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## State of Minnesota

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A bill for an act

modifying custody award procedures; amending Minnesota Statutes 2020, sections

relating to children; modifying provisions for termination of parental rights;

NINETY-SECOND SESSION

H. F. No. 409

01/28/2021 Authored by Stephenson, Fischer and Her
The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary Finance and Civil Law

1.4 1.5	260C.301, by adding a subdivision; 518.619, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 518.
1.6	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:
1.7	Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 260C.301, is amended by adding a subdivision
1.8	to read:
1.9	Subd. 1a. Termination; conception due to criminal sexual conduct. (a) The juvenile
1.10	court may upon petition by a parent terminate all rights of the other parent to a child if it
1.11	finds, by clear and convincing evidence, the other parent:
1.12	(1) committed criminal sexual conduct as described in section 609.342 or 609.344; and
1.13	(2) the criminal sexual conduct resulted in the conception of the child.
1.14	(b) For the purposes of proving a parent has committed criminal sexual conduct as
1.15	described in section 609.342 or 609.344, any of the following is conclusive evidence that
1.16	the parent committed criminal sexual conduct against the other parent: proof of a criminal
1.17	conviction, as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 5; an Alford plea; a Norgaard plea; a
1.18	no contest plea; or any other judicial admission or finding of guilt, regardless of whether
1.19	the adjudication was stayed or executed.

Section 1.

12/01/20 REVISOR BD/DD 21-00300

Sec. 2. [518.1791] EFFECT ON CUSTODY AND PA	ARENTING TIME.

CONCEDTION DUE TO CDIMINAL	CEVILAT	CONDUCT
<b>CONCEPTION DUE TO CRIMINAL</b>	SEAUAL	CONDUCI.

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2.3	(a) In any proceeding under section 518.131, 518.17, 518.175, or 518.18, a party may
2.4	file a motion to stay the proceeding pending a hearing on allegations, supported by an
2.5	affidavit, that the other party committed criminal sexual conduct as described in section
2.6	609.342 or 609.344 and the criminal sexual conduct resulted in the conception of the child.
2.7	The court must grant the motion and stay the proceeding pending the outcome of a hearing
2.8	on the motion.
2.9	(b) Upon a finding that the motioning party has proven the allegations by clear and

- (b) Upon a finding that the motioning party has proven the allegations by clear and convincing evidence, the court must enter an order awarding:
- 2.11 (1) sole legal and sole physical custody of the child to the motioning party; and
- 2.12 (2) no parenting time with the child to the other party.
  - (c) For the purposes of proving a party has committed criminal sexual conduct as described in section 609.342 or 609.344, any of the following is conclusive evidence that the party committed criminal sexual conduct against the other party: proof of a criminal conviction, as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 5; an Alford plea; a Norgaard plea; a no contest plea; or any other judicial admission or finding of guilt, regardless of whether the adjudication was stayed or executed.
  - (d) Upon a finding that the motioning party has not proven the allegations by clear and convincing evidence, the court shall lift the stay.
    - (e) Records maintained by the court regarding proceedings on a motion subject to this section are not accessible to the public except by court order for the purpose of enforcing the order in the proceeding or for other good cause as determined by the court.
- 2.24 (f) Nothing in this section prevents the motioning party from taking legal action to obtain 2.25 an order for child support.
- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 518.619, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. **Exception.** If the court determines that there is probable cause that one of the parties, or a child of a party, has been physically or sexually abused by the other party, or that a parent has filed a motion under section 518.1791, the court shall not require or refer the parties to mediation or any other process that requires parties to meet and confer without counsel, if any, present.

Sec. 3. 2