



NATIONAL CENTER FOR LESBIAN RIGHTS

## ADOPTION BY LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUAL PARENTS: AN OVERVIEW OF CURRENT LAW

### I. INTRODUCTION: LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUAL PARENT FAMILIES.

#### A. A Growing Number of Children Live In Families With Two Same-Sex Parents.

Until recent decades, most children of lesbian, gay, and bisexual parents were the offspring of different-sex relationships where one of the parents later discovered his or her sexual orientation. In recent years, however, the increasing availability of donor insemination<sup>1</sup> and progress in combating antigay discrimination among private and public adoption agencies has resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of lesbian, gay, and bisexual couples who are planning families and parenting children.<sup>2</sup> Research indicates that as many as six million children and adults have a lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender parent, and census data shows that at least 220,000 children are being raised in same-sex couple households.<sup>3</sup>

#### B. Sexual Orientation Is Not Relevant to Parental Ability.

Sexual orientation is fundamentally irrelevant to a person's capacity to be a good parent. Social science research has confirmed what experience and common sense already suggest, namely, that love, stability, patience, and time to spend with a child are far more critical factors in being a good parent than a person's gender or sexual orientation. In fact, studies have found "a remarkable absence of distinguishing features between the lifestyles, child-rearing practices, and general demographic data" of lesbian and gay parents and those who are not gay.<sup>4</sup>

The American Academy of Pediatrics has confirmed that "[a] growing body of scientific literature demonstrates that children who grow up with 1 or 2 gay and/or lesbian parents fare as well in emotional, cognitive, social, sexual functioning as do children whose parents are heterosexual." American Academy of Pediatrics, *Technical Report: Coparent or Second-Parent Adoption by Same-Sex Parents*, 109 Pediatrics 341 (Feb. 2002). "Not a single study has found children of gay or lesbian parents to be disadvantaged in any significant respect relative to children of heterosexual parents. Indeed, the evidence to date suggests that home environments provided by gay and lesbian parents are as likely as those provided by heterosexual parents to support and enable children's psychosocial growth." American Psychological Association, *Lesbian and Gay Parenting: A Resource for Psychologists* 8 (1995). See also Golombok & Fisher, *Do Parents Influence the Sexual Orientation of Their Children? Findings From a Longitudinal Study of Lesbian Families*, 32(1) Developmental Psychology 3, 9 (1996) ("there is no evidence . . . to suggest that parents have a determining influence on the sexual orientation of their

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<sup>1</sup> See generally Meyer, *Legal, Psychological, and Medical Considerations in Lesbian Parenting*, 2 Law & Sexuality 248 (1992).

<sup>2</sup> See, e.g., Jess Well, ed., *Lesbians Raising Sons* (1997); April Martin, *The Lesbian and Gay Parenting Handbook* (1993); Cheri Pies, *Considering Parenthood* (1985); Joy Schulenberg, *Gay Parenting: A Complete Guide for Gay Men and Lesbians with Children* (1985).

<sup>3</sup> Gary Gates, *LGBT Parenting in the United States*, Williams Institute (2013), available at <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/LGBT-Parenting.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> Beverly Hoefter, *Children's Acquisition of Sex-Role Behavior in Lesbian-Mother Families*, 51 Am. J. of Orthopsychiatry 536 (1981). See also Rachel H. Farr et al., *Parenting and Child Development in Adoptive Families: Does Parental Sexual Orientation Matter?*, 14 Applied Developmental Sci. 164 (2010).

children”); and Melanie A. Gold, et al., *Children of Gay or Lesbian Parents*, *Pediatric Review*, Vol. 15, No. 9, 357 (Sept. 1994) (“There are no data to suggest that children who have gay or lesbian parents are different in any aspects of psychological, social, and sexual development from children in heterosexual households.”). In all respects, lesbians and gay men have proved to be just as committed to the parental role and just as capable of being good parents as their heterosexual counterparts. Charlotte Patterson, *Lesbian and Gay Parenthood*, in M.H. Bornstein, ed., *Handbook of Parenting* 255 (1996).

Based on this research, numerous mainstream health and child welfare organizations have condemned discrimination against lesbian, gay, and bisexual parents and have issued statements supporting second-parent and joint adoptions by lesbian, gay, and bisexual couples. Since 1976, for example, the American Psychological Association has affirmed that: “The sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation of natural, or prospective adoptive or foster parents should not be the sole or primary variable considered in custody or placement cases.” American Psychological Association, *Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Council of Representatives*, 32 *Am. Psychologist* 408, 432 (1977). See also, e.g., American Academy of Pediatrics, *Policy Statement on Co-parent and Second-parent Adoptions*, 109 *Pediatrics* 339-340 (Feb. 2002) (supporting “legislative and legal efforts to provide the possibility of adoption of the child by the second parent or co-parent in [same-sex parent] families”); American Academy of Family Physicians (2002, 2007) (resolution calling upon the Academy to establish policy and support legislation that would protect children in same-sex parent families); American Psychiatric Association (Dec. 2002) (statement endorsing the right of gay and lesbian couples to adopt); American Psychoanalytic Association, *Position Statement on Gay and Lesbian Parenting* (May 2002); Child Welfare League of America, *CWLA Standards of Excellence for Adoption Services* (2000) (standard regarding sexual orientation of applicants provides that “[a]pplicants should be fairly assessed on their abilities to successfully parent a child needing family membership and not on their appearance, differing lifestyle, or sexual preference.”); the National Association of Social Workers, *Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Issues Policy* (2005) (providing that NASW shall work for the adoption of policies and legislation to end all forms of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation).

## **II. LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUAL PEOPLE AS ADOPTIVE PARENTS: AN OVERVIEW OF CURRENT LAW.**

The growing need for adoptive homes and the growing visibility of lesbian, gay, and bisexual parent families has contributed to a dramatic decrease in anti-gay discrimination on the part of adoption agencies and courts. Despite this progress, however, significant obstacles to equal treatment still remain. In many states, gay, lesbian, and bisexual individuals or couples can adopt, and in some states they cannot. Moreover, whether or not an individual or couple can adopt within any particular state may depend upon what county they live in. The following is a brief description of the different types of adoption available to lesbian, gay, and bisexual parents and a brief overview of the current law.

### **A. Individual Adoptions.**

Every state permits unmarried individuals to adopt. Individual adoptions are adoptions in which an individual, unmarried person adopts a child who has been placed for adoption by his or her biological parent or parents, who have agreed to give up all of their parental rights. Individual adoptions may take place through: (1) a state child welfare or public adoption agency; (2) a private, state-authorized adoption agency; or (3) consensual arrangements between private parties, including everything from the adoption of the child of a relative, acquaintance or friend to the adoption of a child situated abroad and brought into the United States. Like all adoptions, individual adoptions must be reviewed and approved by a court and almost always include a home investigation by the state’s child welfare agency.

Until recently, Florida was the only state that categorically prohibited lesbians and gay individuals from becoming adoptive parents by statute. FLA. STAT. CH. 63.042(3) (“No person eligible to adopt under this

statute may adopt if that person is a homosexual.”)<sup>5</sup> Although the Eleventh Circuit held that Florida’s adoption ban did not violate the federal Constitution, *Lofton v. Sec’y of the Dep’t of Children & Family Servs.*, 358 F.3d 804 (11th Cir. 2004), Florida’s Third District Court of Appeal held that the ban had no rational basis and violated the equal protection guarantee of the Florida Constitution. *Fla. Dep’t of Children & Families v. X.X.G.*, 45 So.3d 79 (Fla. Ct. App. 2010). This decision is binding on all Florida trial courts. The Florida Department of Children and Families issued a memorandum instructing its staff to immediately cease questioning prospective adoptive parents about their sexual orientation and not consider sexual orientation as a factor in determining fitness to adopt. The Department’s staff is to focus instead on the quality of parenting that adoptive parents would provide, and their commitment to love an adopted child.

In addition, Mississippi prohibits “adoption by couples of the same gender.”<sup>6</sup> Although not specifically directed at lesbian, gay, and bisexual people, Utah prohibits adoptions by “a person who is cohabiting in a relationship that is not a legally valid and binding marriage under the laws of this state.”<sup>7</sup> Utah also gives a preference to married couples over any single adult in adoptions or foster care placement.<sup>8</sup> Arizona gives a preference to married couples over a single adult in adoption placement.<sup>9</sup> Arkansas previously prohibited anyone cohabiting with an unmarried partner from adopting or being a foster parent, but the Arkansas Supreme Court invalidated this statute as unconstitutional.<sup>10</sup> The Court held that the law impermissibly burdened the constitutional right of prospective foster and adoptive parents to privacy under the Arkansas Constitution, and struck down the law.

In all other states, lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals are, at least theoretically, eligible to adopt. The “best interest of the child” is the primary criterion for approving an adoption, although there is considerable flexibility in the factors that may be taken into account in evaluating an adoptive parent’s suitability. In practice, judicial reaction to openly lesbian, gay, and bisexual adoptive parents ranges from supportive acceptance to overt hostility. In *In re Adoption of Evan*, 583 N.Y.S.2d 997 (Sur. Ct. 1992), for example, the judge held that “an open lesbian relationship is not a reason to deny adoption” because “a child’s best interest is not predicated on or controlled by parental sexual orientation.”<sup>11</sup> In *In re Adoption of Charles B.*, 552 N.E.2d 884 (Ohio 1990), the Ohio Supreme Court approved the adoption of a child with a disability by a gay man, holding that “nonmarital sexual conduct” (including “homosexual activity”) must be shown to have a direct adverse impact on the child before it can be a basis for denying an adoption petition. At the opposite end of the spectrum, the Arizona Court of Appeals upheld the denial of an adoption petition brought by a bisexual man, on the ground that “he testified that it was possible that he at some future time would have some type of homosexual relationship with another man.” *In re Appeal in Pima County Juvenile Action B-10489*, 727 P.2d 830 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1986).

## **B. Second-parent and Joint Adoptions.**

Second-parent adoption (also called co-parent adoption) is a legal procedure that allows a same-sex partner to adopt her or his partner’s biological or adoptive child without terminating the first legal parent’s rights. Joint adoption is a legal procedure in which both partners in a couple simultaneously adopt a child who, at least in the usual case, has no biological or pre-existing adopting relationship to either party.

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<sup>5</sup> The Florida statute applies to adoption only and did not prohibit lesbians and gay men from being foster parents. See *Matthews v. Weinberg*, 645 So.2d 487 (Fla. Ct. App. 1994) (holding that lesbians and gay men may not be excluded from being foster parents).

<sup>6</sup> MISS. CODE ANN. §93-17-3(2).

<sup>7</sup> UTAH CODE ANN. §78B-6-117(3)(b).

<sup>8</sup> UTAH CODE §§ 78A-6-307(19), 78B-6-117 (4).

<sup>9</sup> Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 8-103.

<sup>10</sup> *Arkansas Dept. of Human Services v. Cole*, 2011 Ark. 145 (Ark. April 7, 2011) (striking Arkansas Initiative Act 1 (2008) as violating the Arkansas Constitution).

<sup>11</sup> New York administrative regulations prohibit the denial of an adoption solely on the basis of the applicant’s marital status or sexual orientation. N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 18, § 421.16 (d), (h)(2).

Second-parent and joint adoptions protect children in same-sex parent families by giving the child the legal security of having two legal parents, entitling them to crucial financial benefits, including inheritance rights, wrongful death and other tort damages, Social Security benefits, and child support. In many situations, second-parent adoptions are important to ensure health insurance coverage for the child and to allow both parents to make medical decisions for the child. Moreover, second parent and joint adoptions foster children's emotional and developmental health by recognizing the children's actual relationship to both adults in such families. Second-parent adoptions also protect the rights of the same-sex second parent, by ensuring that he or she will continue to have a legally recognized parental relationship to the child if the couple separates or if the biological (or original adoptive) parent dies or becomes incapacitated or incarcerated.

Most state adoption statutes provide that a married person can adopt his or her spouse's child without affecting the parental rights of the other spouse, but do not specifically allow an unmarried couple to adopt in this way. Given that most states do not recognize marriages between same-sex couples, the key legal question for courts ruling on second-parent adoptions has been whether to forego an overly literal and rigid interpretation of state adoption statutes in order to advance the statute's underlying purpose of promoting the child's best interests. See, e.g., *In re Adoption of B.L.V.B.*, 628 A.2d 1271, 1276 (Vt. 1993) (“[O]ur paramount concern should be with the effect of our laws on the reality of children's lives. . . . [the nonbiological mother] has acted as a parent of [the children] from the moment they were born. To deny legal protection of their relationship, as a matter of law, is inconsistent with the children's best interests and therefore with the public policy of this state.”); *Matter of Adoption of Two Children by H.N.R.*, 666 A.2d 535, 539 (N.J. Super. Ct. App. Div. 1995) (“Where the mother's same-sex partner has, with the mother's consent, participation and cooperation, assumed a full parental role in the life of the mother's child, and where the child is consequently bonded to the partner in a loving, functional parental relationship, the stepparent provision . . . should not be narrowly interpreted so as to defeat an adoption that is clearly in the child's best interests.”).

Over the past two decades, second-parent adoptions have been granted in a steadily growing number of state and county jurisdictions. States that recognize marriage between same-sex couples, as well as states that provide comprehensive domestic partnerships or civil unions, allow couples joined in these legal unions to use the stepparent adoption procedures that married couples may use. Domestic partner and civil union adoptions have the same effect as a second parent adoption, but they are often faster and less expensive than second parent adoptions. The following states and the District of Columbia have established laws that explicitly allow same-sex couples to adopt, either through a second parent adoption or through stepparent adoption procedures: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and the District of

Columbia.<sup>12</sup> Second-parent adoptions have also been granted by trial court judges in certain counties in many states, including: Alaska, Georgia, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, and West Virginia. There are undoubtedly counties in other states that have granted second parent adoptions.

Appellate courts in Alabama, Kansas, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, and Wisconsin<sup>13</sup> have held that second-parent adoptions are not permissible under their respective adoption statutes, and a Kentucky appellate court noted that an unmarried couple cannot use the stepparent adoption procedures in Kentucky to establish legal parentage for both partners.<sup>14</sup>

In addition, states that recognize same-sex couples' marriages or have comprehensive registered domestic partnership or civil union laws should permit step-parent adoptions for those couples. The laws recognizing relationships between same-sex couples are complex and frequently change. For information about relationship recognition in a particular state, see NCLR's publication *Marriage, Domestic Partnerships, and Civil Unions: An Overview of Relationship Recognition for Same-Sex Couples in the United States*, available at [www.nclrights.org](http://www.nclrights.org).

### III. ADOPTION PROVIDES CRUCIAL LEGAL PROTECTION TO CHILDREN OF LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUAL FAMILIES.

In the absence of a legally protected parental relationship, a child cannot claim financial support or inheritance rights from the second parent; is not entitled to Social Security benefits retirement benefits or state worker's compensation benefits if the second parent dies or becomes incapacitated or incarcerated; and is ineligible for health insurance or other insurance benefits from the second parent's employer. Moreover, a child may be denied essential care if the second parent is, in the event of an emergency in which the legal parent is unavailable, unable to consent to medical treatment for the child, or even to visit his or her own child in a hospital emergency room.

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<sup>12</sup>*Sharon S. v. Superior Court*, 73 P.3d 554 (Cal. 2003); CAL. FAM. CODE §§ 9000, 297.5, 308(b)-(c)); COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 19-5-203(1), 19-5-208(5), 19-5-210(1.5), 19-5-211(1.5)); COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 14-15-107, 14-15-117, 19-5-202(5)); CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 45a-724(a)(3); CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. §§ 45a-724(a)(2), 46b-20(4); DEL. CODE tit. 13, §§ 903, 201 *et seq.*, 101; *M.M.D. v. B.H.M.*, 662 A.2d 837 (D.C. 1995); D.C. CODE §§ 16-302, 46-401; HAW. REV. STAT. §§ 578-16, 572B-9, 572-1; *In re Petition of K.M. & D.M.*, 653 N.E.2d 888 (Ill. App. Ct. 1995); 750 Ill. Comp. Stat. 50/2; 750 Ill. Comp. Stat. 75/20; *In re Adoption of M.M.G.C.*, 785 N.E.2d 267 (Ind. Ct. App. 2003); *In re Adoption of K.S.P.*, 804 N.E.2d 1253 (Ind. Ct. App. 2004)); *In re Infant Girl W.* 785 N.E.2d 267 (Ind. App. 2006); Iowa Code § 600.4; *Varnum v. Brien*, 763 N.W.2d 862 (Iowa 2009); *Adoption of M.A.*, 2007 ME 123 (Me. 2007); ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 19-A, § 650-A; MD. CODE. ANN., FAM. LAW § 2-201; *In re Adoption of Tammy*, 619 N.E.2d 315 (Mass. 1993); MASS. GEN. LAWS ANN. ch. 210 § 1; *Goodridge v. Dep't of Pub. Health*, 440 Mass. 309 (2003); MINN. LAWS, ch. 259, § 259.59; MINN. LAWS ch. 74, § 2; NEV. REV. STAT. §§ 127.045, 122A.200; N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 170-B:4, 457:1-a; *In re the Adoption of Two Children by H.N.R.*, 666 A.2d 535 (N.J. Super. Ct. App. Div. 1995); N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 9:3-50, 37:1-31; *Garden State Equality v. Dow*, No. L-1729-11 (N.J. Sup. Ct. Sept. 27, 2013) stay denied 2013 WL 5687193 (N.J., Oct. 18, 2013). *In re Jacob, In re Dana*, 660 N.E.2d 397 (N.Y. 1995); N.Y. Dom. Rel. Law §§ 110, 10-a; *Eldredge v. Taylor*, 2014 OK 92 (2014); *In re Adoption of R.B.F. & R.C.F.*, 803 A.2d 1195 (Pa. 2002); R.I. GEN. LAWS §§ 15-7-4, 15-1-1 *et seq.*; *In re Adoption of B.L.V.B. & E.L.V.B.*, 628 A.2d 1271 (Vt. 1993); VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 15A, § 1-102(b); VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 15A, § 4-101; VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 15 §§ 1a *et seq.*, 1204; WASH. REV. CODE §§ 26.33.100, 26.04.010, 26.60.100.

<sup>13</sup>*See, In re Adoption of K.R.S.*, 109 So.3d 176 (Ala. Ct. App. 2012); *Adoption of I.M.*, 48 Kan.App.2d 343 (Kan. Ct. App. 2012); *In re Adoption of Luke*, 640 N.W.2d 374 (Neb. 2002); *Boseman v. Jarrell*, 704 S.E.2d 494 (N.C. 2010); *In re Adoption of Doe*, 719 N.E.2d 1071 (Ohio Ct. App. 1998); *Interest of Angel Lace M.*, 516 N.W.2d 678 (Wis. 1994).

<sup>14</sup>*S.J.L.S. v. T.L.S.*, 265 S.W.3d 804 (Ct. App. Ky. 2008) (holding that the biological mother could not challenge her partner's adoption of the child more than a year after the adoption was finalized).

Second-parent or joint adoption is also critical to protect the child's right to financial support and to a continuing relationship with the second parent if the parents separate. Courts in family law situations generally attempt to ensure ongoing contact between a child and both of his or her parents, even when the family unit is no longer intact, based on the recognition that ongoing contact with the parents is almost invariably in the best interest of the children, because "children generally will sustain serious emotional harm when deprived of emotional benefits flowing from a true parent-child relationship." *Guardianship of Phillip B.*, 139 Cal. App. 3d 407, 422 (Cal. 1983). In the absence of a legally defined parent-child relationship, children of lesbian, gay, and bisexual parents are sometimes deprived of this right. See *Music v. Rachford*, 654 So.2d 1234 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1995) (court has "no inherent authority to award visitation" to a non-biological lesbian parent). But see *E.N.O. v. L.M.M.*, 429 Mass. 824 (Mass. 1999) (non-biological, same-sex partner was granted visitation as a "de facto" parent); *V.C. v. M.J.B.*, 163 N.J. 200 (N.J. 2000) (non-biological lesbian parent was entitled to visitation as a "psychological parent" of child); *Rubano v. DiCenzo*, 759 A.2d 959 (R.I. 2000) (court enforced the parties' written agreement to allow the former same-sex partner to have visitation with the child).

Similarly, in the absence of a second-parent or joint adoption, a child whose legal parent dies or is incapacitated or incarcerated may be taken away from the second parent and become a ward of the state, or be placed in foster care or with relatives of the legal parent with whom the child has no bond. Even if the legal parent has nominated the second parent as the child's guardian in his or her will, there is no requirement that courts approve this nomination, and relatives of the legal parent can challenge the nomination. Such challenges have led to expensive and time-consuming litigation and have caused emotional trauma to the children involved in such disputes.<sup>15</sup>

A case in District of Columbia provides a vivid illustration of the critical difference that second-parent or joint adoption can make in protecting children in lesbian, gay or bisexual parent families. Victoria Lane and Laura Solomon were each granted a second-parent adoption of Victoria's biological child, Maya, and Laura's biological child, Tessa, by a District of Columbia trial court. *Matter of Petition of L.S.*, 119 Daily Wash. L. Rep. 2249 (D.C. Super Ct., Aug. 30, 1991). Two years later, Victoria Lane was killed in an automobile accident. Due to the second-parent adoption, there was no need for Laura, the surviving parent, to undergo any court action to protect her relationship with her deceased partner's child. Both children were eligible for Social Security survivor benefits, and both were permitted to file an action for wrongful-death. If a second-parent adoption had not been in place, both children's financial stability would have been seriously impaired, and Maya might well have undergone the additional trauma of being legally separated from her second mom. See Deb Price, *Girl Would Be Orphan If They'd Lost the Battle*, Minneapolis Star-Tribune, Jan. 5, 1994 at 4E.

#### **IV. WHAT SAME-SEX PARENTS CAN DO IF STEP-PARENT, SECOND-PARENT OR JOINT ADOPTION IS NOT AVAILABLE.**

In jurisdictions where step-parent, second-parent or joint adoption is not available, lesbian, gay, and bisexual parents can attempt to protect their relationship with their children through a variety of privately executed documents: wills, guardianship agreements, authorization to consent to emergency medical treatments, and other private documents. For more information please see NCLR's Life Lines publication at <http://www.nclrights.org/lifelines>.

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<sup>15</sup> See, e.g., *In re Pearlman*, 15 Fam. L. Rep. (BNA) 1355 (Fla. Cir. Ct. May 30, 1989) (following the death of the biological mother, the non-biological mother had to petition to invalidate the child's adoption by the biological mother's parents, who had first denied the non-biological mother visitation and then adopted the child without her knowledge or consent); and *In re Hatzopoulos*, Fam. Law Rep. (BNA) 2075 (Colo. Juv. Ct. 1977) (following the biological mother's death, the non-biological mother had to go through a protracted court battle to regain custody of her child after custody was initially placed with the biological mother's aunt and uncle).

While same-sex parents willingly assume these obligations, these documents do not create a legally recognized parental relationship, and they are vastly inferior to the security and protection of legal recognition through adoption.

## **V. CONCLUSION**

Lesbian, gay, and bisexual people have fought hard for legal rights in the area of family law (including custody and visitation rights, domestic partnership benefits, sick-leave benefits, marriage, and adoption) because they want to strengthen and preserve their family ties, particularly with their children. As same-sex parent families become more numerous and more visible, courts and other institutions are integrating lesbian, gay, and bisexual parent families into the framework of existing family law protections. Each child deserves a home and all the love and care that parents can provide. Each child is entitled to the emotional security that follows from legal recognition of his or her family relationships.

For all of these reasons, courts should evaluate prospective adoptive parents on the basis of their individual character and ability to parent, not on their sexual orientation, and courts should grant second parent or joint adoptions when they are in a child's best interests.

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