

**Subject** Assisted reproduction; use of donated semen or ovum

**Authors** Cantrell and others

**Analyst** Mary Mullen

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## Overview

Minnesota law currently has a law that determines when a husband is treated as the father of his wife's child if the wife has used donated sperm to conceive. The law does not contemplate what happens if the wife uses a donated ova, or what happens if donor semen is used by a women who is not married.

This bill clarifies what the rights of donors are for both semen and ova and what the rights of spouses are when donated semen and ova are used by a couple to conceive.

## Summary

Section	Description
1	<p><b>Assisted reproduction.</b></p> <p>This section updates the use of the term insemination and artificial insemination which only refers to the donation of semen and instead uses the broader term of assisted reproduction which can apply to both ova and semen donation.</p> <p><b>Subd. 1. Spouse treated as biological parent.</b> Provides that when a woman who uses sperm donation or egg donation to conceive with her spouse, then the spouse can be treated as the parent of the child that she conceives. The spouse must provide written consent.</p> <p><b>Subd. 2. Donor not treated as biological parent.</b> Clarifies that sperm donors and egg donors are not treated as biological parents of the children conceived using their genetic material, unless they are the spouse of the person conceiving such as in the case of IVF.</p> <p>The exception to this is when the court finds that there is satisfactory evidence that the donor and the woman who is conceiving the child intended for the donor to be the parent.</p>



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