Thomson Reuters Law for the Layperson

THE LAW OF ADOPTION

Margaret C. Jasper

Legal Almanac Series

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THE LAW OF ADOPTION

by Margaret C. Jasper

Legal Almanac Series: Thomson Reuters' Law for the Layperson



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To My Husband Chris

Your love and support are my motivation and inspiration

To My Sons, Michael, Nick and Chris

-and-

In memory of my son, Jimmy

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

MARGARET C. JASPER is an attorney engaged in the general practice of law in South Salem, New York, concentrating in the areas of personal injury and entertainment law. Ms. Jasper holds a Juris Doctor degree from Pace University School of Law, White Plains, New York, is a member of the New York and Connecticut bars, and is certified to practice before the United States District Courts for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and the United States Supreme Court.

Ms. Jasper has been appointed to the law guardian panel for the Family Court of the State of New York, is a member of a number of professional organizations and associations, and is a New York State licensed real estate broker operating as Jasper Real Estate, in South Salem, New York.

Margaret Jasper maintains a website at http://www.JasperLawOffice.com.

In 2004, Ms. Jasper successfully argued a case before the New York Court of Appeals, which gives mothers of babies who are stillborn due to medical negligence, the right to bring a legal action and recover emotional distress damages. This successful appeal overturned a 26-year old New York case precedent, which previously prevented mothers of stillborn babies from suing their negligent medical providers.

Ms. Jasper is the author and general editor of the following legal Almanacs:

AIDS Law

The Americans with Disabilities Act

Animal Rights Law

Auto Leasing

Bankruptcy Law for the Individual Debtor

Banks and their Customers

Becoming a Citizen

Buying and Selling Your Home

Commercial Law

Consumer Rights and the Law

Co-ops and Condominiums: Your Rights and Obligations As Owner

Copyright Law

Credit Cards and the Law

Custodial Rights

Dealing with Debt

Dictionary of Selected Legal Terms

Drunk Driving Law

DWI, DUI and the Law

Education Law

Elder Law

Employee Rights in the Workplace

Employment Discrimination Under Title VII

Environmental Law

Estate Planning

Everyday Legal Forms

Executors and Personal Representatives: Rights and Responsibilities

Guardianship and the Law

Harassment in the Workplace

Health Care and Your Rights

Health Care Directives

Hiring Household Help and Contractors: Your Rights and Obligations Under the Law

Home Mortgage Law Primer

Hospital Liability Law

How To Change Your Name

How To Form an LLC

How To Protect Your Challenged Child

How To Start Your Own Business

Identity Theft and How To Protect Yourself

Individual Bankruptcy and Restructuring

Injured on the Job: Employee Rights, Worker's Compensation and

Disability Insurance Law

International Adoption

Juvenile Justice and Children's Law

Labor Law

Landlord-Tenant Law

Law for the Small Business Owner

The Law of Adoption

The Law of Attachment and Garnishment

The Law of Buying and Selling

The Law of Capital Punishment

The Law of Child Custody

The Law of Contracts

The Law of Debt Collection

The Law of Dispute Resolution

The Law of Immigration

The Law of Libel and Slander

The Law of Medical Malpractice

The Law of No-Fault Insurance

The Law of Obscenity and Pornography

The Law of Personal Injury

The Law of Premises Liability

The Law of Product Liability

The Law of Speech and the First Amendment

Lemon Laws

Living Together: Practical Legal Issues

Marriage and Divorce

Missing and Exploited Children: How to Protect Your Child

Motor Vehicle Law

Nursing Home Negligence

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Pet Law

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Privacy and the Internet: Your Rights and Expectations Under the Law

Probate Law

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The Right to Die

Rights of Single Parents

Small Claims Court

Social Security Law

Special Education Law

Teenagers and Substance Abuse

Trademark Law

Trouble Next Door: What to do With Your Neighbor

Victim's Rights Law

Violence Against Women

Welfare: Your Rights and the Law

What if It Happened to You: Violent Crimes and Victims' Rights

What if the Product Doesn't Work: Warranties & Guarantees

Workers' Compensation Law

Your Child's Legal Rights: An Overview

Your Rights in a Class Action Suit

Your Rights as a Tenant

Your Rights Under the Family and Medical Leave Act

You've Been Fired: Your Rights and Remedies

INTRODUCTION

According to the National Adoption Clearinghouse, more than 120,000 children are adopted in the United States each year. This Almanac sets forth the various types and circumstances of adoption, the adoption process, and the state and federal laws governing adoption. Consent requirements, termination of parental rights, and the rights of putative fathers are also examined.

This almanac discusses the costs and tax benefits of adoption, and the availability of adoption assistance for special needs children. Postadoption considerations, such as access to birth records and inheritance issues are discussed along with an overview of international adoption.

The Appendices provides applicable statutes, resource directories, and other pertinent information and data. The Glossary contains definitions of many of the terms used throughout the Almanac.

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CHAPTER 1: AN OVERVIEW OF ADOPTION

WHAT IS ADOPTION?

Adoption is defined as a court action in which an adult assumes legal and other responsibilities for another person, usually a minor. Adoptions occur for a number of reasons. For example, the birth parents may want the child to have a better life than they can provide. A young woman may be faced with an unplanned and unwanted pregnancy and the inability to raise a child. Some adoptive parents are relatives, or stepparents. Foster parents may also choose to adopt their foster children. In order for an adoption to take place, a person available to be adopted must be placed in the home of a person or persons eligible to adopt.

Adoptions are subject to state law. All states and the District of Columbia have laws that specify which persons are eligible as adopting parents, which persons can be adopted, and which persons or entities have the authority to make adoptive placements.

A table of state adoption statutes is set forth in Appendix 1 and a table of state adoption information websites is set forth in Appendix 2.

THE UNIFORM ADOPTION ACT

The Uniform Adoption Act (UAA) was adopted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL) in 1994, following five years of intensive discussions with the entire adoption field. The 1994 UAA is the third uniform act NCCUSL has developed and is intended to be a comprehensive statute addressing all areas of adoption law. The current UAA came about because there was a perceived need for uniformity among the states on adoption matters. The UAA, like all model acts, can be introduced and passed in whole or in part by the state legislatures, although to date it has not yet been adopted, in whole, by any state.

The text of the Uniform Adoption Act is set forth in Appendix 3.

WHO MAY ADOPT?

In general any single adult, or a husband and wife jointly, may be eligible to adopt. In some states, married persons may adopt singly if they are legally separated from their spouse or if their spouse is legally incompetent. In addition, a stepparent can adopt the birth child of his or her spouse. A stepparent can usually adopt a stepchild without the birth parent spouse joining in the adoption petition, provided the spouse consents to the adoption.

Eligibility by Age

State statutes dictate the age at which an individual is eligible to adopt. In approximately six states, including Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Washington, prospective parents must be 18 years of age to be eligible to adopt. In three states, Colorado, Delaware, and Oklahoma, the eligibility age is 21; and Georgia and Idaho specify age 25.

A few states allow minors to adopt under certain circumstances, such as when the minor is the spouse of an adult adoptive parent. In approximately six states, including California, Georgia, Nevada, New Jersey, South Dakota, and Utah, the adoptive parents must be at least 10 years older than the person to be adopted and, in Idaho, the adoptive parent must be at least 15 years older.

Eligibility by Residency

Approximately 17 states, including Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, require that petitioners for adoption be state residents.

The required period of residency ranges from 60 days to 1 year. There are exceptions to the residency requirement in some states. For example, in South Carolina and Indiana, a nonresident can adopt a child with special needs; and in Illinois, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Rhode Island, a nonresident may adopt through an agency.

Sexual Orientation of the Adoptive Parent

The statutory laws in most states are largely silent on the issue of adoption by gay and lesbian persons. At this time, only two states, Florida and Mississippi, explicitly prohibit adoption by homosexuals in their statutes. Utah bars adoption by persons who are cohabiting but not legally married, thus this language could be interpreted to encompass