State Response to Pre-Natal Substance Exposure
State Legislation

Reporting of Pre-Natal Substance Exposure
19 States and D.C. have assessment or reporting procedures for infants who show evidence of pre-natal alcohol or drug exposure. Often this requires mandatory reporters, including health professionals to report to child protective services when there is suspicion or if a screening comes back positive for drug exposure.

19 States and D.C. have Assessment and Reporting Procedures in Statute for Infants who Show Evidence of Pre-Natal Substance Exposure

State Statutory Citations:
- Alaska Stat. § 47.17.024
- Ark. Code § 12-18-310
- Cal. Penal Code § 11165.13
- D.C. Code § 4-1321.02; D.C. Code § 4-1301.06a
- Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 325, § 5/7.3b
- Iowa Code Ann. § 232.77
- La. Children’s Code, Art. 610
- Minn. Stat. Ann. § 626.5561 through § 626.5562
- Mont. Code § 41-3-201
- Nev. Rev. Stat. § 432B.220
- Penn. Cons. Stat. tit. 23, § 6386
- Utah Code § 62A-4a-404
- Va. Code § 63.2-1509
Pre-Natal Substance Exposure Considered Child Abuse or Neglect

14 States and D.C. Include Pre-Natal Substance Exposure in Their Definitions of Child Abuse or Neglect

State Statutory Citations:

- Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 8-201
- Ark. Code § 12-18-203
- D.C. Code § 16-2301
- Ind. Code § 31-34-1-10; Ind. Code § 31-34-1-11
- La. Children’s Code, Art. 603
- S.C. Code Ann. § 63-7-1660
- S.D. Codified Laws § 26-8A-2
- Tex. Fam. Code § 261.001
- Va. Code § 63.2-1509
- Wis. Stat. § 48.02

Source: Parental Drug Use as Child Abuse, Child Welfare Information Gateway (2015); found at: https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/drugexposed.pdf