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ACHIEVING PERMANENCY GOAL ADOPTION

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ACHIEVING PERMANENCY GOAL ADOPTION

9.1 Introduction

Permanency is achieved under this goal when the adoption of the child by a relative or non-relative has been finalized. Adoption is a planful process that provides the same legal and social status for a child afforded to children born to the parent(s).

The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 requires that an LDSS petition for termination of parental rights (TPR) of a child if the child has been in care of the agency for 15 of the last 22 months and there has been no progress towards reunification with the removal parent. An LDSS would not petition for termination of parental rights under the following circumstances:

- The LDSS documents and provides compelling reasons why it is not in the best interest of the child to terminate parental rights;
- The child resides with relatives and after a Family Partnership Meeting or discussion with the child, relatives, and, if indicated, the parents, TPR would negatively impact the child's sense of connection to family or potentially result in the relative being unable to provide care for the child; or
- Services have not been provided to the parent to return the child home safely.

9.2 Framework

LDSS shall meet federal and state legal requirements and should use sound practice principles to achieve desired outcomes and to guide decision making in achieving permanency.

9.2.1 Practice principles

Two fundamental principles in Virginia's Children's Services System Practice Model provide the philosophical basis and guide practice for decision making in achieving the permanency goal of adoption.

First, we believe in family, child, and youth-driven practice.

- Children and families have the right to have a say in what happens to them and will be treated with dignity and respect. The voices of children, youth and parents are heard, valued, and considered in the decision-making regarding safety, permanency, well-being as well as in service and educational planning and in placement decisions.
- We recognize that family members are the experts about their own families. It is our responsibility to understand children, youth, and families within the context of their own family rules, traditions, history, and culture.
- Children have a right to connections with their biological family and other caring adults with whom they have developed emotional ties.
- We engage families in a deliberate manner. Through collaboration with families, we develop and implement creative, individual solutions that build on their strengths to meet their needs. Engagement is the primary door through which we help youth and families make positive changes.

Second, we believe that all children and youth need and deserve a permanent family.

- Lifelong family connections are crucial for children and adults. It is our responsibility to promote and preserve kinship, sibling and community connections for each child. We value past, present, and future relationships that consider the child's hopes and wishes.
- Permanency is best achieved through a legal relationship such as parental custody, adoption, kinship care, or guardianship. Placement stability is not permanency.

9.2.2 Outcomes

LDSS shall strive to achieve the following permanency outcomes required in the federal Child and Family Services Review:

Outcome 1: Children have permanency and stability in their living situation.

- More children leave foster care and achieve permanency.

- More children experience sustained adoptions.
- Children achieve adoptions with increased timeliness.
- Children achieve permanency with shorter lengths of stay in foster care.
- Fewer children re-enter foster care.

9.3 Focus of services

If the goal of adoption is being selected, Return Home shall have been explored fully and ruled out consistent with the child's best interest. However, when a concurrent permanency plan of reunification and adoption exists, the focus of services is to work toward reunification while at the same time, working toward achieving the goal of adoption, if the child cannot return home. Services shall be provided to the child, the birth parent(s), the foster parents, and the adoptive parents. The Foster Care Service Plan identifies the services that shall be provided. Refer to [Section 15](#) of this chapter for information on the Foster Care Service Plan.

9.4 Terminating parental rights (TPR)

When adoption is the best plan for a child in foster care, securing legal authority to place the child for adoption is the initial objective toward achieving the goal.

The Code of Virginia (§§ [16.1-252](#), [16.1-277.01](#), [16.1-277.02](#), [16.1-278.2](#), [16.1-278.3](#), and [16.1-283](#)) requires courts to consider persons with a legitimate interest for custody of the child when evaluating removal, entrustment, relief of custody, and termination of parental rights.

A child can be placed for adoption once parental rights are terminated and the LDSS has been granted the authority to place for adoption. The termination process begins with knowing whose rights shall be terminated and how they are terminated. These two points are outlined below.

9.4.1 All individuals whose rights shall be terminated

- The **mother**;
- The **birth father**, meaning any man who is:
 - The **genetic father**, the man with the genetic relationship to a child that indicates the child is an offspring of the man.
 - The **acknowledged father**, the man with a relationship with a child established by:

- A voluntary written statement between the man and the mother of the child made under oath agreeing to the paternity and confirming that prior to signing the acknowledgement, that the parties were provided with a written and oral description of the rights and responsibilities of acknowledging paternity and the consequences arising from the signed acknowledgement. The acknowledgement may be rescinded by either party within 60 days from the date it was signed, after which time the acknowledgement shall have the same legal effect as a judgment ([§ 20-49.1](#)).
- The **adjudicated father**, the man with a judgment or order from a court establishing paternity of a child ([§ 20-49.8](#)).
- The **presumed father**, the man who:
 - Is married to the mother and the child is born during the marriage; ([§ 63.2-1202 D1](#)); or
 - Was married to the mother and the child was born within 300 days from the date of their separation as evident by a written agreement, or decree of separation, or within 300 days after the marriage was terminated by death, annulment, declaration of invalidity, or divorce; ([§ 63.2-1202 D2](#)); or
 - Before the birth of the child, the biological parents of the child, married each other in apparent compliance with the law, even if the attempted marriage is, or could be declared invalid, and a child was born within 300 days of their separation, as evidenced by a written agreement, or decree of separation, or within 300 days after the marriage was terminated by death, annulment, declaration of invalidity, or divorce. ([§ 63.2-1202 D3](#));

and/or

- The **Registered Putative Father**, the man that has completed a registration for *The Virginia Birth Father Registry* and mailed the registration to the Virginia Department of Social Services and the registration has been entered into *the Virginia Birth Father Registry* [Section 8](#), Chapter F., Adoption, Child and Family Services Manual.

The LDSS shall make diligent efforts to identify and locate the biological parents of a child. Critical medical and genetic information should be gathered on each parent and on each parent's nuclear family to be maintained for the child's benefit.

9.4.2 How parental rights are terminated

Parental rights can be terminated either voluntarily or involuntarily.

9.4.3 Voluntary methods of termination

Parents may voluntarily terminate their rights either by signing a permanent entrustment agreement or by petitioning the court to be relieved of their rights (§§ [63.2-900](#), [63.2-903](#), and [16.1-278.3](#)).

9.4.3.1 Permanent Entrustment Agreement

A Permanent Entrustment Agreement is a binding agreement between the parent(s) and the agency. This Agreement provides a method for the parent(s) to voluntarily relinquish parental rights and give the agency authority to place for adoption (see the [Permanent Entrustment Agreement Form](#)).

- **When Permanent Entrustment Agreement is used**

The following are instances when the signing of the permanent entrustment agreement is the only action required for the child to be legally free for adoption:

- When all parents are willing to relinquish their rights to the child.
 - When the unmarried mother is willing to permanently entrust and the putative father will sign an affidavit denying paternity, acknowledging paternity, or neither denying nor acknowledging paternity. The affidavit shall include a statement that the father waives all rights to further notice.
 - When the unmarried mother is willing to permanently entrust and sign an affidavit that the identity of the father is not reasonably ascertainable. This affidavit should include a statement regarding the reason why the father's identity cannot be ascertained. If there is any question regarding the validity of the mother's affidavit, the agency shall petition the court to terminate parental rights.
 - When the unmarried mother permanently entrusts, and the father can be informed of the mother's entrustment by certified or registered letter. The father's name shall appear on the return receipt. The father has **21 days after receipt** of the letter to object to the mother's entrustment.
- A copy of the original letter and the signed receipt shall be retained in the child's record.

- If the letter cannot be delivered to the father, it is necessary to petition the court for termination of his rights ([§ 16.1-277.01](#)).
- **Counseling services prior to and following a Permanent Entrustment**
- Birth parent(s) completing permanent entrustments for the purpose of adoption shall be provided the opportunity for counseling, which should address issues related to, but not limited to:
 - Long-term impact of the decision to place the child for adoption on birth parent(s) and child.
 - Helping birth parent(s) with the finality of the plan for adoption and immediate plans for their own lives.
 - Receiving from birth parent(s), or informing them of, newly learned medical or genetic information that is important for the adopted child and family or for the birth parent(s) and their present children.
 - Providing the birth parent(s) with non-identifying information on the potential adoptive family such as age, physical characteristics, interests, cultural heritage, faith-based practices, etc.
- **Petition for approval of Entrustment Agreement(s)**
- The LDSS files petitions requesting court approval of permanent entrustment agreement(s). The court order shall contain a statement that continuation in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the child or that removal was in the best interest of the child or that there is no less drastic alternative than removal of the child from the home ([§§ 16.1-278.3](#) and [16.1-277.01](#)).
- **When the Entrustment Agreement is signed**
- The Permanent Entrustment Agreement may be signed any time after the child's birth. A separate form shall be used for each parent who entrusts and for each child to be entrusted.

- **How the Entrustment Agreement is revoked**

- The agreement can be revoked any time up to the signing of the adoptive home placement agreement unless the Permanent Entrustment Agreement has been approved by the court and all parental rights have been terminated.
- The Entrustment Agreement may be revoked by either parent until:
 - The child has reached the age of ten (10) days.
 - Seven (7) days have elapsed from the date of execution.
- When the Agreement is revoked, custody of the child shall be returned to the birth parent. In the event that the custody of the child is controversial, custody will need to be determined by court action.
- Upon proof of fraud or duress, a Permanent Entrustment Agreement may be declared invalid, and the rights and obligations of the parent(s) restored by court order if the final order of adoption has not been entered and the court has not approved the Permanent Entrustment Agreement and issued a final order terminating parental rights.
- The Entrustment Agreement may be revoked by either birth parent if at the time of revocation, the child has not been placed in the physical custody of the adoptive parents.

- **Court Orders and Permanent Entrustment**

- When a child enters care through a Permanent Entrustment Agreement, there shall be a subsequent court order obtained within 180 days (6 months) of the entrustment. The order shall contain a statement that continuation in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the child or that removal was in the best interest of the child or that there is no less drastic alternative than removal of the child from the home.

- **Appeal of court order**

- Once the agency has petitioned the court to approve a Permanent Entrustment Agreement and the court has held a hearing and issued a final order terminating parental rights, the parent cannot revoke the agreement. The parent(s) may appeal the order ([§ 16.1-296](#)).

9.4.3.2 Parental Petition for Relief of Care and Custody

Parent(s) file a joint petition with the juvenile and domestic relations district court, requesting termination of parental rights. When appropriate, the LDSS should join in the filing of the petition.

9.4.4 Involuntary termination of parental rights

If it is not possible to achieve termination of parental rights voluntarily, then the LDSS shall petition the court for TPR (§§ [16.1-283](#) and [16.1-278.3](#)). These procedures define how parental rights are terminated involuntarily.

Federal law states that when a child has been in the care of the agency for 15 of the last 22 months and there has been no progress toward reunification with the parent from whom the child was removed, then a petition for termination of parental rights shall be filed unless it can be documented that it is not in the child's best interest to do so. The child may experience multiple exits from and entries into foster care during the 22 months; a new foster care episode does not start a new 22 month period. The federal government calculates the cumulative amount of time that the child has been in the agency's care, excluding any trial home visits and runaway episodes, during the last 22 months to establish the 15 months of care. At the end of the 15th cumulative month that the child is in the agency's care, the agency shall file a petition with the court to terminate parental rights if no progress has been made toward reunification, unless the agency has documented that termination of rights is not in the child's best interest.

The LDSS need not have identified an available family to adopt a child prior to termination being sought or the court's entering a termination order (§ [16.1-283 A](#)). The LDSS should, in fact, not wait to terminate rights until an adoptive home is located. The LDSS should diligently recruit such a home as soon as the LDSS believes that reunification is unlikely and that relatives have been ruled out unless the child is already placed with a family that is appropriate for adoption. [Refer to section 7.4 Concurrent Planning.](#)

9.4.4.1 Grounds for termination of parental rights

Use of the following grounds shall be based on findings by the court that termination of parental rights is in the best interests of the child. The legal standard for making these findings is clear and convincing evidence.

The parental rights of a child placed in foster care as a result of court commitment, an Entrustment Agreement, or other voluntary relinquishment by the parent or parents, may be terminated based on the following grounds:

- **Failure to maintain contact.** The parent or parents have, without good cause, failed to maintain continuing contact with and to provide or

substantially plan for the future of the child for a period of six (6) months after the child's placement in foster care. Lack of contact continues even with the reasonable and appropriate efforts of social, medical, mental health, or other rehabilitative agencies to communicate with the parent or parents and to strengthen the parent-child relationship. Proof that the parent or parents have failed without good cause to communicate on a continuing and planned basis with the child for a period of six (6) months shall constitute prima facie evidence of this condition ([§ 16.1-283 C](#)).

- **Failure to make progress.** Parent or parents, without good cause, have been unwilling or unable, within a reasonable period not to exceed twelve months from the date the child was placed in foster care, to remedy substantially the conditions which led to or required continuation of the child's foster care placement. Lack of progress exists even with the reasonable and appropriate efforts of social, medical, mental health, or other rehabilitative agencies to such end.
- The foster care plan filed with the court, or any other plan jointly designed and agreed to by the parent or parents and a public or private social, medical, mental health, or other rehabilitative agency shall constitute prima facie evidence of this condition. The court shall take into consideration the prior efforts of such agencies to rehabilitate the parent or parents prior to the placement of the child in foster care ([§ 16.1-283 C](#)).
- **Abandonment.** The child was abandoned and the identity or the whereabouts of the parent or parents cannot be determined after a diligent search; and the child's parent or parents, guardian or relatives have not come forward to identify such child and claim a relationship to the child within three (3) months following the issuance of an order by the court placing the child in foster care ([§ 16.1-283 D](#)).
- **Convictions for certain crimes.**
 - The parent has been convicted of an offense under the laws of this Commonwealth or a substantially similar law of any other state, or any foreign jurisdiction which constitutes murder or voluntary manslaughter, or a felony attempt, conspiracy or solicitation to commit any such offense, if the victim of the offense was a child of the parent, a child with whom the parent resided at the time such offense occurred, or the other parent of the child; or
 - The parent has been convicted of an offense under the laws of this Commonwealth, any other state, or any foreign jurisdiction which constitutes felony assault resulting in serious bodily injury or felony

bodily wounding resulting in serious bodily injury or felony sexual assault, if the victim of the offense was a child of the parent or a child with whom the parent resided at the time of such offense or the other parent of the child. "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury which involves substantial risk of death, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty (§ [16.1-283 E](#)).

- **Aggravated circumstances.** A parent has subjected any child to aggravated circumstances. Aggravated circumstances mean torture, chronic or severe abuse, or chronic or severe sexual abuse where the victim is:
 - A child of the parent or a child with whom the parent resided at the time such conduct occurred and includes the failure to protect a child from such conduct where that conduct or failure to protect;
 - Demonstrates depraved indifference to human life; or
 - Resulted in the death of a child or serious bodily injury to child.
 - Chronic abuse or chronic sexual abuse means recurring acts of physical abuse that place the child's health, safety or well-being at risk. Severe abuse and severe sexual abuse may include an act or omission that occurred only once but meets the definition of "aggravated circumstances" (§§ [16.1-281 B](#) and [16.1-283 E](#)). (§ [16.1-283 B and E](#)).

Federal law requires that a petition for termination of parental rights shall be filed within 60 days of a judicial determination that reasonable efforts to reunify the child and parent are not required when conviction of certain crimes and aggravated circumstances are the grounds for termination.

- **Termination of Residual Rights to another child** (§ [16.1-283 E and F](#))
- **The residual parental rights of a sibling** of the child in foster care has previously been involuntarily terminated
- **Unlikelihood that conditions can be corrected** (§ [16.1-283 B2](#)). For children who have been found by the court to be abused and neglected and in foster care, the following grounds may be used:
 - The neglect and abuse suffered by the child presents a serious and substantial threat to the child's life, health, or development.

- It is not reasonably likely that the conditions which resulted in neglect or abuse can be substantially corrected or eliminated so as to allow the child's safe return to his parent or parents within a reasonable period of time. In making this determination, the court shall take into consideration the efforts made to rehabilitate the parent or parents by any public or private social, medical, mental health, or other rehabilitative agencies prior to the child's initial placement in foster care as well as efforts after placement.
- Evidence of this is as follows:
 - The parent or parents are suffering from a mental or emotional illness or mental deficiency of such severity that there is no reasonable expectation that such parent will be able to undertake responsibility for the care needed by the child in accordance with his age and stage of development;
 - The parent or parents have habitually abused or are addicted to intoxicating liquors, narcotics, or other dangerous drugs to the extent that proper parental ability has been seriously impaired and the parent, without good cause, has not responded to or followed through with recommended and available treatment which could have improved the capacity for adequate parental functioning; or
 - The parent or parents, without good cause, have not responded to or followed through with appropriate, available, and reasonable rehabilitative efforts on the part of social, medical, mental health, or other rehabilitative agencies designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the neglect or abuse of the child.

9.4.4.2 Procedures to follow for court termination

The worker should consult with the LDSS' attorney to determine whether there are grounds for termination of parental rights and to prepare for a TPR hearing. The LDSS may hire an additional attorney for the child if the Guardian ad Litem needs assistance when the petition of the LDSS is contested, the court's decision is appealed, or a separate petition is filed, any of which appear contrary to the child's best interest. State pool funds may be used to pay the attorney's fee. Court related costs, such as assistance of expert witnesses, may **not** be purchased as a foster care service.

The LDSS shall assess whether TPR is in the best interests of the child prior to the permanency planning hearing and then file a petition and foster care plan with the court with the goal of adoption **30 days prior** to the permanency planning hearing.

The service plan documents that TPR is in the child's best interest. The foster care plan changing the goal to adoption and the petition for TPR shall, whenever possible, be submitted to the court and considered by the court at the same hearing ([§ 16.1-283 A](#)). If the petition for TPR is not filed at the same time as the foster care plan changing the goal to adoption, the LDSS must file the petition within 30 days of the hearing to ensure that federal requirements are met.

The petition shall specifically request that parental rights of the parents be terminated and that the LDSS be given the authority to place and consent to adoption of the child.

If a matter involving the child's custody has previously gone to a circuit court that court has jurisdiction, and the petition shall be filed there. The court will set a hearing date.

9.4.4.3 Notifying interested persons of the TPR court hearing

It is the LDSS' responsibility to submit the foster care plan **30 days prior** to the hearing in order to allow the court sufficient time for giving legal notice ([§ 16.1-283](#)).

- **Who gives notice.** The court where the hearing will be held is responsible for giving legal notice.
- **Who receives notice.**
 - Parents.
 - Child if 12 years of age or older.
 - Guardian or legal custodian.
 - Parents' attorney.
 - Guardian ad Litem (GAL).
 - Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA).
 - Current foster parents.
 - Other necessary parties.
- **Notifying putative fathers** ([§ 63.2-1249](#)). Any petitioner who files a petition for the termination of parental rights or for an adoption proceeding shall request a search of The Virginia Birth Father Registry

for any putative father. However, there are situations where the putative father may not need notification (see [Section 9.4.4.5](#))

- Additional information regarding how to search the Virginia Birth Registry can be found in [Virginia Birth Father Guidance](#).

9.4.4.4 How notice is given for TPR hearing

- Delivered in person by sheriffs, their deputies, and police officers in counties or cities, or by any other suitable person designated by court;
- Certified mail with addressee only signing the return receipt; or
- Order of publication. Orders of publication shall state the purpose of the petition to be heard and where and when the hearing is to be held. Such orders shall be published for four successive weeks, in such newspaper as the court may prescribe. They require the defendant to appear to protect his interests on or before the date stated in the order.

9.4.4.5 When notice is not required for TPR

Notice is not required if a parent:

- Has signed a permanent Entrustment Agreement;
- Has signed an affidavit waiving all rights to notice; or
- Is represented by counsel and counsel receives notice.

Situations when the putative father may or may not need notification:

- If his identity and location are known, the LDSS should contact the father about signing a permanent Entrustment Agreement or an affidavit waiving all rights to notice. If the father is unwilling to sign an agreement or affidavit, the court will notify *them* of the hearing.
- If the father's identity is known, but their current whereabouts are unknown, the LDSS shall attempt to contact the father at their last known address by registered certified letter. This shall be done before petitioning the court for termination of the father's rights. To satisfy the "diligent efforts" requirement of the law, the LDSS shall attempt to locate the father through all sources such as relatives, former employers, Social Security, etc. If the father cannot be found or if their address cannot be ascertained, the court requires an order of publication ([§ 16.1-264 A](#)).

- If the father's identity is not known or not reasonably ascertainable, the LDSS shall secure an affidavit from the mother to this effect. This affidavit shall be presented to the court. If the court certifies the identity of the father is unknown, notice is not required. When the LDSS has any question regarding the validity of the mother's affidavit, the matter should be brought to the court's attention ([§ 16.1-263 E](#)).
- If the mother knows the father's identity but they refuse to reveal it, the court certifies on the record that the father's identity is not reasonably ascertainable. The court may appoint a Guardian ad Litem to protect the rights of the unknown father.

9.4.4.6 Transportation of prisoners for testimony in child welfare cases

If a parent is incarcerated, the court may authorize the Department of Corrections to have the prisoner transported to provide necessary testimony in hearings related to child welfare. The testimony of prisoners can also be acquired using electronic video and audio communication systems or telephonic communication systems in lieu of a personal appearance if authorized by the court.

9.4.4.7 Order to Terminate Parental Rights

After the hearing, the court will send the LDSS a copy of the commitment order. The order shall specify termination of all parental rights with the LDSS' authority to place and consent to adoption. If not specified, the LDSS shall ask the court to clarify, in writing, the intent of the order. If a parent denies paternity or if the identity of a parent is unknown, the court order shall still specify termination of all parental rights. There is an exception. If a parent's rights have already been terminated by permanent Entrustment Agreement, then the order need not specify termination of that parent's rights ([§§ 16.1-278.3](#) and [16.1-283](#)).

9.4.4.8 Appeals

Appeals shall be made to a juvenile court **within ten (10) days** of the entry of the order. The circuit court should schedule the appeal within 90 days from the day that it was filed ([§ 16.1-296](#)). A child shall not be placed in an adoptive home until the appeal has been settled.

9.4.4.9 Status of child after TPR has been achieved

The child remains in custody of the LDSS and in foster care until the final order of adoption.

The court shall continue annual foster care review hearings for children whose parental rights have been terminated until a final order of adoption is entered.

Administrative Panel Reviews shall continue, alternating with the court's foster care review hearings every six (6) months. The foster care plan shall be reviewed at each six-month hearing or review.

9.5 Preparing the child for adoption

Adoption services for children should ensure that adoption is the best plan for them and that they are prepared for adoption. Adults in the life of a child or youth can help them review, process, and understand their previous life experiences to clarify what happened to them in the past and integrate those experiences so that they will have a greater self-understanding. Foster/Adoptive parents, children's therapists, and workers can help children in answering important questions about their lives-both to assess their readiness for and to prepare them for staying permanently in their family.

9.5.1 Helping children and youth adjust to loss

Integration is a way of helping children and youth cope with the painful realities of the separation from their birth families that often impact their future behaviors and can create extraordinary stress between their birth families and their foster/adoptive families. The five-step integration process was first described by adoption pioneer K. Donley (1988)¹ as an effort to clarify the child's permission to be in foster care, to live with new parents, to be loved by them and to be loved back.

- Create an accurate reconstruction of the child's entire placement history. Creating a lifebook, lifemap or ecomap with a child helps a child/youth to see and understand their own history.
- Identify the important attachment figures in the child's life. These attachment figures might be parents, siblings, former foster parents, or other family members.
- Gain the cooperation of the most significant of the attachment figures. Even if the birth family is not happy about a child's permanency goal of adoption, there is likely to be one important person who will be willing to work with foster/adoptive parents or the agency to make a child's transition to adoption easier.
- Clarify the permission message. It is important for children to hear and feel from people important to them that it is all right to love another family. The important person in a child's life who is available to give the child that message should be sought out to do so.

¹ ADAPTED FROM:
Rycus, J.S., & Hughes, R.C. (1998). *Field guide to child welfare: Placement and permanence* (Vol. 4, pp. 757-759).
Washington, DC: CWLA Press; Columbus, OH: Institute for Human Services.

- Communicating it to the child. Whether the permission to “love your family” comes during a birth family visit or a telephone call, it is important that children hear from that person that it is not their fault they are in foster care and that it is all right to love another family. This “permission” will go a long way to helping a child relax and transfer his/her attachment to the new family.²

9.5.2 Questions to use to assess children on the permanency continuum

The following questions may be used to help workers develop a sense of what the child is feeling and what they understand about adoption. These questions are a sample of how a child can be assisted in verbalizing their thoughts about adoption.

- Who am I? (Question related to identity)
- What happened to me? (Question related to loss)
- Where am I going? (Question related to attachment)
- How will I get there? (Question related to relationships)
- When will I know I belong? (Question related to claiming and safety)

9.5.3 Lifebooks

Children in out-of-home placements often lose their connection with their life history. For younger children in particular, memories may dissipate with time and the recall of grandparents, aunts, family friends, pets, and other connections may fade. Community connections with a pastor, teacher, or neighbor may also be forgotten when the child is moved from *their* community. Stuffed animals, trinkets from carnivals, school awards, Valentine cards, and other such typical childhood mementoes seldom accompany a child into foster care.

For many people, family picture albums, scrapbooks, family movies and videos, birthday cards, yearbooks, trophies, and other types of mementoes are significant items that document history and experiences of life. Through these items, we maintain a connectedness with our experiences, identity, accomplishments, and history.

Children in foster care can and should have a similar opportunity to stay connected with their identity. Lifebooks help document children and youths’ personal histories as they go through the foster care and adoption process. They also serve as a way for workers and foster/adoptive parents to connect with and understand the child’s history and experiences. The process of developing the lifebook communicates to the child that the adults in the child’s world are interested in the child’s history,

experiences, culture, and family. It can serve as a tool to build new connections with the foster parent and the caseworker.

9.5.3.1 What is a LifeBook?

A lifebook is a therapeutic process which helps the child to discover their *own* history and identity in simple, age appropriate terms to better enable the child to accept his/her permanency outcome throughout the child's life. The lifebook is usually developed in the form of a scrapbook, with pictures, drawings, and children's narratives of their experiences and their feelings about these experiences. Although the use of lifebooks originated within adoption, they are best practice for all children in out of home care.

A lifebook is organized as a blank book with writing prompts and spaces for pictures and messages, and allows foster parents, therapists, workers, birth parents, adoptive parents and children a place to record information.

Lifebooks should be available to children whenever they feel a need to document their lives or have a desire to look back at their past. A lifebook is private because it contains details relating to a child's birth family and the reasons for placement, a lifebook should only be shared with others after consultation with the child.

Even if children are reluctant to participate in the creation of a lifebook, the case worker, the foster, adoptive parents should never stop collecting memories. Eventually, a child or youth will want to know about his/her history.

Lifebooks are an important part of the adoption experience and can include information about preparing for the adoption and all the steps that lead up to the child joining their forever family. When the child is adopted, the lifebook goes with *them* to the adoptive family.

9.5.3.2 How do I create a lifebook?

Lifebooks may be created by the caseworker with the help of the foster and adoptive family, and with the help of the child whenever possible. Either way, caseworkers will have to help gather information for a lifebook. Previous foster parents or relatives are often eager to help and can assume most of the responsibility for gathering contents and compiling the scrapbook. There are many sources of valuable information:

- Biological parents and other relatives often have pictures of the child. Families are often willing to provide pictures, if the purpose is explained, and if they are assured that the pictures will always be in the child's possession. If they have only original prints, photo shops can make copies, and the originals can then be returned to the family members.

- Family members can contribute pictures of themselves. This should include parents, siblings, extended family, family friends, and others who have been important to the child. Children should be asked who they remember or who is important to them, and those individuals should be contacted to obtain pictures or stories from these individuals about the child.
- The worker can approach previous foster parents or caregivers; they may have many pictures of the child in their own family albums. They can provide negatives or extra photos, or copies can be made from prints or slides. Workers may find photos documenting a child's first tooth, first steps, birthday parties, and other family events. Photos of previous foster families should also be obtained.
- The worker, and when possible, with the foster parents, can return with the child to previous schools, neighborhoods, and communities, and together they can photograph people and places familiar to the child. The worker can also obtain class pictures from the school, and school pictures from the school photographer.
- The worker can call the hospital where the child was born; inquire whether infant photos were taken and contact the photography department to obtain the negative or a reprint. Footprints and other documentation may also be available. The hospital building can be photographed also.
- The worker can ask relatives and previous caregivers for examples of the child's drawings and artwork.
- The worker can encourage current caregivers to document what appear to be unimportant daily events. These current events will one day be the child's history, and this documentation will be of particular importance if the child leaves their home.

9.5.3.3 What is the child's role in creating the lifebook?

A child's lifebook is exactly that- a book about the child's life and adults can only provide support and assistance. Children of all ages should play an active role in creating their lifebook. Infants can share their hand and footprints, a toddler can chose the color scheme, teens can add personal stories, poetry, artwork or personal journal entries. Children and youth should pick out their own lifebook format, colors, etc. Children may have very different ideas about what they see as important in their lives and their perceptions and wishes shall be honored. Workers and foster parents should introduce ideas the child has not considered but should not force these ideas on the child.

Children should also be allowed to compile their lifebook in whatever fashion they choose. The format and layout should be in line with the child's perceptions and preferences.

It is important for foster parents and /or service workers to make a copy of the foster or adopted child's lifebook. A much-loved lifebook will be toted around by little ones and may get messy or destroyed. A child may feel a lot of anger and resentment about what has happened to them and rip up his lifebook or a child may lose it during a move from foster home to foster home or to a new adoptive home. The worker and family should plan to preserve a copy of the lifebook through copying or storing a digital version on a disk or flash drive.

9.5.3.4 Additional lifebook resources

- The [Iowa Foster Care and Adoptive Parents Association](#) (IFAPA) provides free lifebook pages that you can download from their website.
- [Adoption Lifebooks](#) Resources, articles, newsletters, plus the Lifebook shoppe (books, workbooks, and special e-reports)
- [Day of Birth](#) Learn what day of the week you were born and interesting facts about the special day.
- [Behind the Name](#) This site provides in depth information about your name.
- [Birthday Weather](#) This site allows you to find the weather for an historical date in whatever city/country you want to locate. Free
- [Age Progression](#). This is a unique source that offers realistic age regression services for families and their children who have no baby photos. May also be able to recreate what parents may have looked like.
- [Child Welfare Gateway](#) Multiple resources and tips for creating lifebooks, sample lifebooks.
- [FosterClub](#) This site provides lifebook downloadable pages specific to teens.
- [Google Maps](#) Very helpful tool for showing where children were born and where they live now.

9.6 Involving youth when the goal is adoption

When the goal of adoption is in the best interest of the youth for a lifelong permanent connection, then the service worker shall provide services that assist the youth to consider the goal of adoption. When the youth comprehends the benefits of adoption and is involved in the recruitment of a permanent family, the youth may potentially agree at a later date to the termination of parental rights. For the youth and service worker, exploring the permanency option of adoption is a process and not a one-time event. The service worker should provide services that sensitively address the strong feelings that may underlie a statement by a youth that they *do* not want to be adopted.

Participation of youth in planning their own adoption is critical. Permanent, nurturing family connections are as critical for youth in foster care as they are for younger children. Youth need to be actively involved in identifying past and present connections who can be explored as potential adoptive resources.

During the normal interaction with youth, the service worker should include a focus on who might the youth like to go home with, who do they spend time with on the weekend and holidays, who do they trust, who would they like to visit, who do they wish to be in contact with such as former foster parents, neighbors, parents of close friends, members of their extended family, teacher, coaches, group home staff, etc. The service worker may use the information in the [Permanency Pact](#) to assist the youth in identifying the many supports they will need and how having a permanent family through adoption may provide these needs.

The service worker should take steps to involve the caring, committed adults identified by the youth in meetings aimed at planning for the youth's future and the identifying of a potential adoptive family.

The service worker may want to make arrangements for youth to talk to young adults who were adopted as youth or provide an opportunity for the youth to meet adoptive parents who have previously adopted a youth. The youth should be given the opportunity to have an open dialogue directed by the youth to assist in dispelling any of the concerns the youth has surrounding adoption.

Often youth feel that agreeing to adoption is a betrayal to the parents and family. The service worker should continue to maintain connections with the birth family and when appropriate facilitate discussion between the birth family and youth to address these issues in an informal or therapeutic setting in which the parent may give permission to the youth to maintain his birth family connection and move forward with another permanent family connection.

Adoption does not mean the complete replacement of the birth family by the adoptive family. Youth who wish to maintain family connections should be supported in their desire to remain safely in contact with key members of their birth family including parents, grandparents, siblings and other significant members of the extended family.

The service worker should engage the youth, his parents, and foster parents or prospective adoptive parents in a discussion about ongoing contacts with members of the youth's birth family when considering adoption. Youth and parents need help understanding that although a termination of parental rights will end the legal rights of the birth parents, a TPR does not need to terminate their emotional relationship or prevent the youth from visiting or contacting his birth parents (refer to [Section 9.11](#) on PACCA).

In certain cases, the best permanency resource for the youth who has been freed for adoption may be a member of the child's birth family, including a parent from whom the child was freed. Sometimes, a parent's situation has changed significantly since the time of the termination proceeding and the bond between the youth and his birth family continues. The assessment of whether this is an appropriate resource is a social work decision in collaboration with the LDSS attorney and the youth's GAL.

Youth 18 years and older should be informed by their service worker that they can consent to their own adoption and that there is no need for legal proceedings to terminate their parents' parental rights (see Adult Adoption, [Section 6.5](#), Chapter F. Child and Family Services Manual).

No youth should age out of foster care without a life-long connection that is as legally secure as possible to an adult committed to functioning in a parental capacity and the service worker shall plan and offer services to support this belief.

9.7 Pre-Adoption services

When the goal of adoption has been selected and TPR has been granted, consultation between foster care and adoption staff should occur. The purpose of this consultation is to determine the roles and responsibilities of all involved service workers in carrying out the activities that will result in a finalized adoption for the child. The activities described in this section should be discussed by all service workers involved and a plan for how each service will be provided and by whom, should be developed. The foster care plan developed for the child whose permanency goal has been changed to adoption shall include the steps to finalize an adoptive placement in a timely manner. This shall include adding the child to AREVA or obtaining a deferment if appropriate (see [Section 9.8.3](#)).

9.8 The Adoption Resource Exchange of Virginia (AREVA)

The Adoption Resource Exchange of Virginia (AREVA) is a registry and photo listing of children and families waiting for adoption. AREVA is one of the tools provided by the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) to connect families with children who are available for adoption within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

AREVA can also help LDSS reach the federal goal of permanency within 24 months, in accordance with [Social Security Act, title IV, § 471 \(42 USC § 671\)](#) and the requirement of § [16.1-283 F](#) to file reports to the court on progress towards adoption.

LDSS should register the foster care child in AREVA within 60 days of termination of parental rights (TPR). Photo-listing the child may be deferred if TPR is being appealed, or if the child is in a pre-adoptive placement and the signing of the adoptive placement agreement is pending in the next six (6) months. The AREVA Coordinator will follow up with the LDSS every three (3) to six (6) months while the child is on deferment to update the status of the child as necessary.

The purpose of AREVA is to increase the opportunity for children waiting to be adopted by providing services to child-placing agencies having custody of these children ([22VAC40-201-150](#)).

The services provided by AREVA include, but are not limited to:

- Maintaining a registry of children awaiting adoption and approved families waiting to adopt;
- Uploading information on waiting children with TPR (no pending appeal) onto the [AdoptUSKids](#) website, and uploading information on waiting families into the [AdoptUSKids](#) website;
- Featuring eligible children on [Virginia's Adoption](#) website through a cooperative agreement with the Children's Bureau, Administration for Children & Families and the Department of Health & Human Services as well as other approved websites;
- Providing on-going targeted and child-specific recruitment for waiting children;
- Providing consultation and technical assistance to agencies in finding adoptive families for waiting children; and,
- Monitoring compliance with legal requirements for adoption and registering children and families.

For questions regarding the AREVA registration process, LDSS should consult the AREVA Coordinator. Regional Adoption and Family Recruitment Consultants will address questions regarding general recruitment.

9.8.1 LDSS registration process

For a child in foster care with the goal of adoption and whose parental rights have been terminated, the service worker should register the child with AREVA within 60 days of the court entering the termination of parental rights order.

To register a child in AREVA, the service worker shall:

- **Complete all AREVA Child Registration screens in OASIS.** This includes completing the Child Information, Disabilities, Family Information, Agency Information, and Deferment tabs on the AREVA Child Registration screen in the OASIS foster care case.
 - Child Information delivers a brief overview of name, birth date, race, siblings and provides a place to record locality comments.
 - Disabilities allows the worker to identify all documented risk factors; physical, emotional, behavioral, and learning disabilities, and provides an overall assessed level of disability by checking the appropriate boxes.
 - Family Information allows the worker to identify the child's preference for family composition, the child's language(s), religious preferences, and recruitment efforts to place without subsidy. The worker also enters the required strength-based narrative of 240 to 400 words that reflects the child's personality that will be used on the AdoptUsKids and Virginia's Adoption websites. The worker uses this tab to enter confidential information about the child and a sibling group introductory narrative for other service workers.
 - When developing the narrative, the worker should consider using "Lasting Impressions: A Guide for Photo-listing Children", which is a publication that provides tips and worksheets for how to write strength-based narratives for the photo-listings. Copies can be obtained directly through AdoptUsKids or from the Adoption and Family Recruitment Consultant or AREVA Coordinator in the Adoption Unit at VDSS.
 - The worker may include some of the following information within the narrative.
 - What makes the child laugh?

- What does the child do when with friends?
- What is the child is most proud of? What accomplishments does the child have?
- What type of activities is the child involved in outside the home (school, clubs, sports, etc.)
- What is the child's favorite or least favorite class?
- What is the child's favorite chore (both in and out of the house)?
- What is the child's favorite thing to do outside? Inside?
- What is the child's favorite or least favorite food?
- What is the child's favorite holiday? Why?
- Who helps the child the most?
- What does the child want families to know about them?
- What are the child's thoughts on the future (career, education, place to live, etc.)?
- Agency Information contains information on the worker and the agency submitting the registration. After the worker completes an AREVA registration for the first time, this information is stored in the system and will populate automatically to subsequent registrations based on the user sign on at the time. The worker must complete the agency information in its entirety for it to populate.
- Deferment is used by the worker to request a postponement from photo-listing the youth in AdoptUsKids and to provide information concerning the deferment request. This screen includes, but is not limited to, the name and address of prospective family, the status of the home study, and the date of the adoptive home placement agreement. Refer to [Section 9.8.3](#) for additional information on deferment.
- **Transfer the information to AREVA.** After completing the AREVA Child Registration OASIS screens, the worker transfers the information to the AREVA Coordinator by selecting the "Transfer to AREVA" button on the AREVA/ Registration screen.
- **Submit documents to AREVA Coordinator.** Within **five (5) working days** of submitting the AREVA registration, the worker mails or sends electronically

copies of court orders (TPR) and/or permanent entrustment agreements to the [AREVA Coordinator](#).

- **Submit photo of child to the AREVA Coordinator.** Within **five (5) working days** of submitting the AREVA registration, the worker mails or emails a 5X7 or larger color photograph of the child to AREVA Coordinator. If it is necessary to have the picture returned, the service worker should contact the AREVA Coordinator prior to mailing.
 - The picture should be an age-appropriate representation of the child.
 - A clear shot of the child's face is vital, and where possible, siblings should be photographed together. The child should not wear clothing with identifying and background information.
 - A professional photograph is preferred. Paper printouts from a digital camera and photocopied reproductions should be avoided due to difficulty in scanning these media. School pictures may be submitted to AREVA, if no other photograph is available.
 - The AREVA Coordinator shall request updated information on each child annually, as well as a recent picture. The AREVA Coordinator will send the old narrative from [AdoptUsKids](#) to the service worker who shall make necessary changes and updates. Updates should be returned to the AREVA Coordinator **within five (5) working days**. This process will continue as long as the child remains on the website.
 - Any information sent to the AREVA Coordinator should include the child's name, OASIS case or client number, along with the current service worker's name, agency, direct telephone number, and email address.
 - The worker should complete a Change of Status form in AREVA when there is a change in information on the case (i.e.-worker, status, placement, etc.)

The AREVA Coordinator will acknowledge receipt of all registration forms by entering the registration received date in Recruitment tab of the AREVA Child Registration screen in OASIS. The AREVA Coordinator may contact the LDSS via email or phone to request additional information. The AREVA Coordinator will not approve the listing without the required documentation and photos.

9.8.2 LCPA process for registration with AREVA

Licensed child placing agencies that do not have access to OASIS should register children in their care and custody with AREVA by electronically submitting the completed and signed AREVA Child Registration form, supporting documents, and

child's photo to the AREVA Coordinator within 60 days of termination of parental rights.

- The AREVA Child Registration form is located under the forms section of VDSS public website at <http://www.dss.virginia.gov/family/ap/index.cgi>.
- Supporting documents are court orders (TPR) and/or permanent entrustment agreements.
- Photo requirements are the same as the LDSS, refer to [Section 9.8.1](#) for details.

For agencies who are not able to scan and email documents, remit the completed and signed form, supporting documents and the child's photo to the AREVA Coordinator at:

Virginia Department of Social Services
c/o AREVA Coordinator
Division of Family Services, 11th Floor
801 E. Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Photo-listing deferment requirements for LCPAs are the same as for the LDSS and are found in [Section 9.8.3](#).

The AREVA Coordinator will acknowledge receipt of all registration forms via email. The AREVA Coordinator may contact the agency via email or phone to request additional information.

9.8.3 Deferment in AREVA

Deferment only relates to the AREVA photo-listing service. Regardless of deferment status, the LDSS and LCPAs are required to follow the steps detailed in [Sections 9.8.1](#) (for LDSS) or [9.8.2](#) (for LCPA). LDSS and LCPAs requesting deferments for their children shall submit all documentation to the AREVA Coordinator.

Service workers may receive permission to defer photo-listing of a child for 60 or 90 days when:

- The child's TPR order is being appealed by one or both of the parents;
- The child is in a pre-adoptive placement and the signing of the adoptive placement agreement is pending;

- An out of state family has been identified and the LDSS is working with the Interstate Compact On the Placement of Children (ICPC) Unit to meet all of the requirements for placement across state lines; or
- A child is placed in a residential treatment facility **and**:
 - There is an identified family who has expressed interest in adopting the child, the family, **and**
 - The child has had a previous relationship with the family (either relative or non-relative), **and**
 - The identified family is actively participating in the child's treatment plan.

The service worker should call the AREVA Coordinator to discuss other circumstances that may warrant a deferment.

To obtain a deferment:

- The LDSS shall complete the AREVA child's registration screen in OASIS including the section on the reason for deferment. All sections of this screen shall be completed. The complete names of the prospective adopting parents along with their complete mailing address shall be included.
- If deferment is requested after the initial transfer in AREVA, the service worker shall complete the Change of Status form in AREVA.
- The LCPA completes the LCPA AREVA Child Registration form. Section E of the LCPA AREVA Child Registration form addresses the request to defer from the photo listing services. Refer to [Section 9.8.2](#) for more information concerning the LCPA process for AREVA Registration.

Deferments may be extended at the discretion of the AREVA Coordinator for an additional 30 or 60 days upon written request of a LDSS or LCPA supervisor. Additional time may be granted only under extenuating circumstances **and the total deferment cannot exceed six (6) months**. For example, a case involving an interstate placement where completion of the adoptive home study has been delayed in the other state is beyond control of the LDSS/ LCPA.

When requesting extended time, the agency shall:

- Specify the reason for the extension.
- Provide a time period for the needed extension.

- Make the request on the change-of-status form and ensure it is signed by the supervisor. Requests will be considered by the AREVA Coordinator on a case-by-case basis.

Placement into a residential facility, group home, etc. does not qualify for continuation of a deferment status.

For each child on deferment, the AREVA Coordinator shall follow up with the LDSS or LCPA every three (3) to six (6) months to obtain an update on the child's status.

A child on deferment status shall be featured on the website the month following expiration of the deferment period unless an adoptive home placement agreement has been signed or upon the request of the LDSS supervisor as defined above.

9.8.4 Process for registering families with AREVA

Families that are interested in adopting children with special needs and have an approved home study may register with AREVA. The family will work with the LDSS or LCPA who completed their home study to register in AREVA. After registration is complete, the family will appear on [AdoptUsKids](#).

To register a family in AREVA, the service worker should:

- **Submit the AREVA Family Registration form to the AREVA Coordinator.** LDSS shall complete the AREVA family registration screen in OASIS and transfer the information to the AREVA Coordinator by selecting the "Transfer to AREVA" button on the AREVA/ Registration screen.
- LCPAs that do not have access to the OASIS system should fill out and submit the completed and signed AREVA Family Registration form ([032-02-0025-03-eng](#)) to the AREVA Coordinator by mail or email. This form is located under the Forms on the [VDSS public website](#).
- **Submit photo of family to AREVA Coordinator.** Mail to AREVA Coordinator a 5 X 7 or larger, color picture of the family, including all persons that comprise the family. If it is necessary to have the picture returned, contact the AREVA Coordinator prior to mailing.

The picture should be a clear representation of the family. A professional photograph is preferred. Paper printouts from a digital camera and photocopied reproductions should be avoided due to difficulty in scanning these media.

The service worker should mail the picture, printed copy of the last page of the AREVA family registration form with the original signatures; a narrative that

describes the family, a copy of the completed home study, and the family's email address to the AREVA Coordinator.

The AREVA Coordinator will acknowledge receipt of all registration forms via mail or email. The AREVA Coordinator may contact the LDSS via email or phone to request additional information.

Information and photos on families registered with AREVA will be uploaded onto the [AdoptUsKids](#) website under "Family Registration."

Annual updates will be done on all families registered with both AREVA and [AdoptUsKids](#).

9.8.5 Notification to AREVA of change of status of the child

When there is a change in the status of a child and family, notice shall be provided to the AREVA Coordinator. For the child, possible changes in status and how to report them are listed.

- The AREVA change of status form in OASIS is used to provide updated information on the child; change in primary worker, new contact information, new email address, telephone number, etc.
- The AREVA change of status form in OASIS is also used to indicate that a case needs to be closed in AREVA, specifying the reason for the withdrawal. If the case is to be closed, the worker should be certain to complete the text boxes at the bottom of the appropriate OASIS screen. Service workers should send the change of status form prior to closing the foster care case.

9.9 Adoptive home identification and preparation

Services related to the placement of the child are of paramount importance. Placement for the child will be based on the needs and attachments of each child and on the strengths and needs of the prospective family. When adoption is the plan for the child, the agency should develop a child specific written strategy for recruitment of an adoptive home, unless a family has already been clearly identified.

LDSS service workers should not wait until the TPR order is final to begin adoption recruitment. The intent of concurrent planning is to place children in prospective permanent homes as early as possible, to prevent delays in finalizing permanency. Service workers do not have to eliminate one goal before working toward another for a child. As part of concurrent planning, workers should:

- Explore adoptive home recruitment, including whether the child's current placement will be able to meet the child's long term needs and is willing to adopt;

- Determine paternity early to ensure that paternal relatives are explored early in the case;
- Ensure that the Addendum: Mutual Family Assessment – Addition of Child Specific or Matching Information for Adoption is completed on the adoptive applicants; and
- Gather all documents needed for the full disclosure process ([See Adoption Section 3.4.3.1](#)), including requesting birth and medical records.

The Multiethnic Placement Act of 1994 (MEPA) as amended by the Interethnic Adoption Provisions of 1996 (IEP) shall be followed in all adoptive placements. Placement considerations on the basis of race, color or national origin are prohibited, except in individual situations where it can be proven that the consideration is in the best interest of the child.

An agency shall make reasonable efforts to place siblings together whenever possible in the same adoptive placement, unless it is contrary to the safety or well-being of any of the siblings to do so. If siblings are separated, frequent and regular ongoing contact should be encouraged among the adoptive placements.

See [Section 3.4](#) of Adoption Guidance for the process of selecting, preparing, and placing in an adoptive home.

9.9.1 Continuation of foster care services

Foster care services continue after adoptive placement until the final order of adoption. Foster care services to be continued include:

- Medicaid
- Therapeutic services as needed by a child based on the child's special needs may continue if negotiated and agreed upon through the adoption assistance agreement
- Yearly foster care review hearings alternating with administrative panel reviews or court reviews, every six months until entry of the final order of adoption

For the child who is in the custody of the LDSS, adoption assistance payments and/or services begin the first day of the month following the month the adoption assistance agreement is signed by all parties. A final order of adoption is not necessary to begin making payments or reimbursing expenses. Payments shall only be made from one funding source. Once the funding is switched to adoption assistance, the only maintenance expenses the child is eligible for is basic and enhanced maintenance. The child is no longer eligible for a clothing allowance or

daycare expenses. Additionally, special services payments and non-recurring payments shall be paid out of adoption assistance and the child is no longer eligible for state pool funds.

9.10 Finalizing the adoption

Following the placement of the child in the adoptive home and the signing of the Adoptive Home Placement Agreement form, the family and the agency move to finalize the adoption. (See Finalizing the Adoption, [Section 3](#), Chapter F, Child and Family Services Manual).

9.11 Post-Adoption Contact and Communication Agreement (PACCA)

The PACCA is a voluntary, legally enforceable, written agreement between the birth parent(s) and the adoptive parent(s) for contact and communication after the legal adoption of a child that has specific requirements included in the agreement (§§ [63.2-1220.2](#), [63.2-1220.3](#), [63.2-1220.4](#), [16.1-277.01](#), [16.1-277.02](#), [16.1-278.3](#), and [16.1-283.1](#)).

The PACCA is intended to support open adoptions in Virginia, especially for older children in foster care who have significant emotional attachments to their birth parents. Open adoption is a permanency practice that facilitates communication between the birth parent and the adoptive parent throughout the lifetime of the child.

Service workers should implement PACCA using the Virginia Children's Services System Practice Model to guide practice.

From the time the agency files a petition for a permanency planning hearing until the adoption is finalized, the agency shall notify pre-adoptive families of the option to enter into a PACCA and notify the child (if age 14 years or older) of their right to consent to the PACCA, whenever a pre-adoptive family has been identified (§ [16.1-283.1](#)). Additionally, agency may notify the birth parents of the option to enter into a PACCA when appropriate.

- These notifications are not required when the parental rights of the birth parent or parents have been terminated pursuant to subsection E of § 16.1-283.

This notification shall be provided prior to the permanency planning court hearing. PACCA procedures are further outlined in [Section 3 of Adoption guidance](#).

9.12 Adoption disruption

Adoption disruption is the termination of an adoptive placement prior to the finalization of the legal adoptive process. Once the adoptive placement agreement has been

signed, the child cannot be removed from the adoptive home without the consent of the adoptive parents unless:

- By court order (§ [63.2-1207](#)).
- At the direction of the Virginia Department of Social Services Commissioner (§ [63.2-904](#)).
- For parental placements, when the entrustment agreement has not been finalized by the court and there is proof of fraud or duress after the placement of the child in an adoptive home (§ [63.2-1204](#)).
- Child abuse and neglect procedures (§ [16.1-251](#) or § [63.2-1517](#)).

Recognizing that disruptions are a possible occurrence in any adoption, families should be made aware that this could happen. Disruption is often not a topic discussed - possibly because no one wants to anticipate the failure of an adoption, or because it seems to imply that the people involved (agencies, parents, professionals) have failed a child. The topic can generate accusatory and negative comments and, as a result, many who face the prospect of disruption struggle to find solutions. A positive communication process between the family and the agency can facilitate an open and productive discussion of a pending disruption and aid in mutual planning if this should occur. Agencies may refer families to websites that provide additional support and guidance such as [What to Do When Your Adoption is Failing - Introduction](#).

The decision to stop the adoption process should be mutual, that is, arrived at between the parents and worker and, when feasible, the child. The decision should be made slowly and carefully, only after all alternatives and resources have been exhausted. Families considering disruption are distressed and in crisis and are likely to have difficulty in evaluating the situation objectively and in sorting out issues. The worker should offer assistance to the family either directly or through a referral of the family to an adoption-competent therapist to sort out the issues affecting a successful adoption.

Specific steps workers can take to help a family through disruption include:

- Respond to the family's request for assistance immediately.
- Maintain open communication with the family.
- Schedule a FPM to identify services and/or solutions needed to support the family and child in crisis.
- Negotiate an agreeable plan of action with the family and the child.
- Help parents discuss disruption openly with the child and refer the family for therapeutic services to assist the parents and child in processing the disruption.

- Discourage the family from blaming anyone, including themselves.
- Review with the family the progress the child has made while in their care.
- Recognize the family for their efforts, time, concern, and love for the child.
- Help the family with their grief at the loss of the adoptive child.
- Educate the family on the importance of their attitudes toward a child during disruption.
- Help the disrupting family understand the importance of their support and preparation of the child as they move to another family and of their responsibility to send the child with all of their belongings, including photographs and other mementos depicting the time the child lived with them.

The child in a disruptive situation needs understanding, emotional support, and permission to grieve. The child needs to be assured that the service worker will continue to plan for and with them and demonstrate that they will be taken care of.

Specific steps workers can take to help the child through disruption include:

- Discuss with the child in words they can understand that living in this home is not working.
- Help the parents and child to discuss disruption together.
- Help the child recognize and cope with their *own* reactions and feelings and to express them appropriately.
- Address with the child the loss of their family.
- Help the child complete a section of their Lifebook dealing with this placement and its disruption.
- Assure the child of continued adult interest and caring.
- Carefully plan for the next placement so that the child's needs are the primary consideration.

9.13 Achieving permanency with goal of Adoption

The goal of Adoption is achieved when the final order of adoption is entered (see [Chapter F](#). Adoption, Child and Family Services Manual).