1. *Beginning in 2010, with Title IV-E:*
   a. Eligibility is transferable to other guardians or caretakers of the child/youth.
   b. Subsidy funds are supplemented by special payments from foster care through verbal agreement.
   c. **Prospective parents must enter into an Adoption Agreement for any child/youth who meets the criteria.** (p. 27)
   d. Deprivation is also required to determine eligibility.

2. *To prepare for a “Fair Hearing” you should:*
   a. Talk to the family’s attorney to ensure accurate knowledge of details.
   b. Avoid witness involvement because the hearing should be confidential.
   c. **Do your research so that you are able to offer factual testimony that fortifies your position.** (p. 46)
   d. Not try to settle the case before going to court, it is illegal.

3. *Adoption assistance rates:*
   a. Can exceed the amount the child/youth would have received in foster care.
   b. **Cannot exceed the amount the child/youth would have received in foster care.** (p. 49)
   c. Cannot exceed federal funding.
   d. Cannot exceed the amount of the adoptive parent’s monthly income.

4. *Under the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program:*
   a. A child/youth can be deemed eligible if he meets only one of the two-prongs of the eligibility test (e.g. special needs determination or AFDC, SSI eligible).
   b. Each state must report the number of children/youth who are receiving Social Security Income (SSI) as a requirement of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.
   c. **Eligible children/youth are also categorically eligible for Medicaid.** (p. 17)
   d. Eligible children/youth are also eligible for housing assistance.

5. *Adoption subsidy continues:*
   a. Until the child/youth would no longer be eligible for foster care assistance.
   b. Only if, when she/he turns 18 years-of-age, the child/youth resides in the state under which the Adoption Assistance Agreement was signed.
   c. **Until the child/youth turns 18 years or 21 years old if child/youth has a qualifying disability.** (p. 29)
   d. Until the child/youth completes community college.
6. After an agreement is signed, if the state’s monthly foster family home rate is increased/decreased, the State:
   a. Can adjust the amount provided to the family if the worker believes that the funds are being misused.
   b. Cannot adjust the adoption assistance amount unless the family concurs. (p. 40)
   c. Can lock the family into the originally agreed upon amount.
   d. Can adjust the amount if the worker and her/his supervisor agree to the change.

7. The definition of special needs:
   a. Is used to determine if a child/youth can be adopted.
   b. Was mandated as a part of the Adoption and Safe Families Act.
   c. Is used to determine if a child/youth receives Medicare.
   d. Is instrumental in determining whether a child/youth is eligible for Title IV-E Adoption Assistance. (p. 17)

8. To avoid older children/youth feeling that the subsidy was a motivation for their adoptive parents, it is helpful to explain to them that:
   a. Some of the funds will be provided to their birth family.
   b. Medicaid benefits will be provided to their birth family through the subsidy program.
   c. The adoption assistance is their entitlement regardless of their placement. (p. 38)
   d. The money is needed to pay for the adoptive family’s attorney.

9. A child/youth can be determined to be eligible for the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program if:
   a. The child/youth is AFDC eligible and meets the definition of an Indian child/youth.
   b. The child/youth is eligible for Supplemental Social Security Income (SSI) benefits and meets the definition of a child/youth with special needs. (p. 24)
   c. The child/youth’s parents are minors and she/he meets the definition of an Indian child/youth.
   d. The prior caregiver transfers their eligibility to the new guardian or caretaker due to prior Title IV-E Adoption assistance eligibility.

10. The Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Agreement:
    a. Permits assistance to eligible U.S. citizen and alien children/youth that meet specified qualifications. (p. 28)
    b. Does not permit assistance to alien children/youth even if they meet specified qualifications.
    c. Specifies a qualified alien child/youth as one who has been eligible for Title IV-E Adoption Assistance for three years.
    d. Is required for prospective adoptive parents who have a felony conviction of spousal abuse.

11. Adoption assistance is not the same as adoption subsidy. (False) (p. 17)

12. A child/youth receiving a Title IV-E adoption payment must attend a full-time elementary or secondary school, or provide documentation that the child cannot attend school due to a documented medical condition. (True) (p. 28)

13. Title IV-E requires a written Adoption Agreement. (True) (p. 38)
14. Title IV-E Adoption Assistance will not commence prior to the finalization of the adoption under any circumstances. (False) (p. 40)

15. Title IV-E Adoption Assistance can be terminated, suspended or discontinued if the child/youth is placed temporarily outside the home, regardless of whether the adoptive parents are still providing support. (False) (p. 41)

16. When siblings are placed for adoption, reimbursement is available for each individual child/youth (True) (p. 42)

17. The adoptive parent(s) are required to keep State or local agencies informed of circumstances which would make the child/youth ineligible for adoption assistance. (True) (p. 40)

18. The State is obligated to consider other federal benefits such as SSDI when negotiating the amount of adoption assistance with the parents. (False) (p. 40)

19. Attorney fees are an example of a nonrecurring expense that is directly related to the adoption of a child with special needs. (True) (p. 41)

20. States are obligated to consider adoptive parents’ income in determining a child/youth’s eligibility for the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance. (False) (pg. 40)