If so, how will this be done?
• Does the biological family support the placement?
• How will the placement affect the roles of each member of the family?
6. Questions to ask when other children are in the adoptive home:

- What impact will this new placement have on the other children in the home?
- Will the physical aspects of the home accommodate the additional child?
- How will the new placement affect all of the children’s privacy, special needs, or family relationships?
- Is there a potential for abuse between the children? What additional supervision may be needed?
- How will the age of the new child impact the other children? Will another child in the home be the same age or in the same grade? Will the birth order change?
- Will the older children in the home take over some of the caretaking roles? Are they able and willing to do this?
- What support systems are available to help with transitioning and blending the child into the family unit?

**DHS County Office Phone Numbers**

**Adair**
By Appointment Only  
Des Moines Service Area  
400 Public Square  
Greenfield, IA  50849  
641-743-2119  
888-462-2931

**Adams**
By Appointment Only  
Des Moines Service Area  
500 Ninth Street, Courthouse  
Corning, IA  50841  
641-322-4031

**Allamakee**
By Appointment Only  
Dubuque Service Area  
Courthouse  
Waukon, IA  52172  
563-382-2928  
800-611-7781

**Appanoose**
Cedar Rapids Service Area  
209 East Jackson  
PO Box 488  
Centerville, IA  52544  
641-437-4450  
888-820-0804

**Audubon**
By Appointment Only  
Council Bluffs Service Area  
210 North Market  
Audubon, IA  50025  
877-455-3211

**Benton**
Cedar Rapids Service Area  
114 East Fourth Street  
Vinton, IA  52349  
319-472-4746  
888-480-0062
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Service Area</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Hawk</td>
<td>Waterloo Service Area</td>
<td>1407 Independence Ave PO Box 7500 Waterloo, IA 50704-7500 319-291-2441</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>By Appointment Only</td>
<td>By Appointment Only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ames Service Area</td>
<td>515 Court Street PO Box 71 Rockwell City, IA 50579 712-297-8524 877-529-6873</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>Des Moines Service Area</td>
<td>900 West Mamie Eisenhower Boone, IA 50036 515-433-0593 800-753-2136</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremer</td>
<td>Waterloo Service Area</td>
<td>209 20th St NW PO Box 822 Waverly, IA 50677 319-352-4233 888-887-4296</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchanan</td>
<td>Dubuque Service Area</td>
<td>1415 First Street – West PO Box 753 Independence, IA 50644 319-334-6091 800-642-6609</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cass</td>
<td>Council Bluffs Service Area</td>
<td>601 Walnut St Atlantic, IA 50022 712-243-4401 877-455-3211</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>By Appointment Only</td>
<td>By Appointment Only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Davenport Service Area</td>
<td>101 Lynn Street Tipton, IA 52772 563-886-6036 877-272-0614</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerro Gordo</td>
<td>Waterloo Service Area</td>
<td>Mohawk Square 22 North Georgia Ave Ste 1 Mason City, IA 50401 641-424-8641 800-217-6903</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>Waterloo Service Area</td>
<td>713 Elm Street Allison, IA 50602 319-267-2594 800-873-1340</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>Sioux City Service Area</td>
<td>239 West Maple Cherokee, IA 51012 712-225-6723 866-640-7087</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Foster Care and Adoption Service Differences**

**Foster Care**

Foster care is a temporary placement for children whose parents are unable or unwilling to care for them. Children are placed in foster care by the Juvenile Court. While a child is in foster care, the biological parents are the child's legal parents. The Juvenile Court usually appoints DHS as the child's custodian. As the child's custodian, DHS is responsible for developing a permanency plan for the child and reporting periodically to Juvenile Court on the progress made toward achieving this plan.

The services and payments that foster parents receive for children in their care are an entitlement. Maintenance payments are not negotiated, and every child in foster care receives benefits regardless of the family's circumstances. Foster care is designed to meet the child's basic needs for clothing, food, and shelter.

**Adoption**

When a child is adopted, the adoptive parents become the child's legal parents. Adoptive parents have the same rights and responsibilities as if the child were born to them. This includes financial and legal responsibility and liability for the child. The adoptive family is primarily responsible for the child's care and support. The adoption subsidy program is designed to assist with the additional costs that may arise due to the child's special needs.

After an adoption is finalized, the DHS adoption worker no longer supervises the adopted child or family. If additional support services are needed, the family would need to contact the local DHS office for a possible resource referral.

Prior to adoption finalization, if other community resources are not available, adoptive parents may negotiate an Adoption Subsidy Agreement based on the child's special needs, the family's circumstances, and the availability of funds.

**NOTE:** See the chart on the following pages for a comparison of foster care and subsidized adoption services.
The Iowa Adoption Placement Process

A child becomes legally free for adoption when the Juvenile Court issues a Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) Order. The TPR Order severs the biological parents' rights to a child and places the child in the custody and guardianship of DHS. The child will be assigned a DHS adoption worker when the TPR Order is completed and signed by the judge. The DHS adoption worker may have begun working with the child prior to TPR if the child had a “concurrent” permanency plan. A concurrent permanency plan allows for two permanency goals that usually are (1) return the child to the birth parent's home and (2) adoption, if reunification efforts fail.

After TPR, DHS will hold an adoption staffing to select the most appropriate adoptive placement for the child.

- DHS staff will discuss the strengths and needs of the child and a prospective family's ability to meet these needs.
- Professionals involved with the child may be invited to attend.
- The child's foster parents and relatives will be given consideration for placement.
- After a thorough review of the information, the potential adoptive family will be selected.

All available relevant information about the child, including subsidy eligibility, will be given to the potential adoptive family to assist them in making an informed decision about adopting the child.

Foster parents are often selected as adoptive parents for the child in their care. In Iowa, approximately 76% of all DHS initiated adoptions are by foster parents. When a child has a concurrent permanency plan, foster parents may be asked about their interest in adopting a child in their care should the child become available for adoption. When foster parents are unable or choose not to adopt the child in their care, an adoptive family will be selected by DHS from the list of approved adoptive families in Iowa or other states.

When Foster Parents Adopt

Many foster parents become adoptive parents of children they have parrented through the DHS foster care program. The adoption subsidy program does not provide the same benefits that are available to children in foster care. Foster parents must have a clear understanding of the difference between foster care benefits and the adoption subsidy program before they make an adoption decision.
A family may need to research the child's background: read case information; talk with significant people in the child's life; meet with past and current foster care and service providers. Basic information such as: medical history, where the child has lived, and what has happened to the child before placement into foster care, is sometimes not known by DHS or private providers. The adoptive family must decide if they can make an informed decision about adopting the child and a life-long commitment based on the information available and their ability to provide for the child's needs. The appendix contains a sample list of questions in the section, QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER IN AN ADOPTIVE PLACEMENT, page 40.
• The child is a member of a sibling group of three or more who are placed in the same adoptive home.
• The child has been determined to be mentally retarded by a qualified mental retardation professional.
• The child has been diagnosed by a qualified mental health professional to have a psychiatric condition that impairs the child's mental, intellectual, or social functioning and for which the child requires professional services.
• The child has been diagnosed by a qualified mental health professional to have a behavioral or emotional disorder characterized by situationally inappropriate behavior that deviates substantially from behavior appropriate to the child's age or significantly interferes with the child's intellectual, social, and personal adjustment.
• To be eligible for assistance in the future, a qualified professional must determine the child is at high risk of developing a medical, mental, or emotional condition as defined above.

If the child meets the above criteria, they may be eligible for ongoing assistance or a future needs subsidy if documented needs arise in the future.

Is Special Needs Adoption Right for You?

All children need and deserve permanence. Parenting children with special needs can be rewarding yet challenging. Potential adoptive parents should consider the impact that a special needs adoption will have on their family. Adoption may impact a family's finances, personal relationships, and family relationships. Parents may also require more flexibility at work and more space in the home to accommodate the child.

When considering adoption of a child with special needs, it is important for a family to ask themselves, “What support services will my family require to address the needs of this child?” The family must consider if the child's special needs generate extra costs that will not be covered by Medicaid, private insurance, or school programs. The family and the DHS adoption worker must determine together if the family is able to address the child's needs with available support and community services.

The DHS adoption worker must provide all relevant information about the child to the potential adoptive family. This information should include a detailed background report, psychological and medical report, school information, placement history, and the child's eligibility for adoption subsidy.

Hardin
Ames Service Area
1201 14th Ave
Eldora, IA  50627
641-939-8141
877-486-8141

Harrison
Council Bluffs Service Area
204 East Sixth Street
PO Box 189
Logan, IA  51546
712-644-2460
800-326-7732

Henry
Davenport Service Area
205 West Madison
Mt Pleasant, IA  52641
319-986-5157
800-824-4295

Howard
By Appointment Only
Dubuque Service Area
205 East Second St
Cresco, IA  52136
563-382-2928
800-611-7781

Humboldt
By Appointment Only
Ames Service Area
Courthouse
Dakota City, IA  50529
515-332-3383
877-529-6873

Ida
By Appointment Only
Sioux City Service Area
239 West Maple
Cherokee, IA  51012
712-225-6723
866-640-7087

Iowa
By Appointment Only
Cedar Rapids Service Area
950 Franklin Ave
Marengo, IA  52301
319-472-4746
888-480-0062

Jackson
Dubuque Service Area
115 South Olive St
PO Box 1134
Maquoketa, IA  52060
563-652-2550
800-237-0089

Jasper
Ames Service Area
120 First St N, Ste 500
Newton, IA  50208
641-792-1955
800-342-0829

Jefferson
Dubuque Service Area
115 South Olive St
PO Box 1134
Maquoketa, IA  52060
563-652-2550
800-237-0089

Johnson
Cedar Rapids Service Area
911 North Governor
Iowa City, IA  52245
319-356-6050
866-886-9207

Jones
Cedar Rapids Service Area
500 West Main St
Anamosa, IA  52205
319-462-3557
800-765-3522
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Service Area</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Keokuk</strong></td>
<td>Cedar Rapids Service Area</td>
<td>1303 South 200th Ave, PO Box 308, Sigourney, IA 52591</td>
<td>641-622-2090, 800-745-1481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kossuth</strong></td>
<td>Sioux City Service Area</td>
<td>109 West State St, Algona, IA 50511</td>
<td>515-295-7771, 800-840-6525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lee – North</strong></td>
<td>Davenport Service Area</td>
<td>933 Ave H, PO Box 188, Fort Madison, IA 52627</td>
<td>319-372-3651, 888-381-6831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lee – South</strong></td>
<td>Davenport Service Area</td>
<td>307 Bank St, PO Box 937, Keokuk, IA 52632</td>
<td>319-524-1052, 888-790-9757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Linn</strong></td>
<td>Cedar Rapids Service Area</td>
<td>411 Third St SE, Ste 160, Cedar Rapids, IA 52401</td>
<td>319-892-6700, 866-534-3112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Louisa</strong></td>
<td>By Appointment Only</td>
<td>Davenport Service Area</td>
<td>319-523-2412, 800-423-4724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lucas</strong></td>
<td>By Appointment Only</td>
<td>Des Moines Service Area</td>
<td>125 South Grand, PO Box 735, Chariton, IA 50049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lyon</strong></td>
<td>By Appointment Only</td>
<td>Sioux City Service Area</td>
<td>315 First Ave, Ste 210, Rock Rapids, IA 51246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Madison</strong></td>
<td>Des Moines Service Area</td>
<td>209 East Madison, Winterset, IA 50273</td>
<td>515-462-2931, 888-462-2931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mahaska</strong></td>
<td>Cedar Rapids Service Area</td>
<td>410 South 11th St, PO Box 290, Oskaloosa, IA 52577</td>
<td>641-673-3496, 800-407-6250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marion</strong></td>
<td>Des Moines Service Area</td>
<td>3014 East Main, PO Box 191, Knoxville, IA 50138</td>
<td>641-842-5087, 800-798-5524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marshall</strong></td>
<td>Ames Service Area</td>
<td>206 West State St, Marshalltown, IA 50158</td>
<td>641-752-6741, 800-714-4588</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Overview of Iowa’s Adoption Subsidy Program**

The purpose of the Iowa adoption subsidy program is to secure a permanent family for Iowa’s children whose special needs present barriers to adoption. The subsidy program was created to enable families to make a permanent commitment to a child with special needs without placing an undue financial burden on the family.

The adoption subsidy program is only available to children who have special needs and are placed in the custody and guardianship of the Iowa Department of Human Services (DHS) or a licensed child placing agency. Adoption subsidy is not an entitlement, so an attempt will be made to place a child for adoption without a subsidy. When placement decisions are made, the child’s best interest is paramount in determining the adoptive placement. The DHS adoption worker will determine and document the child’s special needs, background, and family history to establish the child’s level of care and subsidy eligibility prior to subsidy negotiation and adoptive placement.

The Adoption Subsidy Agreement is negotiated between the child’s adoptive parents and the DHS adoption worker prior to adoption finalization. The Adoption Subsidy Agreement could include a monthly maintenance payment, medical coverage, nonrecurring legal fees, and special services.

**Eligibility for Iowa Adoption Subsidy**

A child is considered to be a child with special needs when all three of the following criteria are met:

- The child cannot or should not be returned to the home of his or her biological parents, and Juvenile Court has terminated parental rights.
- Reasonable but unsuccessful efforts have been made to place the child with an appropriate adoptive parent without providing adoption assistance (subsidy).
- The child cannot be placed for adoption without a subsidy due to one or more of the following factors:
  - The child is age eight or older and Caucasian.
  - The child is age two or older and is a member of a minority race or ethnic group or the child’s biological parents are of different races.
  - The child has a medically diagnosed disability that substantially limits one or more major life activities or requires professional treatment, assistance in self-care, or the purchase of special equipment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Service Area</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mills</td>
<td>Council Bluffs Service Area</td>
<td>101 Central Ste 124, PO Box 469, Glenwood, IA 51534</td>
<td>712-527-4803, 800-486-1269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell</td>
<td>By Appointment Only</td>
<td>Waterloo Service Area, 509 State St, Osage, IA 50461</td>
<td>888-417-9027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monona</td>
<td>By Appointment Only</td>
<td>Council Bluffs Service Area, Courthouse, 610 Iowa Ave, Onawa, IA 51040</td>
<td>800-326-7732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>Cedar Rapids Service Area</td>
<td>Council Bluffs Service Area, 103 South Clinton, PO Box 176, Albia, IA 52531</td>
<td>641-932-5187, 888-818-2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>Council Bluffs Service Area</td>
<td>1109 Highland, PO Box 525, Red Oak, IA 51566</td>
<td>712-623-4838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscatine</td>
<td>Davenport Service Area</td>
<td>120 East Third St, 4th Floor, Muscatine, IA 52761</td>
<td>563-263-9302, 877-272-0614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Brien</td>
<td>Sioux City Service Area</td>
<td>160 Second St SE, PO Box 400, Primghar, IA 51245</td>
<td>712-957-5135, 800-392-3895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osceola</td>
<td>By Appointment Only</td>
<td>Sioux City Service Area, 300 Seventh St, Sibley, IA 51249</td>
<td>712-957-5135, 800-392-3895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Council Bluffs Service Area</td>
<td>121 South 15th, Ste C, PO Box 178, Clarinda, IA 51632</td>
<td>712-542-5111, 877-996-1199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palo Alto</td>
<td>By Appointment Only</td>
<td>Sioux City Service Area, 2105 Main, Emmetsburg, IA 50536</td>
<td>800-449-6540, 800-840-6525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>Sioux City Service Area</td>
<td>19 Second Ave NW, LeMars, IA 51031</td>
<td>712-546-8877, 800-546-8870</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pocahontas
By Appointment Only
Ames Service Area
23 Third Ave NE
PO Box F
Pocahontas, IA 50574
712-335-3565
877-529-6873

Polk
Des Moines Service Area
Administrative Offices
City View Plaza
1200 University Ave
Des Moines, IA 50314
515-283-9238

Pottawattamie
Council Bluffs Service Area
417 E Kanesville Blvd
Council Bluffs, IA 51503
712-328-5661
866-788-1805

Poweshiek
Ames Service Area
927 Broad St
Grinnell, IA 50112
641-236-3149

Ringgold
By Appointment Only
Des Moines Service Area
109 West Madison, Courthouse
Mount Ayr, IA 50854
641-464-2247

Sac
By Appointment Only
Council Bluffs Service Area
116 South State St, Ste B
Sac City, IA 50583
866-202-5968

Scott
Davenport Service Area
428 Western Ave, 3rd Floor
Davenport, IA 52801
563-326-8794

Shelby
By Appointment Only
Council Bluffs Service Area
719 Market
Harlan, IA 51537
800-396-9027

Sioux
Sioux City Service Area
215 Central Ave SE
PO Box 375
Orange City, IA 51041
712-737-2943
800-337-2943

Story
Ames Service Area
126 South Kellogg, Ste 101
Ames, IA 50010
515-292-2035
800-232-7347

Tama
Ames Service Area
129 West High St
Toledo, IA 52342
641-484-3406

Taylor
By Appointment Only
Council Bluffs Service Area
309 Main
Bedford, IA 50833
877-996-1199

Union
Des Moines Service Area
304 North Pine Street, Suite 9
Creston, IA 50801
641-782-8502
Adoption Forms

During the adoption process, the adoptive family will be provided all relevant DHS forms to complete and sign for finalization of the adoption. The following is a list of Iowa adoption forms:

- Adoption Application for Subsidy (Form 470-0744). This form is used to apply for subsidy for the child. It will detail the child’s needs and the family’s ability to meet those needs.

- Adoption Information Checklist (Form 470-3614). This form is used to document information given to the adoptive family by the DHS adoption worker regarding the child’s background and special needs.

- Adoption Notice of Decision (Form 470-0745). The DHS worker uses this form to close an adoption case and to notify adoptive parents regarding the child’s subsidy benefits.

- Adoption Subsidy Agreement or Presubsidy Agreement (Form 470-0749). This form verifies the family’s rights and responsibilities in an adoptive placement. The Adoption Presubsidy Agreement is used after a child is placed in an adoptive placement and prior to the finalization of the adoption. The Adoption Subsidy Agreement is used after the finalization of the adoption. The Adoption Subsidy Agreement outlines the services the child will receive after the finalization of the adoption. The DHS guardian or designee will review and sign this form after it is completed and signed by the family and the DHS adoption worker.

- Agreement of Placement for Adoption (Form 470-0761). This is a contract between the family and DHS that places the child in the adoptive home. The DHS guardian or designee will review and sign this form after it is completed and signed by the family and the DHS adoption worker.

- Agreement to Future Adoption Subsidy (Form 470-0762). This form is used to document eligibility for assistance in the future for children who are at risk of developing special needs and for subsidy cases that are initially inactive.

- Consent to Adoption (Form 470-0775). This form is completed and signed by the DHS guardian or designee and notorized to grant permission for the finalization of the adoption.

- Health Service Application (Form 470-2927). This form is used to establish Medicaid benefits after the adoption. After the child is adopted, a new Medicaid number will be issued for the child in the adoptive name.
• Supervisory Report (Form 470-0773). This form is completed by DHS to report the status and progress of the adoptive placement prior to the adoption finalization.

*NOTE: Additional information and a copy of all DHS adoption subsidy forms can be found in the Iowa DHS manual 13-C (1) Adoption Subsidy, 13-C Adoption Services, and 13-C Adoption Services Appendix at www.dhs.state.ia.us.*
Navigating Iowa's Adoption Subsidy Program

This publication is intended to be used as a resource for adoptive families. If a family needs legal advice or professional tax advice, contact a professional in that field.

NOTE: Additional information can be found in the Iowa DHS manual 13-C(1) Adoption Subsidy, 13-C Adoption Services, and 13-C Adoption Services Appendix at www.dhs.state.ia.us.

September 2009