

Adoption Has No Age Limits: Adult Adoptions

hink back to when you were 18, 21, 40. Were your parents there for you? Were you able to handle everything you needed when you moved out? Or did you still come home to do laundry, check out the refrigerator and bug your younger siblings? Were your parents at your wedding? Did you make vacation plans around your parents' holiday celebrations? Did your need for a family ever go away?

In Wisconsin, adoptions can occur at any age. There are many reasons why adoptions

are finalized for adults, but one of the primary reasons is that being adopted creates a life-long connection for the adult adoptee.

Dustin Bronsdon, who was adopted as an adult, says "Family has always been important to me, and just because I turned 18, didn't mean that I don't still have a big need to belong."

He laughs and says, "My fiancée wasn't too thrilled to see that I had found the Bronsdon family crest and had it tattooed on my shoulder. But that's how much being part of a *family* means to me."

He goes on to say that "Being adopted lets you feel part of something—something real. It gives you an identity that was missing before."

There are generally three main reasons for adult adoptions:

Formalizing a child-parent relationship so

the family truly feels like they belong together.

- Inheritance rights—especially in cases of trust funds and beneficiaries where "relatives" or "children" are only mentioned generally—not by a specific
- Perpetual care for someone who has cognitive delays or other disabilities.

According to *Adopting.org*, the most common reason for adult adoptions involves inheritance rights. However, most of the

> phone calls we receive at the Coalition regarding adult adoption usually pertain to formalizing the adult-child relationship—particularly in cases of unmarried partner adoptions, step parent adoptions, and adoptions of adults who were in the child welfare system.

Formalizing the Adult-Child Relationship

One common scenario for adult adoptions is in cases of

unmarried couples. For example, a mother has two children whose biological father isn't part of their lives. Her boyfriend has raised the kids since they were toddlers, and they have always considered him their father.

But in Wisconsin, it's not legal for the partner of an unmarried couple to adopt, so he was never able to adopt them when they were children. Now that they're adults, they've decided to make the family a legal family.

Similarly, there are some step parents who would like to adopt Continued on page 2





their step children. For a variety of reasons, they haven't been able to adopt them as children, but then do so as adults.

Another call we get at the Coalition has to do with adopting from the foster care system. For example, a family might be planning to adopt a sibling group. However, one of the children is 17 and the adoption isn't likely to go through before she turns 18. The family will still adopt the younger siblings as children, but will wait until the oldest one is an adult.

In Dustin's case, his foster mom adopted his 16-year-old sister Heidi in July and offered to adopt him at that time, too. He wanted to wait until his college financial aid was in place before he formally joined the family so he didn't lose his "independent" status. (The laws have since changed so that if you adopt a child after the age of 13, that child can still be considered "independent" for financial aid.)

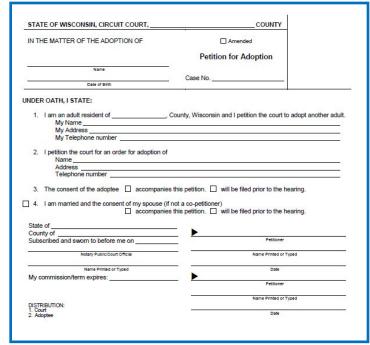
The years from birth to adulthood are roughly only one fourth of someone's life. The remaining 75% of anyone's life is a significant time to have—or not have—a family.

The Process

So what's involved in an adult adoption? Since the adoption is between two consenting adults, it's a relatively simple process (although when it comes to the legal system, complications *do* sometimes come up). You don't need to complete a home study, file a termination of parental rights, or involve a social worker.

In most cases, you don't even need an attorney. The actual *Petition For Adoption* legal form (see graphical excerpt, page 2) is the same as for a child adoption, but with fewer steps:

- 1. Fill out the <u>Petition for Adult Adoption</u> form.
- 2. Fill out the <u>Consent to Adult Adoption</u> form.



- 3. Request a court date from your local clerk of courts.
- 4. Go to court and finalize the adoption.

After the adoption, you'll get a new birth certificate with the new name (if any) of the person you're adopting. Just like adoptions of children, all adoption records are sealed.

Need to Belong

Dustin's mom, Jen Bronsdon says, "When I adopted Heidi at 16 and Dustin at 18, I didn't think anything would change. I had known them for six years and we already were family in most ways. But I was surprised—I'm still surprised!—at what a difference the legal distinction gave us. It gives you credibility that you didn't know was missing."

She goes on to say that, "When he had his appendix out on his 21st birthday, I didn't have to explain to the hospital that I wasn't really his mother. I had the legal authority to claim him as my own and that made a big difference—not so much to the hospital, but

Continued on page 3





to Dustin and me."

"When he got married," says Jen, "I wasn't the foster mother of the groom, or the mother-like-figure to the groom. I was the mother of the groom, like any other mother of any other groom. I never considered that I had just as much of a need to belong to my kids as they had to belong to me."



Resources

Tip Sheet

Is Adoption or Guardianship a Better Fit?

Additional Resources

- **Petition for Adult Adoption Form**
- **Consent to Adult Adoption Form**
- **You Gotta Believe**
- **How to Complete an Adult Adoption**
- Fort Worth Couple Gains New Daughter in Adult Adoption 27 Years in the **Making**

