SENATE BILL NO. 433

INTRODUCED BY WILLIAMS

IN THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 15, 1989	INTRODUCED AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.
	FIRST READING.
FEBRUARY 17, 1989	COMMITTEE RECOMMEND BILL DO PASS. REPORT ADOPTED.
FEBRUARY 18, 1989	PRINTING REPORT.
FEBRUARY 20, 1989	SECOND READING, DO PASS.
	ENGROSSING REPORT.
FEBRUARY 21, 1989	THIRD READING, PASSED. AYES, 50; NOES, 0.
	TRANSMITTED TO HOUSE.
	IN THE HOUSE
FEBRUARY 21, 1989	INTRODUCED AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.
FEBRUARY 28, 1989	FIRST READING.
MARCH 22, 1989	COMMITTEE RECOMMEND BILL BE CONCURRED IN. REPORT ADOPTED.
MARCH 28, 1989	SECOND READING, CONCURRED IN.
MARCH 29, 1989	THIRD READING, CONCURRED IN. AYES, 95; NOES, 0.

RETURNED TO SENATE.

IN THE SENATE

MARCH 29, 1989

RECEIVED FROM HOUSE.

SENT TO ENROLLING.

REPORTED CORRECTLY ENROLLED.

1

1	Servery BILL NO. 433
2	INTRODUCED BY Willy
3	
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT AUTHORIZING STATE
5	DISTRICT COURTS TO EXERCISE PERSONAL JURISDICTION OVER A
6	NONRESIDENT PARENT IN A CHILD SUPPORT ACTION WHEN THE
7	NONRESIDENT PARENT HAS SIGNIFICANT TIES TO THIS STATE."
8	
9	WHEREAS, the state of Montana has both a social and an
0	economic interest in ensuring that minor children residing
1	in or having significant connections with this state receive
12	ample financial support from their nonresident parents; and
13	WHEREAS, the procedure established by the Uniform
14	Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act of 1968 (URESA), while
15	valuable in many instances, sometimes causes delay in
16	obtaining support orders; and
17	WHEREAS, empowering state district courts to adjudicate
18	child support actions over nonresident parents with ties to
19	the state of Montana will enhance child support collection
20	efforts; and
21	WHEREAS, enactment of [this act] will permit Montana
22	courts to exercise the most extensive jurisdiction over
23	child support actions involving nonresident parents as is
24	permissible under the constitutions of the United States and
25	Montana.

2	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
3	NEW SECTION. Section 1. Child support jurisdiction
4	nonresident parent. A court of this state that is competent
5	to decide child support matters may exercise personal
6	jurisdiction over a nonresident parent in a child support
7	determination in the initial or modification decree if:
8	(1) the nonresident parent has resided with the child
9	in this state;
10	(2) (a) the nonresident parent maintained a marital
11	domicile in this state from which the child was conceived or
12	adopted; and
13	(b) the other party to the marital relationship or the
14	child resides within this state;
15	(3) the child was conceived or adopted within this
16	state when at least one parent was a resident; or
17	(4) there is any basis consistent with the
18	constitutions of this state and the United States for th
19	exercise of the personal jurisdiction.
20	NEW SECTION. Section 2. Severability. If a part of
21	[this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are severabl
22	from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [thi
23	act] is invalid in one or more of its applications, the par
24	remains in effect in all valid applications that ar

severable from the invalid applications.

Montana Legislative Council

-End--2- INTRODUCED BILL SB433

1

25

APPROVED BY COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

1 BILL NO. 433
2 INTRODUCED BY WILLIAM BILL NO. 433

-

5

6

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT AUTHORIZING STATE DISTRICT COURTS TO EXERCISE PERSONAL JURISDICTION OVER A NONRESIDENT PARENT IN A CHILD SUPPORT ACTION WHEN THE NONRESIDENT PARENT HAS SIGNIFICANT TIES TO THIS STATE."

7 8 9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

WHEREAS, the state of Montana has both a social and an economic interest in ensuring that minor children residing in or having significant connections with this state receive ample financial support from their nonresident parents; and WHEREAS, the procedure established by the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act of 1968 (URESA), while valuable in many instances, sometimes causes delay in obtaining support orders; and

WHEREAS, empowering state district courts to adjudicate child support actions over nonresident parents with ties to the state of Montana will enhance child support collection efforts; and

whereas, enactment of [this act] will permit Montana courts to exercise the most extensive jurisdiction over child support actions involving nonresident parents as is permissible under the constitutions of the United States and Montana.

M		
Montana	Legislative	Council

2	BE	\mathbf{IT}	ENACTED	BY	THE	LEGISLATURE	OF	THE	STATE	OF.	MONTANA:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. Child support jurisdiction -
nonresident parent. A court of this state that is competent

to decide child support matters may exercise personal

jurisdiction over a nonresident parent in a child support

determination in the initial or modification decree if:

- 8 (1) the nonresident parent has resided with the child9 in this state;
- 10 (2) (a) the nonresident parent maintained a marital

 11 domicile in this state from which the child was conceived or

 12 adopted; and
- (b) the other party to the marital relationship or the child resides within this state;
- 15 (3) the child was conceived or adopted within this 16 state when at least one parent was a resident; or
- 17 (4) there is any basis consistent with the 18 constitutions of this state and the United States for the 19 exercise of the personal jurisdiction.
- NEW SECTION. Section 2. Severability. If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are

-End-

severable from the invalid applications.

SECOND READING
SB 433

1

25

Montana.

1	Genety BILL NO. 433
2	INTRODUCED BY William
3	·
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT AUTHORIZING STATE
5	DISTRICT COURTS TO EXERCISE PERSONAL JURISDICTION OVER A
6	NONRESIDENT PARENT IN A CHILD SUPPORT ACTION WHEN THE
7	NONRESIDENT PARENT HAS SIGNIFICANT TIES TO THIS STATE."
В	
9	WHEREAS, the state of Montana has both a social and a
LO	economic interest in ensuring that minor children residing
L1	in or having significant connections with this state receive
L 2	ample financial support from their nonresident parents; and
13	WHEREAS, the procedure established by the Uniform
L 4	Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act of 1968 (URESA), while
15	valuable in many instances, sometimes causes delay i
16	obtaining support orders; and
17	WHEREAS, empowering state district courts to adjudicat
18	child support actions over nonresident parents with ties t
19	the state of Montana will enhance child support collectio
20	efforts; and
21	WHEREAS, enactment of [this act] will permit Montan
22	courts to exercise the most extensive jurisdiction ove
23	child support actions involving nonresident parents as i
24	margingible under the complibations of the Table 1 Care

2	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
3	NEW SECTION. Section 1. Child support jurisdiction
4	nonresident parent. A court of this state that is competent
5	to decide child support matters may exercise personal
6	jurisdiction over a nonresident parent in a child support
7	determination in the initial or modification decree if:
8	(1) the nonresident parent has resided with the child
9	in this state;
10	(2) (a) the nonresident parent maintained a marital
11	domicile in this state from which the child was conceived or
12	adopted; and
13	(b) the other party to the marital relationship or the
14	child resides within this state;
15	(3) the child was conceived or adopted within this
16	state when at least one parent was a resident; or
17	(4) there is any basis consistent with the
18	constitutions of this state and the United States for the
19	exercise of the personal jurisdiction.
20	NEW SECTION. Section 2. Severability. If a part of
21	[this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are severable
22	from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this
23	act] is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part
24	remains in effect in all valid applications that are

severable from the invalid applications.

-End-

SB 0433/02

1

16

17

18

19

51st Legislature

SB 0433/02

2	INTRODUCED BY WILLIAMS
3	
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT AUTHORIZING STATE
5	DISTRICT COURTS TO EXERCISE PERSONAL JURISDICTION OVER A
6	NONRESIDENT PARENT IN A CHILD SUPPORT ACTION WHEN THE
7	NONRESIDENT PARENT HAS SIGNIFICANT TIES TO THIS STATE."
8	
9	WHEREAS, the state of Montana has both a social and an
10	economic interest in ensuring that minor children residing
11	in or having significant connections with this state receive
12	ample financial support from their nonresident parents; and
13	WHEREAS, the procedure established by the Uniform
14	Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act of 1968 (URESA), while
15	valuable in many instances, sometimes causes delay in
16	obtaining support orders; and
17	WHEREAS, empowering state district courts to adjudicate
18	child support actions over nonresident parents with ties to
19	the state of Montana will enhance child support collection
20	efforts; and
21	WHEREAS, enactment of [this act] will permit Montana
22	courts to exercise the most extensive jurisdiction over
23	child support actions involving nonresident parents as is
24	permissible under the constitutions of the United States and
25	Montana.

SENATE BILL NO. 433

2	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
3	NEW SECTION. Section 1. Child support jurisdiction
4	nonresident parent. A court of this state that is competent
5	to decide child support matters may exercise personal
6	jurisdiction over a nonresident parent in a child support
7	determination in the initial or modification decree if:
8	(1) the nonresident parent has resided with the child
9	in this state;
10	(2) (a) the nonresident parent maintained a marital
11	domicile in this state from which the child was conceived or
12	adopted; and
13	(b) the other party to the marital relationship or the
14	child resides within this state;
15	(3) the child was conceived or adopted within this

exercise of the personal jurisdiction.

NEW SECTION. Section 2. Severability. If a part of 20 21 [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are severable 22 from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this 23 act] is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are 24 25 severable from the invalid applications.

constitutions of this state and the United States for the

any basis consistent

state when at least one parent was a resident; or

-End--2-