

Adoption and Permanent Legal Custodianship for Children in Kinship Foster Care: Comparison Chart for Pennsylvania

This chart is designed to help kinship foster parents compare adoption and permanent legal custodianship as two options that you and the children in your care can pursue to exit foster care and create permanent families in Pennsylvania.

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



Generations United created this chart in collaboration with the American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law. It is developed from Generations United’s National Comparison Chart and accompanying brief on Adoption and Guardianship for Children in Kinship Foster Care, which are available at www.grandfamilies.org. The content on this chart should not be considered legal advice, but rather general information to help guide your decision. Anyone considering adoption or permanent legal custodianship should consult with a local legal professional.

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

ADOPTION

PERMANENT LEGAL CUSTODIANSHIP

What are my legal rights and responsibilities for the child?

You will become the parent in the eyes of the law forever. You have all rights and responsibilities for the child.

You will have most of the rights and responsibilities that come with caring for a child until the child reaches adulthood or the custodianship ends.

What are the birth parents’ rights and responsibilities for the child?

The birth parents’ rights are forever terminated.

Birth parents keep the rights to visit the child and to consent to adoption and/or name change.

Birth parents keep the obligation to financially support the child and pay child support.

Do I have authority to access services for the child?

As an adoptive parent, access to services for the child is the same as for any birth parent.

As a custodian, access to services for the child is typically the same as for any birth parent.

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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<p><i>Can the child visit their birth parents?</i></p>	<p>As the legal parent, you will have the right to determine whether the child can visit their birth parents. You may choose to enter an optional agreement with birth parents as part of the adoption (called an Act 101 agreement in Pennsylvania). If you do, then you should follow</p>	<p>The birth parents typically keep their right to visit the child. The court awarding custodianship often sets up terms for that visitation, which you must follow. You may have to supervise those visits.</p>
<p><i>Can I change the child's last name?</i></p>	<p>You can change the child's last name as part of the adoption process.</p>	<p>You cannot change the child's last name as part of the custodianship process.</p>
<p><i>Is the child welfare agency still in our lives?</i></p>	<p>Once you adopt, the child welfare agency will no longer be in your lives.</p> <p>If the child receives adoption assistance, you will typically need to complete a short annual form regarding the subsidy.</p>	<p>Once you obtain custodianship, the child welfare agency will no longer be in your lives.</p> <p>If the child receives subsidized permanent legal custodianship (SPLC) monthly assistance, you will typically need to complete a short annual</p>
<p><i>Will we continue to be involved with the court?</i></p>	<p>The case will be finalized. You are now the parent.</p>	<p>There will not be any scheduled court hearings. However, the birth parents can go to court and ask to have the visitation schedule changed or the child returned to them.</p>
<p><i>Can the birth parents come back to claim the child?</i></p>	<p>Birth parents cannot come back and claim the child. Their rights and responsibilities are terminated.</p>	<p>Parents can seek to have the child returned to them and their rights restored, if the court finds it serves the child's best interests.</p>
<p><i>Can the child end up back in foster care?</i></p>	<p>Just like any child in the United States, the child welfare agency can remove the child from you in the event of abuse or neglect. You may be able to voluntarily surrender the child back to the agency. If you are considering such a serious step, you should consult with local professionals.</p>	<p>Just like any child in the United States, the child welfare agency can remove the child from you in the event of abuse or neglect. You may be able to voluntarily surrender the child back to the agency. If you are considering such a serious step, you should consult with local professionals.</p>
<p><i>When does the legal relationship end?</i></p>	<p>Adoption does not end – the child is permanently part of the family.</p>	<p>Custodianship ends when the child reaches adulthood, which is age 18 in Pennsylvania.</p>

FINANCIAL AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE

ADOPTION

PERMANENT LEGAL CUSTODIANSHIP

<p><i>Is there financial assistance to help meet the needs of the child?</i></p>	<p>All states have adoption assistance for relatives adopting children with "special needs" from foster care. "Special needs" is defined broadly and 90 percent of all children adopted from foster care are eligible for adoption assistance. Pennsylvania has federally-funded and state-funded adoption assistance. More information can be found at: https://www.dhs.pa.gov/Services/Children/Pages/Adoption-in-PA.aspx and https://www.nacac.org/help/adoption-assistance/adoption-assistance-us/state-programs/pennsylvania-adoption-assistance-program/</p>	<p>Federally-funded guardianship assistance programs exist in about 40 states and 14 tribes. They are modeled on adoption assistance and work in a similar way. Pennsylvania has federally-funded and state-funded guardianship assistance, known as SPLC (Subsidized Permanent Legal Custodianship) More information is available at https://www.dhs.pa.gov/docs/Publications/Documents/FORMS%20AND%20PUBS%20OCYF/OCYF%203130-10-02%203140-10-03.pdf</p>
<p><i>How much is this assistance?</i></p>	<p>Under both Pennsylvania's federally-funded and state-funded adoption assistance programs, the assistance amount cannot be more than the child received while in foster care.</p> <p>Pennsylvania has post-adoption supports available through the Statewide Adoption and Permanency Network (SWAN). http://www.adoptpakids.org/PostPermanency.aspx</p>	<p>The monthly dollar amount of SPLC assistance cannot be more than the child received while in foster care.</p> <p>Pennsylvania has post-custodianship supports available the Statewide Adoption and Permanency Network (SWAN). http://www.adoptpakids.org/PostPermanency.aspx</p>
<p><i>How long does this assistance last?</i></p>	<p>In Pennsylvania, adoption assistance payments last until age 21 provided the youth was at or after age 13 when they initially entered into the adoption assistance agreement and the youth satisfies other criteria concerning their continued education, or involvement in an activity designed to promote employment, or are incapable of such activities due to a medical condition.</p>	<p>In Pennsylvania, SPLC assistance payments last until age 21 provided the youth was at or after age 13 when they initially entered into the SPLC agreement and the youth satisfies other criteria concerning their continued education, or involvement in an activity designed to promote employment, or are incapable of such activities due to a medical condition.</p>
<p><i>Will I be reimbursed for my expenses to obtain the permanency option?</i></p>	<p>If you are adopting an eligible child with "special needs" from foster care under the federally- or state-funded adoption assistance program, Pennsylvania will reimburse you up to \$2,000 in nonrecurring expenses spent in getting the adoption. These expenses include legal fees, court filing fees, and travel costs.</p>	<p>If you are exiting foster care with SPLC, Pennsylvania will reimburse you up to \$2,000 in nonrecurring expenses spent in getting the custodianship. These expenses include legal fees, court filing fees, and travel costs.</p>

PUBLIC BENEFITS

ADOPTION

PERMANENT LEGAL CUSTODIANSHIP

Is the child eligible for free school meals?

Children adopted from foster care during the school year will remain eligible for free school meals for the remainder of the school year.

Children who exit foster care to guardianship during the school year will remain eligible for free school meals for the remainder of the school year.

After that, your income is used to determine if the child is eligible.

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Is the child eligible for SNAP, which used to be known as food stamps?

Your income is used to determine the household's eligibility for SNAP. The adoptive child is now part of your household. Any adoption assistance counts as income for purposes of SNAP eligibility.

You decide whether to include the child in the household for purposes of determining SNAP eligibility. If the child is included, SPLC assistance payments count as income for purposes of determining SNAP eligibility. If you choose not to include the child in the household for SNAP eligibility, the SPLC assistance payments will not count as income, but you will not receive SNAP for the child.

Can the child receive welfare benefits under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)?

The child's adoption assistance will be counted as income and that alone will likely disqualify the child from a TANF child-only grant. Furthermore, TANF child-only grants are only available to children living with parents in a few limited situations – they are mostly for children living with non-parents.

The child's SPLC assistance payments will be counted as income and will likely disqualify the child from a TANF child-only grant.

Children in custodianship who do not receive SPLC assistance payments will likely qualify for a TANF child-only grant.

Whether to include the child (and the child's income) in a TANF family-grant will depend on whether that will help the family financially or not.

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Will the child be able to get disability or survivor Social Security benefits based on my work record?

The child may be able to get Social Security benefits based on your work record if: (1) the child is not receiving Social Security benefits from the birth parents, (2) you have already adopted the child at the time you die or become disabled, and (3) when that death or disability occurs, the child's birth parents were not living in the same household and contributing regularly to the support of the child.

It is only possible to qualify for Social Security benefits based on your work record if the child is your grandchild. There are a number of other eligibility requirements, including that the birth parents must generally be deceased or disabled. See www.ssa.gov/people/kids/

The child remains eligible to receive any Social Security benefits based on the parents' work records.

HEALTH INSURANCE

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<i>Can I put the child on my private health insurance?</i>	Your adoptive child can be put on your private health insurance just like a birth child.	Some private policies allow for the child to be included, but not all. You will need to check with your insurance carrier.
<i>Can the child receive Medicaid?</i>	If the child you adopt from foster care is receiving adoption assistance, they are automatically eligible for either Medicaid or state medical assistance.	If you obtain custodianship with a SPLC assistance agreement, the child is automatically eligible for Medicaid or state medical assistance.

FEDERAL AND STATE TAX CREDITS

ADOPTION

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<i>Is there a special tax credit that can help me?</i>	<p>There is a federal adoption tax credit, which you can claim for up to \$15,950 per child adopted in 2023 (the rate typically increases each year). You may be eligible for the maximum amount of credit regardless of whether you had any qualifying expenses. For more information on this tax credit, visit www.irs.gov/taxtopics/tc607.html and www.nacac.org/category/adoption-tax-credit/</p> <p>Pennsylvania does not have a state adoption tax credit to claim against your state income tax.</p>	<p>There is no federal guardianship tax credit.</p> <p>Pennsylvania does not have a state custodianship tax credit to claim against your state income tax.</p>
<i>Are there any other tax credits that I can claim?</i>	<p>There are other tax credits that you may be able to claim, including the Earned Income Tax Credit, child tax credit, additional child tax credit, and the child and dependent care tax credit. For information, see the IRS website at www.irs.gov or the brief that accompanies this chart.</p> <p>Pennsylvania does not have similar state tax credits to claim against your Pennsylvania income tax.</p>	<p>There are other tax credits that you may be able to claim, including the Earned Income Tax Credit, child tax credit, additional child tax credit, and the child and dependent care tax credit. For information, see the IRS website at www.irs.gov or the brief that accompanies this chart.</p> <p>Pennsylvania does not have similar state tax credits to claim against your Pennsylvania income tax.</p>
<i>Are these tax credits considered "income" for purposes of determining eligibility for public benefits?</i>	Tax credits do not count as income. This is true even if you owe no taxes and receive a refund check.	Tax credits do not count as income. This is true even if you owe no taxes and receive a refund check.

CAREGIVER SUCCESSOR PLANNING AND DEATH BENEFITS FOR CHILDREN

	ADOPTION	PERMANENT LEGAL CUSTODIANSHIP
<i>Can I plan for the child's care if I should die?</i>	<p>Like any parent, you can name a guardian in your will to take over your rights and responsibilities should you die.</p> <p>If the guardian then wishes to adopt the child and the child was receiving adoption assistance, the new adoptive parent may be able to receive those payments.</p>	<p>You may name a successor permanent legal custodian as part of your SPLC agreement. That person will be able to step in your shoes and continue to receive the monthly SPLC assistance.</p>
<i>Can the child inherit from me?</i>	<p>As an adopted child, the child will automatically inherit from you even without a will.</p> <p>The child will not automatically inherit from the birth parents. However, they can share their estate through a legal document known as a will.</p>	<p>The child cannot automatically inherit from you, but you can create a will and share your estate that way.</p> <p>The child continues to be able to automatically inherit from birth parents.</p>
<i>Will the child be able to get my pension or military benefits when I die?</i>	<p>The child will be able to receive your pension and military benefits the same as a birth child.</p> <p>The child will no longer be able to automatically receive pension or military benefits from birth parents.</p>	<p>The child will typically not be automatically able to get your pension or military benefits as they usually only pass down to a birth or adoptive child.</p>

COLLEGE AND INDEPENDENT LIVING

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

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Generations United’s National Center on Grandfamilies

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

The ABA Center on Children and the Law

The Center on Children and the Law ensures those who work on children’s law matters throughout the country have the resources and support they need to do their jobs at the highest level. We know the value of such support firsthand because the majority of our team worked on the frontlines as attorneys, social workers, and child welfare agency staff before coming to the ABA to make a difference in the children’s law field as a whole. Resources and more information can be found at americanbar.org/child and www.grandfamilies.org



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