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1	Sente BILL NO. 326
2	INTRODUCED BY Turney
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4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO ALLOW INVALIDATION
5 OF MARRIAGES ENTERED INTO BY WRITTEN DECLARATION UPON THE
6 SAME TERMS AS INVALIDATION OF SOLEMNIZED MARRIAGES; AMENDING
7 SECTION 48-311, R-C-M- 1947-"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Section 48-311, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to read as follows:

"48-311. Declaration of invalidity. (1) The district
court shall enter its decree declaring the invalidity of a
marriage entered into under the following circumstances:

- (a) a party lacked capacity to consent to the marriage at the time the marriage was either solemnized or entered into by written declaration, either because of mental incapacity or infirmity or because of the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other incapacitating substances, or a party was induced to enter into a marriage by force or duress, or by fraud involving the essentials of marriage;
- (b) a party lacks the physical capacity to consummate the marriage by sexual intercourse, and at the time the marriage was solemnized the other party did not know of the incapacity.

- 1 (c) a party was under the age of sixteen (16) years or
  2 was aged sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years and did not
  3 have the consent of his parents or guardian or judicial
  4 approval; or
  - (d) the marriage is prohibited.

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- 6 (2) A declaration of invalidity under subsection
  7 (1)(a) through (c) may be sought by any of the following
  8 persons and must be commenced within the times specified,
  9 but in no event may a declaration of invalidity be sought
  10 after the death of either party to the marriage:
  - (a) for lack of capacity to consent because of mental incapacity or infirmity, no later than one (1) year after the petitioner obtained knowledge of the described condition;
  - (b) for lack of capacity to consent because of the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other incapacitating substances, no later than one (1) year after the petitioner obtained knowledge of the described condition;
  - (c) for lack of capacity to consent because of force, duress or fraud, no later than two (2) years after the petitioner obtained knowledge of the described condition;
- 22 (d) for the reason set forth in subsection (1)(b), by 23 either party, no later than four (4) years after the 24 petitioner obtained knowledge of the described condition;
- 25 (e) for the reason set forth in subsection (1)(c), by

the underaged party, his parent or guardian, prior to the time the underaged party reaches the age at which he could have married without satisfying the omitted requirement.

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- (3). A declaration of invalidity for the reason set forth in subsection (1)(d) may be sought by either party, the legal spouse in case of a bigamous marriage, the county attorney, or a child of either party, at any time prior to the death of one (1) of the parties.
- 9 (4) Children born of a manriage declared invalid are 10 legitimate.
- 11 (5) Unless the court finds, after a consideration of all relevant circumstances, including the effect of a 12 13 retroactive degree on third parties, that the interests of 14 justice would be served by making the decree not retroactive, it shall declare the marriage invalid as of the 15 date of the marriage. The provisions of this act relating 16 £7 to property rights of the spouses, maintenance, support, and 18 custody of children on dissolution of marriage are 19 applicable to nonretroactive decrees of invalidity."

SENATE BILL NO. 326

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Approved by Committee on Judiciary

2	INTRODUCED BY TURNAGE
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4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO ALLOW CLARIFY THE
5	INVALIDATION OF MARRIAGES ENTEREDINTOBYWRITTEN
6	0E6E48AF10NUPONFH6SAM6F6RMSASINVAE1DAF10NOF
7	SOLEMNIZED-MARRIAGES; AMENDING SECTION 48-311, R.C.M. 1947.
8	
3	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
0	Section 1. Section 48-311, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to
1	read as follows:
2	"48-311. Declaration of invalidity. (1) The district
. 3	court shall enter its decree declaring the invalidity of a
۱4	marriage entered into under the following circumstances:
5	(a) a party lacked capacity to consent to the marriage
16	at the time the marriage was <u>either</u> solemnized <u>or entered</u>
7	<u>into bywrittendeclaration</u> , either because of mental
18	incapacity or infirmity or because of the influence of
l 9	alcohol, drugs, or other incapacitating substances, or a
20	party was induced to enter into a marriage by force or
21	duress, or by fraud involving the essentials of marriage;
22	(b) a party lacks the physical capacity to consummate
23	the marriage by sexual intercourse, and at the time the
24	marriage was <del>solemnized <u>ENTERED</u> INTO</del> the other party did not
25	know of the incapacity.

- 1 (c) a party was under the age of sixteen (16) years or 2 was aged sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years and did not 3 have the consent of his parents or guardian or judicial 4 approval; or
- (d) the marriage is prohibited.

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- 6 {2} A declaration of invalidity under subsection
  7 (1)(a) through (c) may be sought by any of the following
  8 persons and must be commenced within the times specified,
  9 but in no event may a declaration of invalidity be sought
  10 after the death of either party to the marriage:
- 11 (a) for lack of capacity to consent because of mental 12 incapacity or infirmity, no later than one (1) year after 13 the petitioner obtained knowledge of the described 14 condition;
  - (b) for lack of capacity to consent because of the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other incapacitating substances, no later than one (1) year after the petitioner obtained knowledge of the described condition;
- 19 (c) for lack of capacity to consent because of force.
  20 duress or fraud, no later than two (2) years after the
  21 petitioner obtained knowledge of the described condition;
  - (d) for the reason set forth in subsection (1)(b), by either party, no later than four (4) years after the petitioner obtained knowledge of the described condition;
  - (e) for the reason set forth in subsection (1)(c), by

SB 326

the underaged party, his parent or guardian, prior to the time the underaged party reaches the age at which he could have married without satisfying the omitted requirement.

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- (3) A declaration of invalidity for the reason set forth in subsection (1)(d) may be sought by either party, the legal spouse in case of a bigamous marriage, the county attorney, or a child of either party, at any time prior to the death of one (1) of the parties.
- (4) Children born of a marriage declared invalid are legitimate.
- (5) Unless the court finds, after a consideration of all relevant circumstances, including the effect of a retroactive decree on third parties, that the interests of justice would be served by making the decree not retroactive, it shall declare the marriage invalid as of the date of the marriage. The provisions of this act relating to property rights of the spouses, maintenance, support, and custody of children on dissolution of marriage are applicable to nonretroactive decrees of invalidity."

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ı	SENATE BILL NO. 326
2	INTRODUCED BY TURNAGE

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A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO ALLOW CLARIFY THE

INVALIDATION OF MARRIAGES ENTERED---INTO---BY--WRITTEN

OEGLARATION--UPON--THE--SAME--TERMS---AS---INVALIDATION---OF

SOLEMNIZEO-MARRIAGES; AMENDING SECTION 48-311, R.C.M. 1947."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Section 48-311. R.C.M. 1947. is amended to read as follows:

"48-311. Declaration of invalidity. (1) The district court shall enter its decree declaring the invalidity of a marriage entered into under the following circumstances:

(a) a party lacked capacity to consent to the marriage at the time the marriage was <u>sither</u> solemnized or <u>entered</u> into <u>by-written-declaration</u>, either because of mental incapacity or infirmity or because of the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other incapacitating substances, or a party was induced to enter into a marriage by force or duress, or by fraud involving the essentials of marriage;

(b) a party lacks the physical capacity to consummate the marriage by sexual intercourse, and at the time the marriage was solemnized ENIERED INTO the other party did not know of the incapacity.

1 (c) a party was under the age of sixteen (16) years or
2 was aged sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years and did not
3 have the consent of his parents or guardian or judicial
4 approval; or

- (d) the marriage is prohibited.
- 6 (2) A declaration of invalidity under subsection
  7 (1)(a) through (c) may be sought by any of the following
  8 persons and must be commenced within the times specified.
  9 but in no event may a declaration of invalidity be sought
  10 after the death of either party to the marriage:
  - (a) for lack of capacity to consent because of mental incapacity or infirmity, no later than one (1) year after the petitioner obtained knowledge of the described condition;
- 15 (b) for lack of capacity to consent because of the 16 influence of alcohol, drugs, or other incapacitating 17 substances, no later than one (1) year after the petitioner 18 obtained knowledge of the described condition;
- 19 (c) for lack of capacity to consent because of force,
  20 duress or fraud, no later than two (2) years after the
  21 petitioner obtained knowledge of the described condition;
- 22 (d) for the reason set forth in subsection (1)(b), by 23 either party, no later than four (4) years after the 24 petitioner obtained knowledge of the described condition;
- 25 (e) for the reason set forth in subsection (1)(c), by

1 the underaged party, his parent or quardian, prior to the 2 time the underaged party reaches the age at which he could have married without satisfying the omitted requirement.

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- 4 (3) A declaration of invalidity for the reason set 5 forth in subsection (1)(d) may be sought by either party. 6 the legal spouse in case of a bigamous marriage, the county 7 attorney, or a child of either party, at any time prior to 8 the death of one (1) of the parties.
- 9 (4) Children born of a marriage declared invalid are legitimate. 10
- 11 (5) Unless the court finds, after a consideration of 12 all relevant circumstances, including the effect of a 13 retroactive decree on third parties, that the interests of justice would be served by making the decree not 14 15 retroactive, it shall declare the marriage invalid as of the 16 date of the marriage. The provisions of this act relating 17 to property rights of the spouses, maintenance, support, and 18 custody of children on dissolution of marriage are applicable to nonretroactive decrees of invalidity." 19

1	SENATE BILL NO. 326
2	INTRODUCED BY TURNAGE

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A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO ALLOW CLARIFY THE

INVALIDATION OF MARRIAGES ENTERED—INTO—BY—WRITTEN

BEGLARATION—UPON—THE—SAME—TERMS—AS—INVALIDATION—OF

SOLEMNIZED—MARRIAGES; AMENDING SECTION 48—311, R.C. M. 1947."

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3 nave the consent of his parents or guardian or judicial
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  - (b) for lack of capacity to consent because of the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other incapacitating substances, no later than one (1) year after the petitioner obtained knowledge of the described condition;
- 19 (c) for lack of capacity to consent because of force, 20 duress or fraud, no later than two (2) years after the 21 petitioner obtained knowledge of the described condition;
- 22 (d) for the reason set forth in subsection (1)(b), by 23 either party, no later than four (4) years after the 24 petitioner obtained knowledge of the described condition;
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- the unceraged party, his parent or guardian, prior to the time the underaged party reaches the age at which he could have married without satisfying the omitted requirement.
  - (3) A declaration of invalidity for the reason set forth in subsection (1)(d) may be sought by either party, the legal spouse in case of a bigamous marriage, the county attorney, or a child of either party, at any time prior to the death of one (1) of the parties.

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- (4) Children born of a marriage declared invalid are legitimate.
- (5) Unless the court finds, after a consideration of all relevant circumstances, including the effect of a retroactive decree on third parties, that the interests of justice would be served by making the decree not retroactive, it shall declare the marriage invalid as of the date of the marriage. The provisions of this act relating to property rights of the spouses, maintenance, support, and custody of children on dissolution of marriage are applicable to nonretroactive decrees of invalidity."