

EXPLORING THE BOUNDARIES OF FAMILIES CREATED WITH KNOWN  
GAMETE PROVIDERS: WHO'S IN AND WHO'S OUT?

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- I. INTRODUCTION
- II. A TAXONOMY OF THE CASES
  - a. Single Women
  - b. Lesbian Couples
  - c. Insights from the Cases
- III. VALUES AND ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES FOR GAMETE DONATION LAWS
  - a. The law should provide clear and comprehensive rules governing the rights and responsibilities of parties using gametes from known providers
  - b. The law should not discriminate against unmarried opposite-sex couples or co-parents
  - c. The law should respect the integrity of single parents and same-sex parents
  - d. The law should accommodate the diversity of family arrangements created through gamete donation
    - i. Intentions are important, but they are not everything: preserving functional parenthood
    - ii. "Role models" do not equal "fathers"
    - iii. The law should provide limited legal recognition to active sperm providers
    - iv. The law should make room for families contemplating more than two parents
  - e. The law should be functional: recommendations
    - i. Written agreements should be enforceable
    - ii. Using forms to define status
    - iii. Physicians are useful but not essential
    - iv. Rules for in-home insemination
    - v. Default rules in the absence of a written statement of intent
- IV. CONCLUSION