

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 6: Authority to Solemnize Marriages § IC 31-11-6-1**

Marriages may be solemnized by any of the following: (1) A member of the clergy of a religious organization (even if the cleric does not perform religious functions for an individual congregation), such as a minister of the gospel, a priest, a bishop, an archbishop, or a rabbi. (2) A judge. (3) A mayor, within the mayor's county. (4) A clerk or a clerk-treasurer of a city or town, within a county in which the city or town is located. (5) A clerk of the circuit court. (6) The Friends Church, in accordance with the rules of the Friends Church. (7) The German Baptists, in accordance with the rules of their society. (8) The Bahai faith, in accordance with the rules of the Bahai faith. (9) The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in accordance with the rules of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. (10) An imam of a masjid (mosque), in accordance with the rules of the religion of Islam.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 10: Actions to Annul Voidable Marriages § IC 31-11-10-3**

A circuit or superior court has jurisdiction over actions to annul voidable marriages under this chapter.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 10: Actions to Annul Voidable Marriages § IC 31-11-10-4**

An action to annul a voidable marriage under this chapter must be conducted in accordance with IC 31-15.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 6: Authority to Solemnize Marriages § IC 31-11-6-1**

Marriages may be solemnized by any of the following: (1) A member of the clergy of a religious organization (even if the cleric does not perform religious functions for an individual congregation), such as a minister of the gospel, a priest, a bishop, an archbishop, or a rabbi. (2) A judge. (3) A mayor, within the mayor's county. (4) A clerk or a clerk-treasurer of a city or town, within a county in which the city or town is located. (5) A clerk of the circuit court. (6) The Friends Church, in accordance with the rules of the Friends Church. (7) The German Baptists, in accordance with the rules of their society. (8) The Bahai faith, in accordance with the rules of the Bahai faith. (9) The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in accordance with the rules of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. (10) An imam of a masjid (mosque), in accordance with the rules of the religion of Islam.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 11: Offenses § IC 31-11-11-1**

A person who knowingly furnishes false information to a clerk of the circuit court when the person applies for a marriage license under IC 31-11-4 commits a Class D felony.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 11: Offenses § IC 31-11-11-2**

A person who knowingly furnishes false information in a verified written consent under IC 31-11-2 commits a Class D felony.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-15**

Each marriage license must have two (2) certificates attached to the license. The state department of health shall prescribe a uniform form for these certificates. One (1) certificate must be marked "Original" and one (1) certificate must be marked "Duplicate". Each certificate must contain the following: MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE I \_\_\_\_\_ (name) certify that on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) at \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ County, Indiana, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ County, \_\_\_\_\_ (state) and \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ County, \_\_\_\_\_ (state) were married by me as authorized under a marriage license that was issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of \_\_\_\_\_ County, Indiana, dated \_\_\_\_\_. Signed (OFFICIAL DESIGNATION)

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 9: Voidable Marriages § IC 31-11-9-3**

A marriage is voidable if the marriage was brought about through fraud on the part of one (1) of the parties to the marriage.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 11: Offenses § IC 31-11-11-3**

An applicant for a marriage license who knowingly furnishes false information concerning the applicant's physical condition to the clerk of a circuit court commits a Class D felony.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 10: Actions to Annul Voidable Marriages § IC 31-11-10-1**

(a) This section applies to a marriage that is voidable under IC 31-11-9-2 on the ground that a party to the marriage was incapable because of age or mental incompetency of contracting the marriage. (b) The incapable party described in subsection (a) may file an action to annul the marriage in a court that has jurisdiction over the action under section 3 of this chapter.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 1: Who May Marry § IC 31-11-1-1**

(a) Only a female may marry a male. Only a male may marry a female. (b) A marriage between persons of the same gender is void in Indiana even if the marriage is lawful in the place where it is solemnized.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 1: Who May Marry § IC 31-11-1-2**

Two (2) individuals may not marry each other if the individuals are more closely related than second cousins. However, two (2) individuals may marry each other if the individuals are: (1) first cousins; and (2) both at least sixty-five (65) years of age.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 1: Who May Marry § IC 31-11-1-3**

Two (2) individuals may not marry each other if either individual has a husband or wife who is alive.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 1: Who May Marry § IC 31-11-1-4**

Except as provided in section 5 or 6 of this chapter, two (2) individuals may not marry each other unless both individuals are at least eighteen (18) years of age.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 1: Who May Marry § IC 31-11-1-5**

Two (2) individuals may marry each other if: (1) both individuals are at least seventeen (17) years of age; (2) each individual who is less than eighteen (18) years of age receives the consent required by IC 31-11-2; and (3) the individuals are not prohibited from marrying each other for a reason set forth in this article.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 10: Actions to Annul Voidable Marriages § IC 31-11-10-2**

(a) This section applies to a marriage that is voidable under IC 31-11-9-3 on the ground that the marriage was brought about through fraud on the part of one (1) of the parties to the marriage. (b) The alleged victim of fraud described in subsection (a) may file an action to annul the marriage in a court that has jurisdiction over the action under section 3 of this chapter. (c) It is a defense in an action brought under this section that, after the discovery of the alleged fraud, the alleged victim continued to cohabit with the other party to the marriage.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 1: Who May Marry § IC 31-11-1-6**

(a) Two (2) individuals may marry each other if: (1) the individuals are not prohibited from marrying for a reason set forth in this article; and (2) a circuit or superior court of the county of residence of either individual considers the information required to be submitted by subsection (b) and authorizes the clerk of the circuit court to issue the individuals a marriage license. (b) A court may not authorize the clerk of the circuit court to issue a marriage license under subsection (a) unless: (1) the individuals have filed with the court a verified petition that includes allegations that: (A) the female is at least fifteen (15) years of age; (B) the female is pregnant or is a mother; (C) each of the individuals who is less than eighteen (18) years of age has received the consent required by IC 31-11-2; (D) the male is at least fifteen (15) years of age and is either: (i) the putative father of the expected child of the female; or (ii) the father of the female's child; and (E) the individuals desire to marry each other; (2) the court has provided notice of the hearing required by this section to both parents of both petitioners or, if applicable to either petitioner: (A) to the legally appointed guardian or custodian of a petitioner; or (B) to one (1) parent of a petitioner if the other parent: (i) is deceased; (ii) has abandoned the petitioner;

(iii) is mentally incompetent; (iv) is an individual whose whereabouts is unknown; or (v) is a noncustodial parent who is delinquent in the payment of court ordered child support on the date the petition is filed; (3) a hearing is held on the petition in which the petitioners and interested persons, including parents, guardians, and custodians, are given an opportunity to appear and present evidence; and (4) the allegations of the petition filed under subdivision (1) have been proven. (c) A court's authorization granted under subsection (a): (1) constitutes part of the confidential files of the clerk of the circuit court; and (2) may be inspected only by written permission of a circuit, superior, or juvenile court.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 2: Consent to Marry Required for Certain Individuals § IC 31-11-2-1**

Except as provided in section 3 of this chapter, each individual who is less than eighteen (18) years of age must obtain consent under this chapter before the individual may marry.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 2: Consent to Marry Required for Certain Individuals § IC 31-11-2-2**

(a) A consent to marry under this chapter must be signed and verified in the presence of the clerk of the circuit court by: (1) both parents, natural or adoptive, of the individual who is less than eighteen (18) years of age; (2) the legally appointed guardian of the individual; (3) one (1) parent of the individual if legal custody has been awarded to that parent by a judicial decree; or (4) one (1) parent if the other parent: (A) is deceased; (B) has abandoned the individual who is less than eighteen (18) years of age; (C) is physically or mentally incompetent to furnish the written consent; or (D) is an individual whose whereabouts is unknown. (b) If only one (1) parent signs the consent under subsection (a)(3) or (a)(4), the consent must contain a verified statement of fact that explains why only one (1) parent is required to sign the consent.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 2: Consent to Marry Required for Certain Individuals § IC 31-11-2-3**

(a) An individual who is less than eighteen (18) years of age may marry if: (1) the individual petitions the judge of the circuit or superior court of a county that is: (A) the county of residence of the individual or the county of residence of the individual that the individual intends to marry; or (B) a county that adjoins a county described in clause (A); (2) the judge of the circuit or superior court directs the clerk of the circuit court to issue the individuals who intend to marry each other a license to marry without obtaining the consent required by section 1 of this chapter; and (3) the individual is not prohibited from marrying for a reason set forth in IC 31-11-1. (b) The petition made under subsection (a)(1) may be made in writing or orally. The judge of the court may conduct investigations and hold hearings on the petition. The judge may, by written order, direct the clerk of the circuit court to issue a marriage license under subsection (a)(2) if the judge: (1) considers the facts relevant to the issue presented by the petition; (2) finds that good and sufficient reason for the order has been shown; and (3) finds that the order is in the best interest of all persons concerned with the issues raised in the petition.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-1**

Before two (2) individuals may marry each other, the individuals must obtain a marriage license under this chapter.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-2**

A clerk of a circuit court may not issue a marriage license unless the individuals who apply for the license have the authority to marry each other under IC 31-11-1.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-3**

Individuals who intend to marry must obtain a marriage license from the clerk of the circuit court of the county of residence of either of the individuals. If neither of the individuals who intends to marry is a resident of Indiana, the individuals must obtain the marriage license from the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the marriage is to be solemnized.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-12**

(a) If it appears that two (2) individuals do not have a right to a marriage license, the clerk of the circuit court shall refuse to issue the license. If the clerk refuses to issue the license and if requested by the individuals, the clerk shall: (1) certify the refusal to the circuit court; and (2) notify the individuals of the clerk's actions. (b) At the earliest practicable time, the court shall hold a hearing on whether a marriage license should be issued to the individuals. The court shall notify the individuals of the time and place of the hearing. The hearing shall be held without a jury and may be held in court or in chambers. The court's finding concerning the issuance of a license is final. (c) The clerk of the circuit court shall: (1) issue; or (2) refuse to issue; a marriage license in conformance with the court's order. (d) The individuals who intend to marry are not liable for costs for any actions taken under this section.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-4**

(a) An application for a marriage license must be written and verified. The application must contain the following information concerning each of the applicants: (1) Full name. (2) Birthplace. (3) Residence. (4) Age. (5) Names of dependent children. (6) Full name, including the maiden name of a mother, last known residence, and, if known, the place of birth of: (A) the birth parents of the applicant if the applicant is not adopted; or (B) the adoptive parents of the applicant if the applicant is adopted. (7) A statement of facts necessary to determine whether any legal impediment to the proposed marriage exists. (8) Except as provided in subsection (e), an acknowledgment that both applicants must sign, affirming that the applicants have received the information described in section 5 of this chapter, including a list of test sites for the virus that causes AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome). The acknowledgment required by this subdivision must be in the following form: ACKNOWLEDGMENT I acknowledge that I have received information regarding dangerous communicable diseases that are sexually transmitted and a list of test sites for the virus that causes AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome). \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Applicant Date

\_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Applicant Date (b) The clerk of the circuit court shall record the application, including the license and certificate of marriage, in a book provided for that purpose. This book is a public record. (c) The state department of health shall develop uniform forms for applications for marriage licenses. The state department of health shall furnish these forms to

the circuit court clerks. The state department of health may periodically revise these forms. (d) The state department of health shall require that the record of marriage form developed under subsection (c) must include each applicant's Social Security number. Any Social Security numbers collected on the record of marriage form shall be kept confidential and used only to carry out the purposes of the Title IV-D program. A person who knowingly or intentionally violates confidentiality regarding an applicant's Social Security numbers as described in this subsection commits a Class A infraction. (e) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a person who objects on religious grounds is not required to: (1) verify the application under subsection (a) by oath or affirmation; or (2) sign the acknowledgment described in subsection (a)(8). However, before the clerk of the circuit court may issue a marriage license to a member of the Old Amish Mennonite church, the bishop of that member must sign a statement that the information in the application is true. (f) If a person objects on religious grounds to: (1) verifying the application under subsection (a) by oath or affirmation; or (2) signing the acknowledgment described in subsection (a)(8); the clerk of the circuit court shall indicate that fact on the application for a marriage license.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-5**

(a) The clerk of the circuit court shall distribute to marriage license applicants written information or videotaped information approved by the AIDS advisory council of the state department of health concerning dangerous communicable diseases that are sexually transmitted. (b) Written information and videotaped information distributed by each clerk of the circuit court under subsection (a) must provide current information on human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and other dangerous communicable diseases that are sexually transmitted. The information must include an explanation of the following: (1) The etiology of dangerous communicable diseases that are sexually transmitted. (2) The behaviors that create a high risk of transmission of such diseases. (3) Precautionary measures that reduce the risk of contracting such diseases. (4) The necessity for consulting medical specialists if infection is suspected. (c) At the time of application for a marriage license, each clerk of the circuit court shall: (1) provide the marriage license applicants with written information furnished under subsection (a) concerning dangerous communicable diseases that are sexually transmitted; or (2) show the marriage license applicants videotaped information furnished under subsection (a) concerning dangerous communicable diseases that are sexually transmitted. (d) In addition to the information provided to marriage license applicants under subsection (c), each clerk of the circuit court shall inform each marriage license applicant that the applicant may be tested on a voluntary basis for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection by the applicant's private physician or at another testing site. The clerk shall provide the marriage applicants with a list of testing sites in the community. (e) An applicant who objects to the written information or videotaped information on religious grounds is not required to receive the information. (f) If materials required by this section are not prepared by other sources, the state department of health shall prepare the materials. (g) The provider of the materials is responsible for all costs involved in the development, preparation, and distribution of the information required by this section. Except for the materials developed by the state, the state and county are not liable for the costs of materials used to implement this section and section 4 of this chapter.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-6**

Each individual who applies for a marriage license must submit to the clerk of the circuit court: (1) a certified copy of the individual's birth certificate; (2) a certified copy of a judicial decree issued under IC 34-28-1 (or IC 34-4-3 before its repeal) that establishes the date of the individual's birth; (3) any written evidence of the individual's date of birth that is satisfactory to the clerk; or (4) a valid operator's license or other identification issued by a state that contains the individual's date of birth and current address.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-7**

A clerk of a circuit court or a deputy of the clerk may not issue a marriage license unless the application for the license is accompanied by the information required to be submitted by section 6 of this chapter.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-8**

If a written consent is required by IC 31-11-2, a clerk of a circuit court may not receive an application for a marriage license unless: (1) the clerk has filed the consent form in the clerk's office; and (2) the clerk has entered a notice of the filing on the marriage license docket.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-9**

An application for a marriage license expires sixty (60) days after the application is filed with the clerk of the circuit court unless a license to marry is issued under the application within that time.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-10**

A marriage license expires sixty (60) days after the license is issued unless a marriage is solemnized under the license within that time.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-11**

A clerk of a circuit court may not issue a marriage license if either of the individuals who applies for the license: (1) has been adjudged to be mentally incompetent unless the clerk finds that the adjudication is no longer in effect; or (2) is under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or a narcotic drug.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-13**

Individuals who intend to marry each other must present a marriage license that is issued under this chapter to an individual who is authorized by IC 31-11-6 to solemnize marriages.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-14**

A marriage license that is issued under this chapter is the legal authority for an individual who is authorized to solemnize marriages to marry two (2) individuals.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-16**

(a) The individual who solemnizes a marriage shall do the following: (1) Complete the original and duplicate certificates described in section 15 of this chapter. (2) Give the original certificate to the individuals who married each other. (3) Not later than thirty (30) days after the date of the marriage, file the duplicate certificate and the license to marry with the clerk of the circuit court who issued the marriage license. (b) The clerk of the circuit court shall record the duplicate certificate and license to marry as prescribed by the state department of health under section 15 of this chapter. (c) If a duplicate certificate and marriage license are filed with a clerk of the circuit court who did not issue the marriage license, the clerk shall return the certificate and license to the clerk of the circuit court who issued the license.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-17**

(a) If the individual who solemnizes a marriage fails to: (1) appropriately complete the certificate of marriage; or (2) timely file the duplicate marriage certificate and marriage license with the clerk of the circuit court; as required by section 16 of this chapter, either party to the marriage may file for a declaratory judgment in the circuit court with jurisdiction in the county in which the marriage occurred. (b) Upon proof by oral testimony or affidavits, the court may issue a declaratory order that: (1) the marriage of the individuals listed was solemnized before the date the original marriage license expired; (2) any error by the party who solemnized the marriage does not affect the validity of the marriage; and (3) the clerk of the circuit court shall: (A) accept the order for filing; and (B) issue a duplicate marriage license with the date the marriage occurred to the party who sought declaratory relief. (c) A court order issued under this section has the same legal effect as a properly attested and filed marriage certificate. (d) The clerk of the circuit court shall record the duplicate license and court order and forward a copy of the marriage records to the state department of health on at least a monthly basis.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-18**

(a) The clerk of the circuit court shall forward marriage records to the state department of health on at least a monthly basis. (b) The state department of health shall: (1) prescribe a form for recording marriages; (2) accept a court order under section 17 of this chapter (or IC 31-7-3-15.5 before its repeal) in place of a marriage certificate; (3) prepare an annual index of all marriages solemnized in Indiana and furnish at least one (1) index to the Indiana state library; and (4) furnish reports on records of marriage published by the state department of health to the Indiana state library.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 4: Marriage Licenses and Certificates § IC 31-11-4-19**

Statistical data derived from records of marriages are open to public inspection.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 8: Void Marriages § IC 31-11-8-1**

A marriage that is solemnized in Indiana and is void under section 2, 3, or 5 of this chapter is void without any legal proceedings.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 8: Void Marriages § IC 31-11-8-2**

A marriage is void if either party to the marriage had a wife or husband who was living when the marriage was solemnized.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 8: Void Marriages § IC 31-11-8-3**

A marriage is void if the parties to the marriage are more closely related than second cousins. However, a marriage is not void if: (1) the marriage was solemnized after September 1, 1977; (2) the parties to the marriage are first cousins; and (3) both of the parties were at least sixty-five (65) years of age when the marriage was solemnized.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 8: Void Marriages § IC 31-11-8-4**

A marriage is void if either party to the marriage was mentally incompetent when the marriage was solemnized.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 8: Void Marriages § IC 31-11-8-5**

A marriage is void if the marriage is a common law marriage that was entered into after January 1, 1958.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 8: Void Marriages § IC 31-11-8-6**

A marriage is void if the parties to the marriage: (1) are residents of Indiana; (2) had their marriage solemnized in another state with the intent to: (A) evade IC 31-11-4-4 or IC 31-11-4-11 (or IC 31-7-3-3 or IC 31-7-3-10 before their repeal); and (B) subsequently return to Indiana and reside in Indiana; and (3) without having established residence in another state in good faith, return to Indiana and reside in Indiana after the marriage is solemnized.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 9: Voidable Marriages § IC 31-11-9-1**

Actions to annul voidable marriages under this chapter are governed by IC 31-11-10.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 9: Voidable Marriages § IC 31-11-9-2**

A marriage is voidable if a party to the marriage was incapable because of age or mental incompetency of contracting the marriage.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 11: Offenses § IC 31-11-11-4**

A clerk of the circuit court or a deputy of the clerk who issues a license to marry, knowing that the information concerning the physical condition of an applicant is false, commits a Class B misdemeanor.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 11: Offenses § IC 31-11-11-5**

A person who: (1) is authorized to solemnize marriages by IC 31-11-6; and (2) solemnizes a marriage in violation of this article; commits a Class C infraction.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 11: Offenses § IC 31-11-11-6**

A person who: (1) attempts to solemnize a marriage; and (2) is not authorized to solemnize marriages by IC 31-11-6; commits a Class B misdemeanor.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 11: Offenses § IC 31-11-11-7**

A person who knowingly solemnizes a marriage of individuals who are prohibited from marrying by IC 31-11-1 commits a Class B misdemeanor.

**Indiana Code - Title 31: Family Law and Juvenile Law - Article 11: Marriage - Chapter 11: Offenses § IC 31-11-11-8**

A person who: (1) solemnizes a marriage; and (2) fails to file the marriage license and a duplicate marriage certificate with the clerk of the circuit court not later than ninety (90) days after the date the marriage was solemnized; commits a Class C infraction.